"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain by tonight; wind south; Sunday rain, strong northwesterly winds
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,602. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THE ROMANOFF DYNASTY ENDED IN RUSSIA; CZAR'S ABDICATION FOLLOWED BY MICHAEL'S; CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVOKED

WILSON APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM TO AVERT STRIKE

Sends Lane, Wilson, Willard, and Gompers of Defense Council Here to Mediate.

NIGHT MEETING FRUITLESS

Committee Asserts Government Has No Plan to Take Over Roads.

EMBARGOES TIGHTENED UP

President Leaves Sickbed to Attend Cabinet Meeting — Gompers Not at First Conference.

The Council of National Defense, at the instance of President Wilson and the Cabinet, last night stepped into the breach between the railroads and the four brotherhoods, and in the name of patriotism appealed to both sides to avert the nation-wide transportation strike called to begin at 7 o'clock tonight. It was the most important action taken by the Council since it was formed recently to mobilize the defense resources of the United States.

President Wilson, after a Cabinet meeting and a session of the Council in Washington, named this committee to make an appeal to the railroads and to the brotherhoods: Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—all members of the Council or of the advisory council thereof.

Mr. Willard reached New York at 6:30 o'clock to make appointments for peace parleys. Mr. Lane came at 9 o'clock and went at once to the Hotel Biltmore, where he began a conference with the four brotherhood leaders—W. S. Stone of the Engineers, W. S. Carter of the Firemen, L. E. Sheppard, President of the Conductors, and W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen. Mr. Wilson arrived at 10:30 o'clock, and it was said Mr. Gompers would be here later in the night.

At midnight no intimation had come from the unions that they had receded in any way from their stand, and it seemed probable that the conference would last until dawn. Mr. Gompers had not then arrived, but the other conferees had no doubt that he would put in an appearance in due course. He was not in Washington when the others left there. Officials of the American Federation of Labor explained that he had been keeping in touch with the brotherhood leaders from a point near New York and could be counted on to attend the proceedings.

Joint Conference Begins.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the railroad managers were called into the conference jointly with the brotherhood representatives. Although no announcement was made, it was assumed that this joint resumption of negotiations seemed to presage possible peace, but this view was altered when, thirty minutes later, the union men walked out. They said they had no statement to make. At 3:45 o'clock this morning the conference adjourned, and Mr. Wilson announced that there was no statement to give out. The conference will be resumed with the brotherhoods at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and with the railroad officials at 11.

It was reported authoritatively that a majority of the managers were considering proposing to the brotherhoods that they accept the terms of the switchmen's award which would give the men nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The Adamson law provides ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The opinion was expressed last night that Mr. Gompers might find himself in an embarrassing situation. The brotherhoods are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They had with the federation a working agreement in the eight-hour fight, but the belief has been exercised that Mr. Gompers does not approve of their pushing the issue at this critical time.

Mr. Lane explained that he had no instructions from the President to threaten that the Federal Government would take over the railroads and operate them in the event the strike started, adding that he "had no club," and had come merely to appeal to the patriotism of the men.

Both the labor leaders and the railroad managers had received late in the afternoon a plea from the White House, in which the President asked them to forget their differences for the time being, and not to call a strike which would further embarrass the Government, already deeply concerned in international complications.

The first thing Secretary Lane did when he met the labor chiefs was to present to them the following letter, signed by Secretary of War Baker, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense:

"At a meeting of the Council of

Continued on Page 4.

President Wilson's Plea for Railway Peace Based on Country's Need and War Danger

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—This is President Wilson's personal appeal to the representatives of the contending factions in the railroad controversy:

"I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommodation or settlement.

"With my approval a committee of the Council of National Defense is about to seek a conference with you with that end in view.

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to enter my most solemn and earnest protest.

"It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world makes accommodation absolutely imperative and seems to me to render any other choice or action inconceivable."

The President's message was sent to Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Railroad Managers; L. E. Sheppard, acting head of the Conductors; W. G. Lee, head of the Trainmen; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Engineers, and W. S. Carter, President of the Firemen and Enginemen.

STRIKE EMBARGOES GROW TIGHTER

New York Central Notifies All Shippers That No Freight Will Be Received.

NEW HAVEN LESS DRASTIC

Pennsylvania Will Haul Food and Government Freight—Pullman Service May Stop.

Practically all of the big railroads, including the New York Central, New Haven, and Pennsylvania, with terminal facilities in New York City or New Jersey, which bring the food and other freight vital to the existence of the city's population, issued the expected embargo orders, more or less drastic, yesterday, because of the threatened strike. In most instances the orders became effective last night. The New Haven announced that all sleeping and dining car service would be discontinued, beginning tonight.

The Pennsylvania announced that, for the present, an effort would be made to continue the movement of live stock, food for human and animal consumption, shipments consigned to officers of the United States Government, fuel and supplies for use of Pennsylvania Railroad and affiliated lines, and news print paper, but that these shipments would be accepted only subject to delay, loss, and damage. The New Haven left milk off the restricted list, and added the warning that passenger service might be cut and the limited trains taken off.

The New York Central was the first great Eastern system to take the step, and this order was sent to all agents on its 12,000 miles of line:

Please notify all shippers that, effective at once, we cannot accept freight from them until further notice.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford followed with an embargo order which read:

Beginning 6 P. M. Saturday, provided the prospective strike order of the four brotherhoods of train and engine men becomes effective, the passenger and freight service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will be subject to serious delay and curtailment.

The passenger service is threatened by the calling out of the yard men in Grand Central and other terminals Saturday evening, in connection with the discontinuance of service on other lines. Yard service is an important factor in controlling operation of passenger trains.

All freight and much express are being placed under embargo and the prospects for the continued handling of both are indefinite.

The company will make every endeavor to operate such trains as it can. Patrons are advised of the probable entire suspension of yard and freight train service, curtailment of passenger service, involving a more or less number of trains on such schedules as it may be practicable to establish, and the probable discontinuance of limited trains.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Central New England Railway Company have issued the following freight and express embargoes:

Effective at 5 P. M. this date these companies will not accept freight of any kind, except milk, for points on or via these lines. This includes freight in transit.

No express will be received through the Grand Central Terminal after 4 P. M., and from or via other points after 10 P. M. Saturday, March 17.

The embargo order of the Pennsylvania Railroad read:

Effective close of business Friday, March 16, on account of threatened strike, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, and West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, embargo all freight of all kinds from all points for all destinations, except livestock and foodstuffs for human and animal consumption, (domestic,) shipments consigned to officers of the United States Government, fuel, and supplies for use of Pennsylvania Railroad and affiliated lines, and news print paper.

All freight as above described which may be in transit will not be accepted from the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad, the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, or other connecting lines at any junction point after date and hour above named, regardless of date on which shipment was accepted, as indicated by date on billing.

All bills of lading issued on and after strike March 17, 1917, and until further notice, must bear the following notations:

"This shipment accepted subject to delay, loss, and damage account of threatened strike."

Representatives of the Pennsylvania said the management thought the pre-

Continued on Page 4.

SINISTER HAND SEEN IN STRIKE

Calvin of Union Pacific Fears Brotherhood Heads Don't Speak for Men.

BIG AID TO OUR ENEMIES

Congestion After Walkout Would Block Movement of Troop and Munition Trains for Weeks.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—E. E. Calvin, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, issued this statement today:

"In connection with the threat of a general railroad strike at this time the question arises, Is some power shrewder and more astute than the brotherhood leaders back of the plan to precipitate a transportation tieup at this time, and establish in this country a condition, which, to the minds of our enemies in Europe, may seem like a revolt against our Government? I am in hearty sympathy with Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, when he calls attention to the fact that the serious international situation should cause every citizen to put every thought of personal right or desire second to his duty to his country.

"In a letter addressed to President Wilson some days ago the brotherhood leaders gave assurance that, in case of war, they would render every possible assistance to the Government. They have overlooked the fact that, in many ways, a railroad strike in this country would be worth more to our enemies than the winning of many battles, for the reason that it would paralyze and stagnate all our resources, and even if the strike be called off, should war be declared, the strike tieup would have resulted in such a congestion of freight in the terminals and on the sidings that weeks, and probably months, would be required to get this congestion cleaned up before the railroads would be in normal running condition again. This would mean that the movement of troops would be seriously interfered with and the movement of commissary supplies and munitions so seriously interrupted as to give our enemies a tremendous advantage.

"A day or two ago an officer of our navy said: 'A tieup of the railroads for even two days would be a serious blow to the national welfare at this critical time. We must keep the fleet fully coaled and equipped with other supplies.'

"Moreover, we are rushing construction work in the navy, and a two days' tieup of transportation of the materials urgently needed might mean a two months' delay in the emergency work we have undertaken. The rank and file of the railroad brotherhoods have waited for ten weeks for the decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Adamson law, a decision which may be handed down almost any day.

"In accordance with our agreement, the Union Pacific, in common with the other railroads of the country, kept separate time records since Jan. 1, scrupulously recording the increased pay that would be due to their employes in case the Adamson law was upheld. Further, the strike vote taken by the men was for a specific time and purpose, and in the minds of many of the brotherhood men to make use of the strike vote taken last Summer to call a strike at this time would be illegal.

"When we are on the verge of a decision respecting the legality of the Adamson law, and when we stand face to face with the probability of a war which will tax all our energy, it seems to me that in speaking of the plans of the brotherhood leaders to tie up the transportation industry of the country the people are justified in using a stronger term than ill-advised. To me it seems incredible that the rank and file of brotherhood members would respond to a strike call which must have the universal condemnation of the patriotic citizens of this country.

"It is impossible to believe that the brotherhood leaders, who have heretofore shown real generalship, will lead those who trust in them upon such a fool's errand."

WHAT HE LEAST EXPECTED is a new novel that will interest you.—Advt.

PLEDGE OF REFORM RINGS IN GERMANY; JUNKERS ASSAILED

Bethmann Hollweg's Speech Accepted as Heralding a New Era in the Empire.

PARTY TRUCE IN DANGER

Chancellor Moved to Action by Demands of Socialists in Prussian Diet.

U-BOAT WAR DENOUNCED

London Believes Reform Promises Are the Result of Russian Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 15, (via London, March 16.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech before the Prussian Diet yesterday afternoon, which is regarded as the greatest speech that has come from the lips of a German statesman since Bismarck's day, is the subject of comment in every corner of the empire today.

There was every evidence that the Chancellor had not prepared his speech, and that he merely walked into the House, found the subject of debate and the moment opportune and delivered it. In fact, he said he had had no thought in the morning that he would address the House in the afternoon.

The immediate cause of the eruption which brought about the speech is so insignificant that Americans will have difficulty in understanding how it could ever acquire such importance. But one must remember that for months now the Left, and to some extent Centrists, have lost no opportunity of making it clear to the Right in no unmistakable terms that privileges would have to be curtailed after this war, and that they would insist on thorough reforms, and that only the truce that they swore to keep prevented them from beginning these reforms at once.

The Conservatives listened with ever-increasing wrath and suddenly surprised the Left and Centre with a bill in the lower Prussian House intended to make the inheritance laws of the landocracy still more formidable than they had been. This was regarded as a breach of the truce, and hot words were exchanged over it that should have shown clearly to the Conservatives that the people would not stand for any more privileges.

About a week ago the upper house of the Diet, in the course of its routine work, passed upon and rejected a bill granting to members of the lower house the usual daily allowance and free fare on the railways. The principal Conservative speaker, Yorck von Wartenburg, on this occasion left no doubt that the Conservatives were only using this very unimportant bill as a vehicle to let the other parties know just where the Conservatives stood—namely, exactly in the same spot where they left off the day the great catastrophe broke over the world.

Indignation Even in Prussia.

There was the greatest indignation not only in Prussia, but in the whole of Germany, and the leaders of all parties decided that it must be made clear to the Prussian landocracy that this is the twentieth century.

There was an enormous crowd in the galleries of the House when yesterday's session began. These crowds expected to bear plain speech, and they heard it, first from Dr. Porsch of the Centrist Party, who ridiculed Yorck von Wartenburg as the custodian of antiquity, then from Fredberg, the National Liberal, who not only threw down the gauntlet and said his party would no longer keep the truce but wanted electoral reforms at once.

Dr. Pachnicke of the Progressive Party followed with similar demands, and while he spoke of the Chancellor who had promised them so much and who might afterward be prevented by circumstances from fulfilling his promises, Bethmann Hollweg entered the chamber. He listened quietly to Pachnicke's censure, and when the latter had finished he began his great speech.

"Woe to the statesman who cannot read the signs of the times!" When the Chancellor thundered this variation of the threat by a Conservative orator, it was as though he had cast a spell upon the sentiments of all the parties that only a few minutes before had clashed in violent discord. Everybody present, even the crowds in the galleries, felt as though they had suddenly realized the turning point of a new epoch.

The Chancellor continued:

"Woe to the statesman who believes that after this catastrophe, such as the world has never seen before—a catastrophe whose scope contemporaries and those directly engaged in it cannot possibly measure—woe to him if he believes he can start again from where he left off before the catastrophe. If he should try to put new wine into old bottles—woe to that statesman!"

The Chancellor said he had had no thought in the morning that he would appear at the Chamber. He evidently had not prepared for any speech. Sometimes he stopped to find the right ex-

Continued on Page 5.

WIDE REFORMS PLANNED

Universal Suffrage and Full Political Amnesty Are the Bases.

CROWDS CHEER PROMISE

Duma Committee and Workingmen Busy Planning for a Constituent Assembly.

FOOD PRICES FALL RAPIDLY

Calm Restored in Petrograd, but Partisans of Old Regime Are Still Being Arrested.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—Universal suffrage in elections to be held for members of a new constituent Assembly and full political amnesty will be features of the new régime in Russia, according to dispatches from Petrograd. In fact, Deputy Kerenski, the new Minister of Justice, who is a Socialist, accepted the portfolio on the stipulations that there should be absolute freedom of speech and of the press, and full political amnesty, and that the Assembly should be convoked.

Addressing an assemblage of thousands of soldiers and civilians from the gallery of the lobby of the Duma, M. Karenski, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, dated yesterday, announced that the Provisional Government took office by virtue of an agreement with workingmen's and soldiers' delegates. The council of these delegates approved the agreement by several hundred votes to 15. The first act of the new Government, M. Kerenski stated, was the immediate publication of a decree of full amnesty. Continuing, the Minister said:

"Our comrades of the second and fourth Dumas, who were banished illegally to the tundras of Siberia, will be released forthwith. In my jurisdiction are all the Premiers and Ministers of the old régime. They will answer before the law for all crimes against the people."

"Show them no mercy," many voices in the crowd exclaimed.

"Comrades," M. Kerenski replied, "regenerated Russia will not have recourse to the shameful methods utilized by the old régime. Without trial none will be condemned. All prisoners will be tried in open court.

"Comrades, soldiers, citizens, all measures taken by the new Government will be published. Soldiers, I ask you to co-operate. Free Russia is now born, and none will succeed in wresting liberty from the hands of the people. Do not listen to the promptings of the agents of the old régime. Listen to your officers. Long live free Russia!"

The speech was greeted by a storm of cheering.

The labor leader, Chkueidse, addressing the officers and soldiers, paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers and workingmen who had participated in accomplishing the revolution. He recounted the recent provocative efforts by the secret police in publishing proclamations regarding the murders of officers by soldiers. He exhorted the soldiers to regard their officers as citizens who had helped raise the revolutionary flag and as brothers in the great cause of Russian liberty.

Subsequently officers, soldiers, and workingmen carried M. Chkueidse on their shoulders through a cheering throng of soldiers and civilians.

Apparently the new Provisional Government is proceeding promptly to organize itself on a stable basis, to reconstitute the Governmental departments, and prepare steps for the vigorous carrying on of the war. There is no sign of serious hindrance to the completion of the work of this extraordinarily swift and successful revolution.

Former Premiers Golitzine and Goremykin have been placed in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, as have Generals Soukhomlinoff and Beliaeff, former Ministers of War; A. B. Protopopoff, former Minister of the Interior; J. G. Chtchegiovitoff and M. Makaroff, former Ministers of Justice, and M. Malakoff and General Kurloff, former Chiefs of Police. Other prominent persons under arrest are being detained temporarily in the Duma Building.

It is announced that there will be no further trials for political offenses, and that the Government has opened the bar to Jewish lawyers, who have been excluded heretofore.

At a conference of the members of the Duma Executive Committee and delegates representing the workmen, which lasted until 5 o'clock this morning, says a dispatch from Petrograd, an agreement was reached concerning the transitional period before the election of a constituent assembly. The executives insisted in the interests of the war on

Continued on Page 2.

EVER BEEN IN BERMUDA? If so you will enjoy reading that new novel, What He Least Expected. Ask your bookseller.—Advt.

New Russian Government Asks People's Support; States Its Policy as Freedom and Suffrage for All

LONDON, March 16.—The Provisional Government in Russia has issued an appeal to the people, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The document begins:

"Citizens.—The Executive Committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old régime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence."

The names of the members of the new Government are then given and the appeal continues:

"The new Cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

First.—An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offenses.

Second.—Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions, and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

Third.—Abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions.

Fourth.—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental régime.

Fifth.—The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the Government.

Sixth.—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

Seventh.—The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed, but will remain in Petrograd.

Eighth.—While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens.

"The Provisional Government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

DUKE NICHOLAS AGAIN HEADS ARMY

The Czar Turns Over Supreme Command to His Uncle, Whom He Deposed.

GENERAL AT THE CAPITAL

With Alexieff, Chief of Staff, He Urged Emperor to Take Only Step to Save Russia.

Golitzin a Suicide?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 17. — A leading Swedish paper, the Social Demokraten, tells that the former Russian Premier, Prince Golitzin, has committed suicide.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that prior to his abdication the Emperor transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to the Grand Duke Nicholas, his uncle. The latter has reached Petrograd.

A previous dispatch from Petrograd said that the Grand Duke had telegraphed President Rodzianko of the Duma that, in accord with General Alexieff, Chief of Staff, he had asked the Emperor, in order to save Russia and bring the war to a successful end, to take the only step possible in the present fateful circumstances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The Dagens Nyheder states that Russian officials and officers incline to believe that the Grand Duke Nicholas has the confidence of the revolutionists, and that he will get dictatorial authority over the army until conditions are settled.

When the war in Europe began and the Grand Duke Nicholas was appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian armies in the southwest, he came to this distinction partly through inheritance, partly through his intimacy with the Czar, and partly on account of his past service and the affection the mujic soldier had for him. Among the officers he was not popular; he was too hard a worker.

The Grand Duke is 61 years of age and his father, likewise named Nicholas, commanded the Russian forces in the Turkish war of 1877. With his father the young Nicholas, then 21, served with distinction at Plevna, Lovcha, and the Shipka Pass, receiving the decoration of the Cross of St. George.

From 1879 till 1914 the Grand Duke was closely identified with the Russian Army and, at the same time, made himself familiar with most of the other armies of Europe.

At the beginning of the present war he was in command of the Petrograd military district. As Commander in Chief his first invasion of East and West Prussia and Galicia was the carrying out of a plan long before laid. The now richer than she ever was, stronger than she ever was, and the world will be surprised by the tremendous reforms that will now take place."

While Russian Liberals and refugees in New York regard the overturning of the Cabinet as the beginning of a new era, the conservative element is reluctant to concede a complete victory for Russian democracy. Opinions were expressed in several quarters yesterday to the effect that the present upheaval is nothing more than a purely "political coup d'état" without any popular significance whatever. It was pointed out that the best evidence of this fact consists in the retention of the Romanoff family in power. No "revolutionary" program, it was said, could tolerate the continuance of the present dynasty, either through Nicholas II. or any member of his family. The Constitution of the new Cabinet was also believed by several prominent Russians here to be an

Continued on Page 2.

HOLWORTHY HALL'S NEW NOVEL. If you enjoy reading a good story, ask for What He Least Expected. At all bookstores.—Advt.

RUSSIANS HERE AID NEW CAUSE

Form a Committee to Take Over Functions of Embassy and Consulates in America.

ASK FIRST FOR AUTHORITY

Overthrow of the Government Causes Wild Joy Among the Jews of the East Side.

Believing that the Russian democracy has come to stay, a number of the leading members of the Russian-American colony in New York held a meeting yesterday and planned to co-operate with the new Government even to the extent of taking over the functions of the embassy, consulates, and heads of various munition departments.

The meeting was held in the office of Professor N. G. Kouznetzoff in the Longacre Building, and an executive committee was formed consisting of Professor Kouznetzoff, who is a member of the Faculty of the Petrograd Military Institution; Ivan Narodny, author and journalist; Ivan Okuntsoff, editor of the Russky Golos, published in this city, and Joseph Dalinda, a correspondent of several Russian newspapers.

According to the announcement made yesterday, this committee, an unofficial and self-appointed body, intends to take over ultimately all the Russian Government offices in the United States and Canada. To accomplish this sweeping change in Russian officialdom on this side of the ocean the committee will get into immediate communication with the members of the provisional Government. Until official sanction has been obtained the committee intends to offer its services to the new régime as an advisory board.

"The Executive Russian Committee of America," reads the official announcement, "is of the opinion that the present newly established form of the Government is merely a stepping stone to the United States of Russia, which is bound to come soon after the end of the war. It makes no difference whether the nominal ruler will be Michael or Grand Duke Nicholas, as the real power will remain in the hands of the Cabinet that will be appointed jointly by the Duma and Council of the Empire. It is even very likely that the Council of the Empire will be abolished. The main question of the new Government is to unite all the nation under the present régime till the end of the war and fight the enemy with all the full vigor.

"This will mean a new era for Russia, new life and new events. The present Russian Cabinet will work hand in hand with England and France. The Czar will remain like the King of England, a decorative figure of the country. The real constitution will be drafted after the war, which may resemble the Constitution of the United States. All the political refugees will get amnesty, all the exiles will be given full freedom.

"The revolution and political change of Russia will not affect the economic and financial life of the country in the least. On the contrary, Russia will be

be surprised by the tremendous reforms that will now take place."

While Russian Liberals and refugees in New York regard the overturning of the Cabinet as the beginning of a new era, the conservative element is reluctant to concede a complete victory for Russian democracy. Opinions were expressed in several quarters yesterday to the effect that the present upheaval is nothing more than a purely "political coup d'état" without any popular significance whatever. It was pointed out that the best evidence of this fact consists in the retention of the Romanoff family in power. No "revolutionary" program, it was said, could tolerate the continuance of the present dynasty, either through Nicholas II. or any member of his family. The Constitution of the new Cabinet was also believed by several prominent Russians here to be an

Continued on Page 2.

GAVE UP SON'S RIGHTS, TOO

Czar Yielded at Midnight Thursday; Grand Duke Michael Yesterday.

DUMA IS NOW IN CONTROL

Executive Committee Acting with Cabinet It Chose After the Revolution.

NATION BACK OF CHANGE

New Ministers Assume Their Duties and Are Starting Preparations to Push the War.

PETROGRAD, Friday, March 16, 5 P. M., (via London, Saturday, March 17.)—Emperor Nicholas abdicated at midnight last night on behalf of himself and the heir apparent, Grand Duke Alexis, in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexanderovitch.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Grand Duke Michael himself abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end.

The Government, pending a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, is vested in the Executive Committee of the Duma and the newly-chosen Council of Ministers.

A manifesto to this effect was issued by the Duma Committee today and it will be telegraphed to the General Army Headquarters this evening.

Unless improbable events occur, Russia has today become a republic.

The outcome depends on how the manifesto of the new Government is received by the 6,000,000 soldiers at the front.

Except for the unqualified rejection of the throne by the Czar Nicholas II.'s only brother, the Grand Duke Michael, the Romanoff-Holstein dynasty might be preserved by any number of Czar Nicholas's kinsmen. But the title of Autocrat, since the days of the first Michael Romanoff, in 1613, may only be conferred by a Romanoff. As the Czar chooses no successor after the Grand Duke Michael, and the Grand Duke names no successor at all, the dynasty ends as a reigning house unless a new Government places it upon the throne. Even so, the Romanoffs might decline to recognize the authority of such a Government, as they assert that their right to reign and rule is entirely independent of the will of the people.

The house of Romanoff is descended from Andrei Romanoff, who is said to have gone to Moscow from Prussia in the fourteenth century. Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff was the first of the family to ascend the throne. This was in 1613, when he was 17 years old. He died in 1645. The direct male line of the Romanoffs terminated in 1730 and the female line in 1762, when the Holstein-Gottorp branch came into power and has since ruled.

Milukoff's Plan That Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Professor Milukoff announced the list of new Ministers in a speech in Catherine Hall of the Duma, and was finally carried out on the shoulders of the enthusiastic crowd. His speech was often interrupted by questions, and he was repeatedly asked for the program. He said:

"I can already tell you the most important points. [A voice, "the dynasty?"] You ask about the dynasty. I know beforehand that my answer will not please all of you, but I give it. The old despot, who brought Russia to the edge of disaster, will voluntarily abdicate or be deposed. (Applause.)

"The Government will pass to a Regent, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch [continuous row and applause] and the heir Alexis the Czarevitch [yells—'but that is the old dynasty'].

"Yes, gentlemen, that is the old dynasty, which perhaps you do not like and which perhaps I dislike myself.

"We propose a parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Perhaps others have different views, but if we stop to discuss, instead of instantly deciding, Russia will find herself in a state of civil war and the destroyed régime will be broken."

Order Growing Out of Chaos.

PETROGRAD, March 16, (via London.)—Russia today appeared to be in a fair way toward solving the greatest problem with which any nation, per-

haps, was ever confronted. Order is growing rapidly out of the chaos of the last week, and the new Government, gathering up the broken threads of national and municipal life, is striving to set the organization of the country in motion so that the conduct of the war will suffer as little as possible from the revolution.

According to the latest information the Executive Committee of the Duma and the committees of soldiers and workingmen's deputies have reached a full agreement, or at least have decided temporarily to waive all minor differences until the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, which will decide just what form the new Government of Russia shall take.

The members of the new Ministry have assumed their posts and the Government buildings, empty and deserted for four days, are again open for official business.

The Duma Building today presented a striking contrast to its former staid dignity. The corridors and amphitheatre and the committee rooms were packed with soldiers and students who pushed their way through the throng with difficulty. Soldiers with fixed bayonets barred the entrance to various passages within, demanding the authority of every applicant to enter.

In the main corridor were several tons of sacked flour, piled in the form of a barricade, from which the entrance could be defended.

From the balcony overlooking the main foyer orators addressed the crowds with patriotic exhortations.

The banks, commercial and financial houses, and some of the factories have already responded to the new Government's appeal and opened their doors and have expressed a willingness to do everything in their power to effect as swift a recovery as possible from the paralysis of the last week.

Soldier-policemen are guarding the streets, in the place of the old gendarmes.

All Parts of Empire United.

Hundreds of messages have been received from all over the country, declaring the allegiance of important cities and fortresses to the new régime.

Moscow, Kharkov, Tsaritsyn, and Volgoda already have formally acknowledged the new Government, and, so far as is known, not a single quarter of the country still stands out for the old order of things. The Council of Nobility has held special meetings in fifteen provinces and indorsed the new revolutionary Government.

Supported by unanimous consent, the present Government is in reality a Government of the people.

These additional Cabinet appointments have been made:

Minister of Trade and Commerce, A. I. Konovaloff.

Procurator General of the Holy Synod, M. Lvoff.

While the Duma and the workingmen's committee agreed upon the Cabinet they still remained somewhat at odds regarding the form the new Government should assume. The workingmen's deputies wished to leave this question undecided until after the holding of a constitutional assembly charged with revising the present Constitution. They wished to call this assembly without delay. The Duma group, fearing dangers to the country in the absence of a definite government, suggested abdication of the Emperor and the regency of Grand Duke Michael. Despite the differences of opinion, there appears to be a disposition on all sides to make concessions on unimportant points.

Said Czar Must Go.

In an interview yesterday Professor Paul Milukoff, the new Foreign Minister, stated that the new régime was determined on the elimination of Emperor Nicholas and the regency of Grand Duke Michael. He said:

"The new Government considers it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor be confirmed and the regency temporarily intrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it.

"Contrary to certain rumors, his Majesty has not been arrested. The Empress remains at the Tsarskoe Selo, where she is in perfect safety."

Concerning the general program Professor Milukoff said:

"The problems which we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment in Russia of a power capable of giving the people final victory over the enemy.

"The great crime of the late Government consisted of throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This state of affairs must even have had dangerous effects on the issue of the war. The increase of popular discontent was the cause of the turn which events have taken. The anger of the people was such that the Russian revolution was almost the shortest and most bloodless in history.

"The late Government was completely isolated, which confirms the fact that no one had confidence in it. The great events of the last few days make it possible for the people to gain fresh confidence. These events will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, giving them at last power to win the war.

Took Control to Win the War.

In another interview today Professor Milukoff said:

"We assume control of the Government in order to bring victory to the Russian arms.

"It was a crime for the former Government to behave in such a way as to bring the country to the brink of disaster, endangering most seriously the issue of the war. The growing danger was the real cause which, strongly influencing the people toward dissatisfaction, finally expressed itself in such an outbreak of popular indignation that it brought triumph in such a short time and in so bloodless a manner as perhaps in no other revolution in history.

"The reason for the decisive success so quickly achieved was the complete lack of confidence in the former power. Not one element has risen to defend the Government. Even from Tsarsko-Selo itself everybody has rallied about the Duma. The Duma has proved itself the great centre of attraction for the popular will.

"It was a splendid moral victory. During the first few days we had no power but moral power. Now it is different. Now we are organized. With every hour our security grows."

MANY CITIES SEND ADHERENCE TO DUMA

Enthusiasm and Excitement as the Spirit of the Revolution Spreads Widely.

MOSCOW, March 16, (via London.)—The greatest enthusiasm prevails here.

Thousands of persons have been marching the streets and packing the squares, cheering for the revolution.

Troops and students have been enrolled by the Defense Committee. Perfect order has been maintained.

A thousand members of the police force have been arrested and are confined in the Town Hall. The jails have been opened and prisoners liberated.

The Kremlin, the Arsenal, and all public utilities have been taken over by the revolutionists.

SARATOV, March 16, (via London.)—A Public Safety Committee is in control of affairs here. The Governor made his escape from the city, but the police submitted to the revolutionists.

KHARKOV, March 16, (via London.)—The population of Kharkov is supporting the new Government fully. There is great excitement here, but no disorder has occurred.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—A Stockholm dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, as cabled from Amsterdam by the Central News correspondent, says that the Russian municipalities of Kazan and Odessa have issued declarations, expressing their intention of joining the Executive Committee of Petrograd, and organizing themselves for "the internal deliverance of Russia."

"PRINTING ALL THE NEWS."

Newspapers' New Freedom Told in Dispatch from Russian City.

TSARITSYN, Government of Saratov, Russia, March 16, (via London.)—At the Town Hall and the Bourse revolutionary committees have been organized, backed up by the troops.

Dispatches have been sent to the Duma Committee in Petrograd, assuring it of the allegiance of the people here.

The newspapers are printing all the news.

CZAR'S WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN TO LONDON

One Dispatch Says His Train Was Stopped 200 Miles Southwest of the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The Emperor, after being stopped at Bologoe, (about 200 miles from Petrograd, on the direct railway line from Moscow,) turned aside to Pukoff (?), where, according to last reports, he still remains with a small neutral guard. The alternatives offered him are abdication or deposition.

"The Empress remains for the present at Tsarkoe-Selo. The commandant of the palace gave the Duma representative his word of honor that she would not attempt to escape."

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—The whereabouts of the Emperor is not made altogether clear by dispatches from Petrograd. One of the latest says that he is on his way to the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo from the front.

An earlier report from the Reuter correspondent at Petrograd said that the Emperor had arrived at the palace and that several regiments of artillery were hastening to that point. The garrison at the palace, it further said, on the other hand, has declared itself on the side of the new Government and has welcomed its representatives with enthusiasm.

Still another dispatch asserted that a train carrying Emperor Nicholas was held up by soldiers. The Empress was said to be in a hysterical condition and the Crown Prince suffering from an attack of measles or scarlet fever.

There was doubt all day yesterday about the abdication of the Czar, following the announcement by Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons that the statement he had made the previous night was an error, the result of a misapprehension in the British Embassy in Petrograd.

KROPOTKIN TELLS WHY ARMY JOINED PEOPLE

Aged Revolutionary Leader in Exile Predicts Fall of the Hohenzollerns Also.

BRIGHTON, England, March 16.—Prince Peter Kropotkin, the aged Russian exile, who more than forty years ago attained international fame because of the revolutionary stand he took on the side of the people of his country, tonight received a correspondent of The Associated Press in his home here and gave his views on why the army joined in the revolt in Petrograd.

"The revolution which broke out in Petrograd during the last few days was, of course, the result of a long struggle against autocracy," said the Prince. "Matters came to a crisis by the complete disorganization into which all the life of the country and the transport of supplies to the great centres of population had been brought by the continual change of Ministers, owing to the occult influences which prevailed at the Court. It was evident not only to those who stood in close contact with the Administration but also to the mass of the population that if this state of affairs continued longer Russia would unavoidably be running toward a great disaster.

"The agricultural population, feeling that there was no security in the life of their country, refused to bring provisions to the city, and the army began to feel that the support it had received from the very outset of the war from the whole of the Russian nation, especially since the sale of spirits had been prohibited, was going to be disorganized totally.

"The campaign begun by Minister Protopopoff against the two unions of the Zemstvos and municipalities added to the general discontent. The two unions had taken care of the hundreds of thousands of wounded soldiers whom they took from the bases behind the battlefield lines to distribute them in hospitals created by these unions all over Russia. They additionally organized in the rear of the fighting lines medical supplies and necessaries for the army as well as tents, hot baths, trains and feeding stations, and had won the sympathies of the army by their continual care for the needs of the soldiers.

"Protopopoff decided to destroy these unions. He prohibited their general meetings and ordered that at every committee meeting an officer of police (who might report everything to the Germans) should be present.

"This continual intercourse between the nation and army explains why the army so rapidly joined the revolt.

"I am delighted with today's news and regard the fall of the autocracy as final. After victory is gained by the nation the efforts of Russia will have to be directed to getting rid of the Germans and establishing a free and independent Poland. United as it is in the army and has been for the last two and a half years, the Russian nation will win the war and help the Germans, I hope, to free themselves from the Hohenzollern yoke."

OFFICERS PREACHED REVOLT.

Won Army Over to Revolution by Personal Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—A Russian official accredited to this country in an interview with a representative of The Morning Post said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that there was anything sudden about this revolution. It was inevitable when the authorities would not act with the Zemstvos and local municipalities. Above all it became inevitable after the retreat from Galicia. We then lost something like two million men killed because the authorities had not armed our troops. They sent them out with clubs or other futile arms against heavy German artillery.

"Ever since the pro-Germans have shown their hand army officers have had in existence a secret union, and been distributing pamphlets and making verbal propaganda statements to the rank and file under them. The military leaders were in full accord with the Parliament when the telegram was sent to the Emperor—he was then with the army—informing him he had been deposed, though the English papers say he has abdicated.

"I take the liberty of suggesting that what we have happily done will lead to a revolutionary movement in Germany. Germany for over forty years has had no responsible Ministry. Russia, which is supposed to be 200 years behind Germany in her social system, has made in two and a half years of war this magnificent stride to democratic rule. It will forge the hands of the German Government and compel that country to concede permanent peace because of the fear of its own democracy."

GUARD REGIMENTS STARTED UPRISING

Other Troops Sent Against Them Joined Their Ranks and People Followed Suit.

FOOD HIDDEN BY POLICE

Editors Suppress Their Newspapers —Sukhomlinoff, Spared from Lynching, Cut His Own Epaulettes Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—Soldiers started the Russian revolution, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, who in a dispatch dated Thursday says:

"It is difficult to chronicle briefly the events of the last few days, and especially difficult to explain them to British and American readers, in view of those restrictions which rendered impossible a true, unvarnished statement of the recent conditions of affairs in Russia.

"A sharp warning was given by the murder of Rasputin, and this warning was emphasized by most earnest suasion from all the public bodies and all true friends of the nation and dynasty. The warning was not heeded; the old impossible policy was pursued, and this week's revolution is the result.

"Last Thursday's curious strike movement began with a popular demonstration in which the cry was 'Give us bread!' There was certainly greater difficulty than usual in obtaining food, but there were indications that the police, with their agents provocateurs, were fomenting the movement. There was a little looting of bakers' shops, stopping of trains, and so forth; but it was not until Saturday and Sunday, when the bulk of the workmen joined in, that the movement assumed serious proportions. Even then it took the form of good-tempered parading about the streets, with almost complete absence of violence.

"The troops were called out to parade the streets, but they displayed no particular heart in the business. They were constantly cheered by the crowds, and the Cossacks in particular simply played with the people instead of routing them. The attitude of the troops should have been a warning to the Government, but on Saturday afternoon some of the troops were ordered to fire, and on Sunday detachments of soldiers, reinforced by police in soldier's uniform, fired repeatedly throughout the day, killing and wounding in all over 2500 people, including a few officers who were among the sightseers.

Crowds Indifferent to Death.

"In spite of warnings to stay indoors the crowds, representing all classes, thronged the streets, mostly out of sheer curiosity. There was no particular fear. I saw the crowds shrink a little and then go good-temperedly on their way. Life has become cheap during the war, and there is little fear of death, and the extraordinary thing was a complete incredulity that the soldiers would or did fire.

"On Sunday evening there was a dispute among the regiments who had fired. M. Rodzianko sent a warning telegram to the Emperor begging him for the sake of the dynasty at once to appoint a minister of public confidence. On Monday morning a famous Guard Regiment killed one or two officers who had ordered them to fire. A regiment sent to reduce them to order took their side and both regiments, which were speedily joined by another, stormed the Artillery Department and Arsenal, freed political prisoners from all the chief prisons and set the Central Court on fire. Their officers disappeared and the soldiers, accompanied by workmen and revolutionists, had charge of the city. Thus the revolt began.

"These three days I have spent in the Duma, where events thronged on the amazing events, and walking about the streets of Petrograd where unheard of things were happening. They were anxious days, for there was no knowing whether the liberty of the soldiers might not turn into an orgy of rioting or whether the troops might not come in from outside to suppress the revolt. It was only today that we began to breathe freely.

"So far the revolution has passed off with amazingly little violence. There have been cases of looting and much burning of buildings, e. g., the Central Court; there has been a good deal of shooting, too, but almost entirely against the police who had machine guns posted on the roofs of high buildings, and again and again wantonly and senselessly opened fire, only to be attacked in their turn and either killed or hauled off with indignity to the Duma.

"These machine guns, which are constantly turning up in most unexpected places, were probably put in place by Protopopoff's agents in expectation of demonstrations at the opening of the Duma a fortnight ago. They do a good deal of damage, infuriate people and soldiers and represent the last venomous stings of the Government that has now surrendered.

Ukase of Dissolution Ignored.

"On Monday morning the ukase was received dissolving the Duma. The ukase passed unnoticed. M. Rodzianko repeated his warning telegram with greater insistency: 'The last hour has come to decide the fate of the dynasty. Further delay is fatal.' The Emperor made no reply. The Duma waited loyally. At 1 o'clock troops began coming to the Duma to ask for guidance. In the forenoon the Duma formed temporarily a committee of one member from each party to keep control of events. The Ministers disappeared. In the evening a council of Workmen's Deputies, of which the nucleus was composed of the recently arrested labor group of the War Industries Committee, took possession of a room in the Duma. Connection between the labor and Duma committees was maintained by Labor Deputies.

"The Duma by evening presented an extraordinary sight. After an appeal from the Labor Deputies to maintain order the insurgent soldiers formed a guard around the Duma and the Duma became a centre. A regiment came up led by Sergeants, to offer its help to the Duma, which was crowded with soldiers. Food committees and supply committees were instituted. Well-known revolutionaries appeared. Boy and girl students ran about on various errands, and veteran soldiers obeyed them. Arrested policemen were dragged in and hidden away. The well-known reactionary, Sheglovitoff, President of the Council of the Empire, was arrested and brought to the Duma on Monday night.

"On Tuesday the movement rapidly spread to all the regiments of the garrison, and one by one they came marching up to the Duma to offer their services. Ranked up on the promenade half they listened to speeches by Rodzianko, Milukoff, and Kerensky, and then marched off amid cheering. The soldiers felt restless without their officers, and the main task was to get them restored to regular discipline. Officers from Colonels downward began to appear yesterday, and by last evening practically all the commanding officers of the Petrograd garrison and the General Staff had joined the new movement and proceeded to return the troops to barracks and restore order. A commandant was appointed with subcommandants for each district, and a system of patrols organized.

"The soldiers had behaved on the whole remarkably well. They displayed their jubilation in various not very harmful ways, shooting in the air, firing at sparrows, and taking joy rides in commandeered motor cars. There are a few cases of drunkenness, but nothing serious, and the great comparative freedom from disorder is to be attributed to the absence of vodka. The population was a little nervous but extremely interested, and remarkably shrewd. Both soldiers and people have displayed amazing courage, patience, and sound sense during the three days of complete absence of authority.

Cabinet and Metropolitan Seized.

"Yesterday practically all the members of the Government were arrested, besides several other notorious reactionaries, such as Stürmer and General Kurloff. I saw the Metropolitan, Pitirim, brought in, a pale and tottering figure, in a white cap and black robe, pushed on from behind by not very respectful soldiers. Very different he was when I saw him last in his palatial apartment at Alexander Nevsky Monastery, with Generals, high officials, and society ladies waiting on his pleasure. This morning I saw little old Goremykin brought in under guard, looking with face inexpressive as usual. Many other reactionaries have been arrested, including Black Hundred police of all ranks.

"Officers have come thronging in with offers of service and Colonels with the red badge of the revolution are now a common sight. Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich came to the Duma, and made a speech in presence of the soldiers. 'I wish,' he said, turning to M. Rodzianko, 'to declare my sympathy for the new régime and to place myself at your disposal.' The Ministers are now under the temporary control of members of the Duma.

"Trains have not ceased running. It happens that large supplies of provisions have come in during the last few days. Trams and cars have stopped plying, and no papers are appearing. The prospects of speedy restoration of order at present are good. The banks are open today."

Capital Resuming Normal Life.

Telegraphing from Petrograd Thursday night the correspondent of The Daily News says:

"This evening the town is comparatively quiet. The temporary committee of the Duma is doing its best to hasten the re-establishment of the normal life and normal business of the country. A new chief of police has been appointed. The post is again working, and the yellow post cars, which on Wednesday carried machine guns, now carry mail bags. M. Bublikoff is dealing energetically with the transport. He has established normal train service, and with the help of the provinces will soon increase Petrograd's coal supply, and thus the possibilities of work in the factories.

"A general meeting of the association of Russian editors has decided against a renewal of the newspapers, with the view of preventing the spreading of fantastic rumors which might harm the common cause. Therefore only one newspaper is to be issued twice a day. It is to be distributed free and edited by a committee of Petrograd journalists, whose rooms are in the Duma building.

"Former Minister of War Sukhomlinoff was brought to the Duma Wednesday night. The soldiers wished to lynch him, but were restrained by their own leaders and were satisfied with the removal of his epaulets. Sukhomlinoff himself took a pair of scissors from his pocket and deliberately cut the epaulets from his overcoat.

"On Wednesday evening I dined in the Hotel d'Angleterre, which was crowded with officers' families from the Astoria, next door. Throughout the dinner there was a steady stalking of police at and from policemen on the roofs of the German Embassy and other buildings. After the dinner I went out and saw a most picturesque sight. Armored cars originally brought to Petrograd to be used against the people were directing searchlights on the roofs and bombarding the places from which the remaining police were still firing with rifles and machine guns.

Food Hoarded by Police.

"In the rooms of the police have been found quantities of food, which is a significant comment on the statement that the provisioning of the town was in the hands of the Chief of Police. Some policemen even had live hens in their rooms.

"Many extraordinary incidents were witnessed. A train full of troops from Krasnoe Selo arrived at Petrograd and civilians were ordered from the station. The mass of soldiers outside saw ten machine guns brought out by officers and trained on the troops and civilians, who scattered. The officers then went back into the station, and when the troops came out it was new to find every man was wearing the red ribbon of the revolution. These troops had come to join in the revolution, officers and all, but not knowing whether they would meet friends or enemies outside the station they first trained their guns on the crowd.

"A steady flood of extreme Socialist pamphlets has been poured out, but so far without serious effect on the people, who continue to trust the Duma. Munition factories have restarted work, though not all the workmen have returned. Order is being swiftly established. All Government buildings are displaying red flags. Bread is again obtainable. Quantities of flour were convoyed through the streets on sledges amid the cheers of the crowd."

4,000 Police Arrested or Killed.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times, dated Thursday, says:

"Of the huge police force in Petrograd, which Minister of the Interior Protopopoff had organized to drown the city in blood, only 4,000 have been captured or killed up to this time. The remainder are in hiding and evidently have lost all hope for the restoration of the old régime.

"The powder mills at Okhta continued work without stopping throughout all the trouble. The arsenal, the Putiloff works, and other munitions factories resumed operations in part on Wednesday, and it is expected that all workers will return to duty within a day or two.

"The telegraph office has been placed in charge of a military commandant appointed by the Duma. The censorship virtually has been suspended for several days."

Order Practically Re-established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The important event of today is that at last an agreement has been reached between the Duma committee and the Labor Council, and a provisional Government has been formed. The composition of the new Government is extraordinarily moderate in the circumstances. If the Emperor had heeded repeated warnings and abandoned his suicidal policy a much more moderate Cabinet would have been formed a week ago, and this week's pronunciamento would have been avoided.

It must also be emphasized that the movement was the result not of organization, but of accumulated indignation which was shared by the army and inflamed by the orders to shoot at the people on Sunday. The defection of two regiments was the signal for all the rest, and the old régime found a gulf yawning under its feet. What followed has been a struggle to evolve order out of chaos.

There has and still is danger from the Extremists, who want at once to turn Russia into a Socialist republic, and have been agitating among the soldiers, but reason has been reinforced by the sense of danger from the Germans and of the lingering forces of reaction gaining the upper hand, and it is noteworthy that the soldier delegates from the insurgent regiments have preferred a more moderate view. In numberless talks I have had with soldiers, I have been struck by their fundamental reasonableness, their sense of order and discipline. They wish to be freemen, but very strongly realize their duty as soldiers.

The more moderate Socialists, the so-called Plekhanoff party, who stand for war, are very useful as mediators, and as soon as the new Government secures itself it will be found that the influence of the extremists will be diminished.

Admiral Depenin, commander of the Baltic fleet, has already given his adhesion to the new movement. There are favorable indications from Generals Brusiloff and Ruzsky, and there is no news yet of any troops hostile to the revolution. From many provincial towns congratulatory telegrams have been received.

Order has been practically re-established, there has been no shooting today, streets are patrolled, but cases of looting are frequent. There is a general desire among the workmen to resume work. The newspapers will appear tomorrow and should help to clear up the situation. Mistakes have been made in bungling arrests and searches, but considering that the city has been for days entirely in the hands of soldiers and workmen, the order has been wonderful.

A great people has displayed its finest qualities, and is looking forward to an immensely complex future in which it will have to shape its own destiny.

Finnish Troops Also Rebelled.

LONDON, March 16.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm quotes the Aftonbladet as stating that the Finnish railway lines have been blown up at several points, and that train service between Haparanda, Sweden, and Tornea, on the Finnish side of the border, has been suspended for more than a fortnight. Huge quantities of goods are stored at the former place.

Finnish troops, the dispatch adds, refused to obey orders from the late Government to proceed to Petrograd, and a large number of them are supporting the new Government.

BERLIN DESPONDENT AT CZAR'S DOWNFALL

Abdication Believed to be Blow to Kaiser, Closely Connected with the Romanoffs.

RECALL BISMARCK'S BOAST

Said He Invented Alliance of Three Emperors to Guard Against "Overthrow."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 16.—A feeling of despondency succeeded in Berlin yesterday evening to the morning rejoicing, unrelieved by the latest news reaching Germany from Russia, although apparently the German morning papers were not permitted to publish news of the Czar's abdication. In well-informed circles here it is expected the effect of the latter announcement will be felt most severely by the Kaiser and his family, whose fortunes have always been intimately bound up with those of the Romanoffs.

Attention is called by authoritative personages to the connection always held to exist since Bismarck between the Prussian and Russian reactionary régimes. Bismarck's dictum that he invented the alliance of three Emperors to support the monarchical principle against Umsturz (overthrow) meant simply that he knew that the growth of democratic principles in any one European country directly affected the strength of Prussian autocracy, which is the basis of the whole German State system.

Germans have not forgotten how popular risings elsewhere affected the so-called March revolution in Berlin in 1848. There is thus good reason to believe that Bethmann Hollweg's unexpected and, at first unintelligible, challenge to the Prussian Junkers on Wednesday was not dictated by a trifling dispute about the payment of the members of the lower chamber but by the knowledge of events then proceeding in Petrograd.

GERMAN PAPER SEES HATE IN NEW RUSSIA

Revolutionary Elements Will Do Everything to Push 'National War,' It Says.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, (via London.)—In discussing the Russian revolution, the Volkszeitung of Cologne says:

"It should not be forgotten that all those elements which have undertaken the revolution and now hold the fate of the capital in their hands preached war to the knife with everything German. They hate us not less than the Government which they have just overthrown.

"These elements which have now seized supreme power will do everything to prosecute the 'national war' against Germany."

DUKE CYRIL PROMPT TO SIDE WITH DUMA

Commander of the Naval Guard Offered Allegiance of Himself and His Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I was present at Tauris Palace yesterday afternoon when Grand Duke Cyrill, commanding the sailors of the guard, came in person with his officers and announced that this historic corps would place itself under the orders of Rodzianko Accompanied by a deputation of sailors, the Grand Duke and his staff were drawn up in Catherina Hall. Addressing Rodzianko, the Grand Duke said with emotion:

"I have the honor to appear before your Excellency and place myself at your disposal. In common with our nation I desire the welfare of Russia. This morning I assembled my men and explained to them the significance of present events, and I can now say that the whole naval guard corps is at the entire disposal of the Imperial Duma."

Amid much cheering Rodzianko said:

"The words of the Grand Duke have given me much comfort. I am confident the naval guards, like all the rest of our forces, will help us to vanquish our foe."

The whole General Staff college, numbering 350 officers and other units, also proclaimed its allegiance.

The strongest anti-German feeling animates the population. They are systematically hunting down all highly placed personages suspected of German proclivities or bearing German names or titles. The aged Minister of the imperial household, Count Fredericks, whose home was wrecked yesterday, was discovered in hiding and was taken as a prisoner to the Duma. Soldiers and a crowd of people long hunted for Countess Kleinmichael on suspicion of being German. She was discovered hiding in the Chinese Legation, whence the soldiers removed her under arrest.

Baron Stackelberg fired on the soldiers from his window yesterday. He was dragged out of his home, taken to the quay side, and there summarily executed.

At Okhta the powder mills continued work through all the trouble without stopping, thus demonstrating the patriotism of the workers. The arsenal, the Putiloff, and other munition works partly resumed operations yesterday, and it is expected all workers will return to duty within a day or two.

PARIS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER RUSSIA'S STEP

Public and Press See Vigorous Prosecution of War and Closer Relations with Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—The news of the Czar's abdication, announced by the evening papers, has come as a thunderclap. Far from causing consternation, it is welcomed as clearing the storm-laden atmosphere which has been threatening the eastern ally.

Little news concerning events in Russia has been allowed to be published in the last few days, but the public has been able to read between the lines of the discreetly worded article that big events were in preparation. The rapidity with which the crisis has come to a head is considered a very favorable sign. The press naturally draws a parallel between the Russian upheaval and the French revolutions, especially that of 1830. Sincere sympathy is expressed for the Czar, who appears more the victim of circumstances too strong for him to direct than culpable. Nicholas II. is generally a popular figure here. He is considered liberal-minded, and a very loyal ally to France. It is certain nothing could cement Franco-Russian friendship more firmly than the overthrow of the old régime and the metamorphosis of Russia into a modern liberal State.

PARIS, March 16.—For days rumors have been current in Paris of serious events taking place in Russia, but it was not until well on toward 11 o'clock this morning that the news spread throughout the city of the formation of a new Russian Government.

The population of Paris, as the Havas Agency puts it, "manifested veritable enthusiasm" as it learned of the revolution. Crowds in all the public squares and important thoroughfares let their ordinary business go while they discussed the news.

Calmness was evident everywhere, but there was free talk from table to table in the great restaurants of the significance to the allied cause of the Russian reorganization. The news was accepted as meaning that the war would be conducted with increasing vigor, the revolution being taken as a rising against the incapacity of the Government and against the "dark influences" tending to weaken Russia in playing her part in the war and directed toward a separate peace.

The Paris newspapers generally employ terms of warm approval in their comment on the developments, and express relief at the successful reversal of the vacillating policies that have prevailed in Russia and their replacement by what appears to be a popular administration directed toward putting into efficient action the great resources of the country.

Unanimity characterizes the revolution, declares the Temps in an editorial which says:

"Unanimity was shown from first to last by the Duma in the adoption of Professor Milukoff's resolution, by the Zemstvos who supported the claim of the legislative body, by the assemblages of the nobility who in special meetings denounced the irresponsible influences and demanded free working electoral bodies, and by the people who in long lines brought to the Duma the formidable support of the masses. The army joined in the acclamations of the people, and the Grand Dukes themselves took sides with the protestants.

"It was under these conditions that President Rodzianko and his colleagues decided to act and imprisoned the bureaucratic Ministers.

"We have repeatedly said during the difficulties of these latter months that the men in power had by intrigue and routine prevented understanding between the Emperor and the people regarding the necessary means for their common task. Bureaucracy was master of Russia, and although showing itself obviously incapable of organizing and directing the immense resources of the empire, defended itself step by step. Deprived of its old leaders, it was able to make new recruits, and after the disappearance of the Soukhomlinoff, the Stürmers, and Rasputins, we saw spring up a Protopopoff and the irresponsible influences gave themselves a new and free rein. It was then the hour sounded for the action of the Duma.

"It was a moral issue. The long crisis was due principally to the characters of the imperial couple. It is well known that Emperor Nicholas would have been an excellent sovereign, but that he was, unfortunately, under different influences, of which the strongest was that of the Empress. He voluntarily deprived himself of the aid of the most eminent men. He did not wish to be dominated by the Empress, who had preferences and antipathies that can be explained only by her bad state of health. Nicholas habitually acceded to her inspirations. It is not very strange that he has just acceded a last time, preferring to abdicate rather than to renounce autocracy as he understood it."

La Liberté, alluding to the union of the classes, said:

"The new Government, with Prince Lvoff, President of the Association of Zemstvos, and with Professor Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Liberals, is entirely committed to the policy of maintaining an intimate alliance with the Entente and the intense prosecution of the war. We could wish nothing better."

Revolt a Sensation in Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, (via London.) — Telegrams received here from Vienna say that news of the Russian revolution created a great sensation there. The evening newspapers say that it may have a decisive effect not only on Russia but on the whole world.

PLAN WIDE REFORM IN RUSSIA NOW

Continued from Page 1.

the necessity of order being re-established before holding the elections.

Search Houses for Sharpshooters.

Calm has been quickly restored in Petrograd, although numerous partisans of the old régime have been firing from roofs and garrets upon the troops and inhabitants. By order of the Executive Committee soldiers have entered the houses where firing is taking place and removed suspected persons.

Thousands of the police have been imprisoned. All the police stations have been destroyed or sacked, and all suspected houses are being searched for ammunition and arms.

According to a dispatch sent from Petrograd yesterday afternoon, the State Bank and all the private banks reopened during the day.

Stringent orders have been issued for the rearrest of a number of criminals who escaped during the liberation of political prisoners. Some of them, disguised as soldiers, have been pillaging private houses and threatening their occupants. Official orders have been issued that the criminals are to be shot at sight if they offer resistance to arrest. Genuine patrols and search parties are wearing distinguishing signs and also carry written authorizations.

Among the latest persons arrested is the Countess Klein-Michael, who is well known in Court circles and for a long time has been conspicuous as an intriguer and a tool for the dissemination of pro-German propaganda. Hitherto she had enjoyed immunity because of influential connections. The Countess was taken under guard to the Duma Building.

The factories have formed a police service for patrolling the factory districts, enrolling one out of every ten of their workmen.

The question of naming officers to replace those who were disarmed by their own troops is one which will be decided promptly.

In the present spirit of the officers and the men in the ranks there is no reason to apprehend disciplinary troubles, as the officers rejoice equally with the men in the overthrow of the autocracy. The officers have issued a proclamation to their men, in which they refer to the "accursed old regime."

There will be a great parade of troops in Petrograd today before the new Ministers.

In the meantime the Provisional Government is doing its utmost to straighten out the numerous tangles. The Duma and the Zemstvo Council are working hand in hand, although issuing separate proclamations.

Despite the non-appearance of newspapers the public is better informed of what is going on than ever before. A special squadron of motor cars have been commandeered by the Executive Committee, and these cars go about the city distributing printed bulletins free to everybody. Thus the most authentic news gains speedy circulation.

Food Prices Falling Rapidly.

Through this bulletin service President Rodzianko has appealed earnestly to the people not to injure Government buildings, telegraphs, the water supply equipment, factories, &c., and also to continue the public services and avoid bloodshed.

In the meanwhile he is energetically tackling the food problem, and the public is confident that the combined efforts of the Duma and the Zemstvo will soon assure an adequate supply. Large stores of flour have been uncovered in various parts of the city. The prices of food are falling rapidly in the city.

A minor instance of the popular feeling was shown when the appearance of a few intoxicated persons on the streets caused such indignation that the culprits were promptly imprisoned.

TWO YEARS before a building at No. 1 Cherry Street was occupied as the Presidential Mansion (during session of the First Congress) Carstairs Rye was known to those prominent in social and civic life.

And today it's better than ever.

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UPRISING IN RUSSIA MARKS WAR CRISIS

British Socialist Leader Declares It Dashes Germany's Hopes of a Draw.

STOPS COURT INTRIGUES

Removes Peril Also of a Russian Effort to Obtain a Separate Peace in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—As comprehensive a survey of the great events in Russia as can be made at this distance is contained in an article by H. M. Hyndman, leader of the Socialist Party in England, who has been in touch with the progressive movement in Russia for many years. Writing in The Evening News, Mr. Hyndman says:

"The present revolution has gone as far, in my opinion, as anything of the kind can go in a country of the enormous extent and the character of population of Russia during such a tremendous war as that in which she is now engaged. Of course, the result of this great change will not be nearly what the more advanced of the Russian people, alike in town and country, may wish to obtain later, but there can be no doubt that a transformation of the kind, which has resulted in placing the former Socialist Democrat professor, Milukoff, whom we feted as one of our comrades in London some years ago, as Foreign Minister, represents an almost phenomenal change.

"Furthermore, I think we must not regard what has taken place so much from the point of view of what has been achieved as from the standpoint of what has been prevented. Last Autumn, as is now commonly known, Russia was on the very point of making a separate peace with Germany through Premier Stürmer.

"Milukoff's speech in the Duma attacking Stürmer and resulting in the latter's downfall, accompanied by the resignation on von Jagoff, caused a breakdown of the most dangerous anti-English intrigue. The removal of Rasputin carried the attack upon the pro-German party in Court still further, but failed to check the hidden influence and the power of the 'dark forces' at Court itself. Consequently we were always on the eve of another pro-German movement through the Premier, Protopoff, and Stürmer, who, after having been given a prominent place at Court, had been restored to position at the Foreign Office. The appointment of Sazonoff at Ambassador to Great Britain was merely throwing dust in the eyes of the British public who had lent Russia upward of £400,000,000 to conduct the war.

"Happily, the present revolution has put a stop for the time being to this dangerous policy so far as the Court and its immediate surroundings are concerned. The police likewise, and especially the Secret Police, seem to have received a serious blow. We must not forget, however, that Russian bureaucracy, as a bureaucracy, is of German organization and to a large extent still in German hands.

"What permanent officials can do to prevent a people from obtaining control over its own business, even in a country like ours, we have seen only too sadly during the present war. The danger, therefore, is that, although political and military influences will now and therefore be struck at by the Entente, the great body of bureaucrats will use their influence still toward thwarting the views of the mass of the Russian people.

"The fact that Kerenski, the Social Democratic member of the Duma, acted with the International in 1915, gives hope that the influence of Socialists and labor men will receive full consideration. The fact, also, that the Zemstvoes seem thoroughly in accord with all that has been done is promising, inasmuch as these great local committees and the council, must be in the future the reorganizing forces of Russia and Europe.

"Of course, a revolution which maintains in power members of the Romanoff family can scarcely be considered as a revolution in the sense we understand it to be in Europe, and in Western Europe at the same time the fact that the Czar's brother has joined a movement of this character in order to secure the independence and rights of the Duma is in itself an event of extraordinary importance, when we consider how impossible popular representation of any kind was in Russia, even twenty years ago.

"I hope the Czar will leave the country, as there is always danger of intrigue when a discrowned monarch, whose son is supposed to be ruler, remains in his kingdom. There are always people interested in getting him back again. I hope the present administration will make the best of its opportunity to widen popular rights, so that when peace comes there will be a chance of solid development. Whatever the result of the great change may be, it certainly brings Russia closer to Western Europe, and increases the probability that democratic influences at the end of the war will be strengthened enormously from a quarter where previously only reaction could be hoped for.

"Meanwhile we must all welcome the sweeping from control of the pro-German elements. We have arrived at a crisis of this great war and it is no secret that one of the great hopes of Germany was that an anarchistic revolution in Russia or preferably the advancement of the pro-German clique in control was to secure for Germany at any rate a draw, which would in effect have meant pro-German peace. This particular danger I consider has been removed by what has occurred at Petrograd and els

LVOFF FORETOLD RUSSIA'S FREEDOM

Leader of Great Movement Resisted in Its Development Pressure of Extremists.

WORKED WITH ZEMSTVOS

Saw Their Power Grow as Inefficient and Corrupt Bureaucracy Faced War Paralysis.

ABLE MEN IN THE COUNCILS

Functions of Government Delegated of Necessity to Bodies Which Could Not Be Controlled.

By STEPHEN BONSAL.

When I saw Prince Lvoff again, a little more than a year ago, he was still the quiet, reserved man, and, as some thought, equally ineffective as a leader as he had proved to be during the trying days of the revolution of 1904-1905. He still believes in card catalogues and systematic arrangements, in the power of organization along German lines, but not with the Kultur spirit. His capacity for taking pains about little matters was painful to many observers. He rarely spoke, and confined his activity almost entirely to written reports filled with statistics.

In my conversation with the few who survived the first revolution it was clear to see that the Zemstvo organization had not enjoyed favorable weather throughout the twelve years that had elapsed, and indeed not since its inception, which goes back to the time of Alexander the Liberator. There had been times when the Prince, who presided over its efforts toward development, was the most unpopular man in all the liberal groups. I can recall the unmeasured terms in which he was denounced. He was a revolutionist who would not take up arms, who always missed the psychological moment; frequently he was compared to that Prince of Denmark, Hamlet, who was incapable of action. Still he persisted in his immense attention to details, in developing and filling out his organization and his card catalogue. How the hotheads deplored his disbelief in improvisation!

How wise he was in pursuing the difficult course that has at last triumphed is now apparent. I have no doubt that many who showered anathemas upon his head must recognize today his courage and his good sense when he asserted, as he frequently did in private conversation, that the extremists in the revolutionary ranks were more dangerous to the cause of liberty than the most stubborn and sordid among the reactionaries.

Of course even in 1904 there were some of us who thought that the Zemstvo organization contained in its hard and somewhat unpromising kernel the seed of liberty awaiting to be quickened by favorable circumstances. But it was soon overwhelmed and drowned out in the blood of Bloody Sunday and the other massacres of 1904 and 1905, incidents of that false, deceptive dawn in Russia.

The Zemstvo and the Mir.

Many Americans are inclined to mix the Zemstvo organization with that of the Mir, but as a matter of face they are very different things, indeed. The Mir is a communal arrangement, which goes back to the beginning of time in Russia, while the Zemstvo dates from the sixties of the last century, when 10,000,000 peasants were liberated and were enabled to purchase allotments of land from their former masters; and this admirable outcome of the day, the Czar Alexander, instituted the Zemstvos or provincial and district councils for the purpose of looking after the interests of these millions who had been suddenly freed and who were so ill-prepared to exercise their freedom. In a word, they were nothing more nor less than local committees composed of elected representatives of the three social orders, the land-owning gentry, the peasantry, and the townspeople.

At first these committees were only established in thirty-three Governments or provinces of European Russia, with power to levy local taxes, to maintain roads and schools and hospitals in a general way along parochial lines, to watch over the economic welfare of the district over which they presided. Out of this crude beginning public opinion came into existence. But it was not long before the proposed reforms fell far short of what had been expected, and early in the 70's a reaction set in.

When the great revolution came in 1904, some people talked of the Zemstvos councils as a powerful instrument by means of which the Russian people might achieve a responsible form of Government and even representative institutions. But Prince Lvoff was perhaps the only man of prominence who really believed that this was so. Many of the other members of the opposition were disguised reactionaries, men who had no belief that the Russian peasant was capable of participating in an intelligent advance toward self-government, and who were perhaps glad to see him concentrate his attention on a system which had already been barren of results and certainly failed to inspire enthusiasm.

Until a few days before Bloody Sunday, when the present Czar gave an audience to Prince Lvoff and the other committeemen of the Central Zemstvos Union the activities of these bodies had been confined to road and bridge building, to the upkeep of schools and small country hospitals. No one thought then, probably least of all the leader of the movement, Prince Lvoff himself, that this modest movement would in the short space of thirteen years eventuate in the first Russian Government that is responsible and responsive to the will of the people.

Dark Hour of the War.

It was in the early days of November, 1915, that I saw Prince Lvoff for the last time. I spent two weeks in Petrograd renewing old acquaintances and looking into the conditions resulting from the first sixteen months of the great war. As far as Russia was concerned it was the darkest hour since war had been declared. There were hunger riots in Petrograd and in Moscow, probably in all the great centres of population, and everywhere munition factories were flying in the air, whether because of German spies or native incompetence, it was difficult to say. The remaining débris was generally too insignificant to furnish material for an investigation.

Everything was at sixes and sevens and the Germans were outside of Riga. The general belief in the capital at this moment was that the Germans had captured this Baltic emporium. But, at any rate, the Minister of War admitted that they were within a very few miles of this point so important to the maintenance of the western defense. On the other hand Archangel was blockaded with war stores, some of the old-fashioned Generals asserted that they had enough ammunition there to carry on a thirty-year war, and indeed they had enough to carry on a hundred-year war under the old conditions. But these same munitions could not be gotten to where they were needed, that is, at the front. The Government was so ineffective that it had foreseen and now that it was confronted with it could not tackle the simplest railroad problem.

With munitions to burn in Archangel and in other places, the Russian peasants were dying like flies at the front for want of food and medicine, and fighting not infrequently against a wonderfully equipped enemy with nothing more effective than ironbound staves. Everybody knew that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Commander in Chief, was to be sacrificed; a victim to shoulder the responsibility for the defeats was necessary. Everybody in Petrograd knew that he was to be removed, and the Grand Duke Nicholas knew it himself.

The general orders had not been made out, but when his corps commanders came to consult him they would always find the Grand Duke red-eyed and sometimes weeping and sometimes feeding the more or less sacred pigeons. But the circumstances foreshadowing his removal were patent to every soldier. Very little small-arm ammunition and no shells were being sent forward, and the corps commanders knew what this meant. "They are being saved up," said one to me, "so that when the Czar takes command and the Czarevitch comes with him for his baptism of fire he will be received with a blaze of glory that will radiate victory." And subsequent events seemed to prove that this malicious interpretation of existing conditions was not wholly unfounded.

"I had my last talk with Prince Lvoff within a few hours of starting across Siberia to China. I asked him for a few words in regard to the situation, and I spent the whole afternoon with him in the little hotel room which he had occupied years before, during the stormy days of the street fighting. It was not a time to put anything to paper, and I wisely made no attempt to do so. A young Englishman, who wrote up his travel experiences every day, was taken off the trans-Siberian train at Baikal and may be there still for all I know. A traveler with written words in his possession did not go very far in Russia in those days. But the moment I crossed the Chinese frontier I wrote down what the Prince had told me, not only because it seemed to me to be interesting, but because he wished that I should communicate what he had said to a mutual friend in America, a very able man indeed, who has been a consistent and a liberal friend of all the movements in Russia leading toward self-government, and I now transcribe the notes of that letter, which, was dispatched from Peking in December, 1915.

Zemstvos Basis of Liberty.

"Of course, an interview under these circumstances is not an interview at all, and I do not for a moment authorize any one to hold Prince Lvoff to my impressions of what he said to me then. Several of his closest associates were present, and many of the statements were really interjected by them, but I think that I am not far wrong in my impression of what was said by him or with his approval.

"You wish me to report progress? Why, it has been so tremendous and has brought with it such responsibility that I, we all, shudder to face it. If you have looked about you at all since you have been here you must have seen that the despised Zemstvo organization has become the keystone of the arch upon which we expect to erect, or as some old Russians maintain, expect to rebuild the edifice of free government and representative institutions. I have not the slightest doubt, nor should any one of these men who are associated with me have the slightest doubt, but what we can make the present Government impossible at any moment. Would it be wise? is what we are asking ourselves.

"You know that famous editorial article that has gone the rounds of Russia from the Baltic to the Pacific. It is in the form of a little story, so that the simplest peasant can understand. A man with his dear mother is riding along a dangerous road behind an unskilled and a reckless chauffeur. He sees the danger of keeping still, he sees the danger of taking the wheel away from the unskilled driver—in the operation the machine might be precipitated down the abyss. The little leader is entitled, 'What should be done?' Now, that is exactly the question that we put to ourselves every day, and the answer we have answered it in this wise: 'Let us help the driver; let us beseech him to have a care and to be cool; but of course if we see him driving directly on to destruction, why, then, we must do something else; our action will have to fit the circumstances.'

"You recall what the Zemstvo organization had sunk to in the days before the revolution of 1904. The encroachment of autocracy, often unconscious, I think, and certainly far from systematic, has left us with but the shadow of the power which it had been the purpose of the great Czar Liberator to convey to us. We were permitted to look after the paupers and to advise the Central—what you in America would perhaps call the Federal—officials as to our local needs. They might or they might not listen to us. As you know, we came out of the revolution, however, with considerable local power. Perhaps also it must be admitted that to those who had expected miracles, we came out of it with impaired prestige. We had paid a terrible price, and the people, always optimistic or else they could not endure the sharp edge of existence, were disappointed. We had indeed paid a horrible price, our best and our bravest, not always the wisest, were gone, but their spirit lived on, and I—well, I was almost satisfied with the results.

Chains Loosened by Revolution.

"We came out of the revolution with our chains loosened, if not broken. We were no longer merely a board to look after the pauper and the primary school. The rights which we had asserted and which we were generally able to exercise were very similar to the County Councils in England and to the boards of Supervisors in county governments of some of the American States. It soon became apparent that the Nachalnik, or the representative of the Federal autocratic power, could not make much headway unless he got along with us; unless he got along with us friction, possibly removal or transfer, often to his personal detriment. So, one by one, the usurped powers came back to us and more. There were times when I really, thought of putting on the brakes. Our committees had all the power that it was wise to intelligently.

"We were forging ahead very fast when the great war came, a war upon the result of which we all recognize the future of Europe depends as well as that of Russia. We for a moment subordinated our separate national cause to the great cause, the struggle in which humanity and civilization was involved, with progress trembling in the balance. We knew that the freedom of Russia was within our grasp, but we knew it would have been a hollow sham indeed, unless accompanied by the triumph of the liberal powers with whom we were making common cause. If Germany succeeds they will be able to install a reactionary Government in Petrograd subject to orders from Berlin. Therefore, in the first instance, Germany, above all Prussia and Prussianism, had to be defeated.

"But, of course, we did not want to assume more responsibility than we could live up to. We did not want to have our prentice hands put to a task too great for our powers. We were in the plight of that man unskilled at driving who sees the danger from the reckless chauffeur, but has also no too much confidence in his own ability to drive a car along a dangerous road. We wanted to go forward slowly but surely; we wanted increased participation in the Government, an increase, however, strictly proportioned to our ability to render valuable service. We were even fair enough to recognize that it was natural for the Czar to cling to his old chauffeur, even though in the past he had been fined for reckless driving.

"Events are occurring with such swiftness that we do not appreciate them. Today, just think of it, in this very week, one and probably two Ministers of State have been or are to be chosen from among the members of the Duma! Just think of that! It is more revolutionary than anything that occurred or anything that was proposed during the revolution—almost. Poor Witte and Stolypine are surely turning in their graves.

Progress of the Zemstvo.

"But let us keep off these topics. They are too inchoate to admit of intelligent appreciation in these days of ferment. Let me talk to you about the Zemstvo, that instrument of our emancipation in which I have never lost faith. You who saw our early, halting efforts must be amazed both at the improvement in the personnel of our members and at the scope and vision that characterize even our work today. We have become, I dare say it, more representative even than the Duma—though, do not misunderstand me, that is not the fault of the Duma—and we are at all times close to the people, and we are in fact, if not in name, controlled by the people. We cannot be prorogued, and our places of meeting are so numerous, so widespread, so scattered, that, while I do not think the idea has occurred to any one, our sessions could not be disturbed, and we were, when the war came, apart from the bureaucracy, the only available instrument of government in Russia.

"In a very few weeks, during which the bureaucracy had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, our organization, because it was strong, because its powers emanated from the people, were in practice, if not by charter, conceded functions that a few months before we had hoped to attain, say, in a generation. Speaking as I understand them, in terms of American political life, our provincial organization or unions embracing many districts has become something like your State Legislatures, with, however, of course, vast Federal or Central Government activities.

"As one by one the activities of the bureaucrats broke down under the war pressure greater and heavier duties devolved upon us. At first, to save the face of certain people, these duties were assigned to us in an advisory capacity. We were called upon to supervise the provisioning of the army. In a few weeks, there being no one else to do it half so well, we were provisioning the army, and there was no opposition to this innovation, except from the few scamps who were trying to swindle the people in this their hour of necessity, as they did so successfully during the war with Japan.

"Then came the great migration of the refugees from the invaded provinces of Russia, the millions who were fleeing before the depredation of the German hordes. Well, we took charge of that. We concentrated them in places where they could be fed and we distributed them in districts where they had a chance of earning a livelihood and of not becoming a charge on the State. I tell you, no one envied us that job, and no one had any criticisms to make of it being handed over to us.

"Then the quartermaster's department of the army broke down, and recruiting, even the draft, failed to fill our depleted ranks. Can you wonder? Our people were all willing to give their sons to fight for Holy Russia, but they were not willing to condemn them without a struggle to life, such as it is, in the German prison camps, or to death by starvation. Then we were called upon to take charge of the food reserve, and to see that the provisions were equitably distributed and that swindling in the matter of distribution was reduced to a minimum.

"I have no hesitation in saying this responsibility was placed on our organization because there was no other substitute; there was no other body that enjoyed the confidence of all the people as we did, and I further have no hesitation in saying that they only took this step because they recognized that unless it was taken the Government could not go on.

"I will not tire you further with enumerating the functions of government that we have taken over, many of which, it is only fair to say, were unloaded upon us. You who saw our first rudimentary plans in the almost hopeless days would be indeed surprised if you had a chance to get below the surface of the Imperial Government and could see how many, how very many, functions of the Government we are performing.

"Do not misunderstand me. We are not grasping and we are not self-assertive as an organization. We want other people to participate in the duties and responsibilities of government, and we want what is healthy and what is vital in the present régime to survive. You will remember what was said in our first manifesto to the Russian people. 'We have come to build up and not to destroy.' But tell our friends in America that the time is coming when, perhaps, we will be the only, as we certainly are at present, the best organized instrument of administration and government available, and then the incredible will have happened and Russia will be free."

GOOD OMEN FOR JEWS.

Editor of London Jewish Chronicle Rejoices at Liberal Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—L. J. Greenberg, editor of The Jewish Chronicle, who is well known to prominent Jews in America, spoke today, in an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, of the overthrow of the reactionary Russian Government as an omen of great promise for the Jews in Russia. "We have always held," he said, "that the Jewish position, not only in Russia, but all over the world, was bound up in and depended upon the general liberal disposition of the people themselves. If this revolution means the liberalization of all things and all matters in the national life of Russia, then the prospect of the Jews in new Russia will be brighter than it has been in many generations.

"Jews in England have maintained since the war that nothing could have been better from the Jewish point of view than the alliance of Russia and the powers who are fighting with her in the war against Germany. If there was any hesitancy upon the part of the Jews in England at the beginning of the war as to the advisability of joining the alliance, it was based only upon the viewpoint of whether England ought to be in the war, not whether she ought to be fighting side by side with Russia. In other words, it was England's nationality alone that was considered, not the Jewish.

"The war has brought a fuller sense of knowledge among the allied nations of what liberalism means, and it is for those principles that the war is being fought. Although we have been criticised here by our Jewish friends in America for seeming to sympathize with Russia in this war, we have stolidly maintained that at bottom Russia's fight must be that of liberalism and democracy and that that fight was ours.

"Our fight against Russia has been against its bureaucracy, and that bureaucracy has been toppled over. The reactionary Russian Government worked against the interests of Russia itself. The liberal government will work for the good of all the people of Russia."

ARMY FAVORS REVOLUTION.

Returned Traveler Says Russian Soldiers Indorsed the Changes.

The only surprise about the overthrow of the Czar of Russia to those who have visited Russia within the year is that it came before the end of the war, said Fred H. Cozzens of 119 West Ninety-second Street yesterday. Mr. Cozzens is the New York representative of a Western automobile company, and he has just returned after more than six months spent abroad. During that time he spent five months in Russia and had a chance to observe the revolution in the making.

"The people were determined to change existing conditions, and there seemed to be a feeling that under the circumstances then existing affairs had come to a pass where a change was absolutely necessary," said Mr. Cozzens. "These opinions were not matters for secret debate, but they were expressed openly. For instance, I met on the train while traveling between Moscow and Petrograd a British Red Cross doctor who had been serving at one of the base hospitals near the front. He spoke Russian and had been able to talk with many Russian soldiers. He said that every soldier in Brusiloff's army knew the revolution was coming. He had not only seen signs of it 'in the air' but he had been very excellently informed of happenings at the capital and elsewhere, so that the soldier in the trench or invalided was able to follow the course of events just as though he were at home.

"The doctor told me that the men all appeared to be in perfect sympathy with the movement. They felt, however, that the war must be fought out before any change could be worked in the Government."

GREETINGS OF BRITISH LABOR.

Watching with 'Deepest Sympathy,' Says Telegram to Russians.

LONDON, March 16.—An official communication issued this evening gives this text of a telegram, sent by the leaders of the labor movement in this country to MM. Kerenski and N. S. Chkheidse, leaders of the Russian Labor Party in Petrograd:

"Organized labor in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to deliver themselves from the power of the reactionary elements which are impeding their advance to victory.

"Labor in this country and in France has long realized that the despotism of Germany must be overthrown if the way is to be opened for the free and peaceful development of the European nations. This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices, and we confidently look forward to the assistance of Russian labor in achieving the object to which we have devoted ourselves.

"We earnestly trust that you will impress on your followers that any remission of effort means disaster to comrades in the trenches and to our common hopes of social regeneration."

Among those who signed the telegram are Arthur Henderson, Member of the the British War Council; John Hodge, Minister of Labor, and George Nicoll Barnes, Minister of Pensions.

WASHINGTON KNEW REVOLT WAS COMING

Government Had Confidential Information in Advance of Crisis at Petrograd.

SEE NEW HOPE FOR ALLIES

German Chancellor's Speech Interpreted as Showing Revolution's Effect on Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—As officials and diplomats here study the dispatches from Petrograd telling of the Russian revolution the feeling grows that it does not threaten the allied cause, although some anxiety still remains that more complete news may show that the struggle is not over and that Russia may have to face a civil war before the question of supremacy is finally determined.

There is a strong undercurrent of satisfaction over the outcome among both officials of the American Government and in allied diplomatic quarters, due to the belief that the revolution is the product of both liberal and national influences and is decidedly anti-German in its significance.

There is reason to believe that the United States Government was in possession of confidential information of the approaching overturn before press dispatches were permitted to reach this country, and that the optimism of high American officials over the result is founded on that information even more than on press reports. On the basis of these informed interpretations, obtained through the diplomatic service and other confidential sources, American officials are supremely confident that the revolution will be a source of danger and not of aid to Germany.

Several high officials seemed familiar with the situation yesterday even before press dispatches had been published, and both yesterday and today they were very definite and certain in repelling suggestions that the Russian revolution might have been aided by German intrigue. Particular emphasis is placed on the possibility that the overturn of Russia may have the very serious influence upon German politics. It is pointed out that the German bureaucrats would never be a party to a popular upheaval, which might inspire similar action in their own territory, and which in any case would be a decidedly uncomfortable neighbor.

Direct Effect on Germany.

Attention was called today to additional evidence of this view in the speech made by the German Chancellor before the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, in which he declared that a "political reorganization" of the German Empire would be necessary after the war, and that this would involve a greater share in the conduct of imperial affairs by the German people. It was considered here as highly significant that such an expression should have been made about the time that the news of the Russian revolution would be scattered broadcast in the German capital. The speech might easily have been intended, it was suggested, as a direct concession to the spirit of revolt which the Russian rebellion would be likely to inspire.

It is regarded as questionable whether the Russian revolt will have any immediate influence on the United States. It is generally considered that it will be chiefly through moral and sentimental considerations that it will affect this country. In most quarters here it is believed that it cannot fail to increase the bond of sympathy between the United States and the Allies. Heretofore, it has generally been recognized, the predominant feeling of friendship for the allied cause as that of democracy and liberalism, in opposition to German autocracy, has been somewhat dampened by the consciousness that the Western democracies of England and France were allied with a thoroughgoing absolutism in Russia.

The overthrow of the bureaucracy, with the conviction that the Russian people are at least approximately in the saddle and in control of the movement which is conducting Russia's war, will go far toward removing something of this prejudice toward Russia's part in the war, it is believed. The view here is that there can hardly fail to be a whole-souled feeling of sympathy and comradeship throughout the United States toward the popular movement in Russia.

Uneasy at Russian Embassy.

One of the new phases of the situation as it affects Washington is the anomalous position in which the Russian Embassy is placed. The Government will, of course, continue its relations with the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff, precisely as if nothing had happened, leaving it entirely to the new Russian Government to confirm or recall its Ambassador here, whichever course may prove to be in accordance with its policy. It is generally believed that the new Government will make no change in its foreign representatives, at least for the present. At the same time there is an undercurrent feeling of uneasiness as to what the outcome will be. Embassy officials professed today to have received no dispatches whatever to confirm newspaper reports of the revolution.

As understood here, the revolution is inspired by two entirely distinct, although allied, influences. One is the Liberal political movement which had been growing rapidly in Russia before the war began, and the other the National movement, which, like the other, was perhaps fostered in the universities more than anywhere else. The National movement, much more than the Liberal political movement, has been tremendously strengthened by the spirit of the war. It has exercised a strong influence on the peasantry mobilized in the west in the first really national army which Russia has ever had.

In the present situation the two influences have drawn together closer than ever before, uniting against Prussianism in the bureaucracy which combines all the elements which both of the two popular movements hated and distrusted—including despotic power and foreign intrigue against the distinctly Russian and Slavic national interest. As a result the present Revolutionary party is peculiarly comprehensive in its composition, including the nobility who cling to Slavic ideals, as opposed to Prussian influence; the university students and other political revolutionists, who see a chance to liberalize the Government, and the peasantry, who are rapidly gaining a strong infusion of both National and Liberal democratic ideals. All these classes have made common cause against Germanism.

May Help the Jews and Poles.

Two supplementary questions are interesting Washington officials now in connection with the Russian situation. One is the Jewish situation, the other the future of Poland. The status of the Jews is complicated by the twofold character of the revolution. As a Liberal movement, in which the intellectual Jewish class in Russia has been influential, it will unquestionably produce a reaction strongly in favor of more generous treatment of the Jews. This will nevertheless be, somewhat discounted, however, it is feared, because many Jews in Russia, as belonging to a disaffected race, have been suspected of being German agents, and this suspicion may partly counteract the increase in liberalism and encourage persecution in some instances, particularly because of the strong national spirit which is now dominant.

Poland's chances of realizing the freedom which has been promised are believed in better than ever, and it is generally assumed that she will profit by the general increase in democratic influences in the Imperial Government. The Jews in Poland are expected to gain in favor, because they have always been treated more harshly there than in Russia proper, and have consequently had more of a tendency to give unqualified loyalty to the Russian Government as an improvement over Poland.

It unquestionably will bring a feeling of relief to all official Washington to get final confirmation of the complete and unquestioned success of the revolution, and remove all fears that the Czar might refuse to abdicate, or that the bureaucracy might form a counter-revolution against the new Ministry. It is pointed out that should such a countermovement be started and prove successful it might easily prove highly embarrassing for Russia's allies, after their cordial welcome of the new revolutionary regime.

One diplomat asserted that the continuance of Russia's membership in the Entente alliance now rested on the success of the revolution. The general belief is, however, that, no matter what revolts may be started against the revolutionary Government, the Duma has now sufficiently demonstrated its power to prove that strong parliamentary participation in Russian government is in the future inevitable, no matter what dynasty may obtain occasional temporary control.

One phase of the subject which interested diplomats was the certainty that the success of the revolt had cut Germany's communications with the Petrograd Government, through the summary dismissal of all the pro-German elements in the administration of the empire. One embassy official said today that the signal for the Duma to be on its guard against pro-German intrigue and the withdrawal of Russia from the war was given by the removal of Stcheglovitoff from the Government last January. He was one of the authors of the Constitution of the Duma, and as a member of the Stürmer Cabinet, which gave way to his Ministry, he belonged to that section which stood for the continuation of the war until complete victory should be achieved.

Trepoff's Cabinet was succeeded suddenly by a Ministry which gave the "Extreme Right" the control of the Government, and it was suspected strongly by the British of being desirous to negotiate peace. It even became necessary for Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, publicly to rebuke the "Extreme Right."

MILUKOFF FORECAST REVOLT.

Condemned Russia's Policy in Speech in London in 1906.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—In connection with a statement made by Paul N. Milukoff, new Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Reuter's, the Havas Agency, and The Associated Press, it is recalled that when in London in 1906, at a dinner given in honor of the Duma, he made a speech containing this passage of present interest:

"Russian public opinion has been fighting for freedom for 150 years. The Russian Government reminds us of the man in the story who never mended the thatched roof of his cottage because when it rained it was too late to mend it and when it was fine it was unnecessary to do so.

"So the Russian Government always says it is prevented from bringing about political reform because there is a revolution, and in rare intervals when it succeeds in stopping a revolution it thinks there is no necessity for reform at all.

"Every party in Russia is a revolutionary party now, and we are revolutionary in our methods in the measure in which peaceful means are refused to us."

Professor Paul Milukoff, new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was last in this country in January, 1908, when he crossed the ocean to make a speech in the Carnegie Hall in its capacity as a Government for Russia. He remained in the country only three days, during which he went to Washington, where he talked with President Roosevelt, W. H. Taft, then Secretary of War, and other notables of the Roosevelt Administration. An audience that packed Carnegie Hall to its capacity heard the speech, which was delivered under the auspices of the Civic Forum. The presiding officer was the late Bishop Henry C. Potter.

In that address Professor Milukoff told in detail the story of the long struggle for constitutional freedom in Russia, the outlook for which was at that time very dark.

"The real and terrible dramatic sense of the events which may still unroll before our eyes," said the Russian statesman, "does not confine itself to the rise and fall of certain 'heroes' or personages, whose fate you may follow with interest. The interest of the struggle lies much deeper. The social composition of the future Russia is now at stake. The fate of centuries to come is now being determined. And this explains why the masses, silent and passive as they may appear, put all their heart, all their hope, into the issue of the present movement, and why the [liberal] movement cannot end until, in one way or another, its main problems are settled."

In another part of his address Professor Milukoff spoke of "a force or anti-Russian intrigue" which was trying to defeat the objects of the movement for real constitutional government.

After his speech Professor Milukoff was asked many questions by persons in the audience. One of those questions concerned the status of the Jews in the event the Constitutionalists carried their point. The speaker replied that the members of his party were all friendly to the Jews, adding that "we will continue to be with them," and that the "only true representatives of the Jewish people in Russia are the representatives of our party." In answer to another question, Professor Milukoff made the following prophetic utterance:

"Well, I am not a prophet, and I will not undertake to speak for the future times. Very likely the anti-dynastic feeling, which is great in Russia, will grow if the mistakes of the Government are to be indefinitely repeated. I do not know what will be the upshot, whether a new dynasty, or what. I do not know. I must state that this possibility is out of the reach of practical politics at the present day. It is quite out of the question now to think of introducing a commonwealth into Russia. I think myself that the greatest success we could achieve would be the bringing about of a constitutional and representative régime, but all these things have been too difficult for accomplishment at once. Of course, we do not despair; along such lines we shall go until we reach the goal."

MILUKOFF TWICE BANISHED.

Held a Professorship at the University of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16.—Paul N. Milukoff, new Foreign Minister of Russia, in 1901 was banished from Russia for political views expressed while a member of the faculty of the University of Moscow. He came to Chicago and became professor of Russian history at the University of Chicago, a post which he relinquished later to return to Russia.

In 1898 Milukoff, then a professor at Moscow, was snatched from his classroom one day, subjected to a summary Russian trial, and exiled to Siberia. He was guilty of liberal tendencies. He was in exile for two years, the result of which was his "History of Russian Culture," a justification of revolution on historic grounds.

On his return to Russia he was rearrested and led across the frontier into Bulgaria. A warrant of expatriation, issued from Petrograd, excluded him from the Czar's domain for two years. Milukoff's answer was an immediate return to Petrograd, where he was again arrested and held in jail for five months without trial. When he was released he again came to Chicago.

At the University of Chicago Professor Milukoff was looked upon as one of the most brilliant members of the faculty. He is an eminent scholar in several lines, though he confined himself here to lecturing on Russian social conditions. In addition to his lectures here he has lectured at various times before the Lowell Institute in Boston. In all he spent four years in Chicago.

Milukoff's influence upon European opinion outside of Russia has been great. On his third visit to America, in 1906, he told interviewers that his speeches in the Duma frequently were interrupted by some one shouting "American," or "American citizen." In proof of his imperturbability, he added: "So now I almost invariably begin my speeches by quoting something American."

Lopatine Free After 20 Years.

LONDON, March 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that among the visitors to the journalist room in the Duma has been the white-bearded, political Lopatine, a member of the old society of "People's Will," who for twenty years has been in the Schlusselburg Prison and only now has been able to return to Petrograd.

GERMAN BLUNDERING IN RUSSIA ANALYZED

Dr. Coralnik, Former Associate of Milukoff, Says It Has Proved Boomerang.

REACTION OF TEUTON PLOTS

All Liberal Elements United in the Revolt—American Trade to Reap Benefits.

Dr. A. Coralnik, now special correspondent in this country of the Bourse Gazette, one of the leading liberal newspapers in Petrograd, who was intimately acquainted with Professor Milukoff for several years, when he was connected with the new Foreign Minister's newspaper, yesterday analyzed the Russian revolution and its meanings, both at home and abroad.

In the light of his knowledge of Russian liberal affairs Dr. Coralnik interpreted the movement as a boomerang of clumsy German diplomacy, likened the results of Teutonic intrigue in Russia to their effect in this country in drawing the people together, and predicted that Germany now must face a far more potent foe and one prepared to fight to the end.

It was particularly fortunate that the revolution had in it an element of the conservative parties, and hence did not try to effect such a sudden and radical social upheaval as that which failed in 1905-06, Dr. Coralnik said. He gave it as his opinion that the movement had been British-inspired and to a degree British-directed, and asserted that not only would it result in vastly improved conditions for the Jews and other nationals in Russia, but it would bring about much more intimate association with the United States and open wide industrial opportunities to this country.

"The Russian revolution, although so dramatically staged, did not come unexpectedly to the Russian people," Dr. Coralnik said. "It was known already four or five months ago that a great change was about to happen in the direction either of a full surrender to Germany, betraying the Allies, with, as an internal effect, the re-establishment of the old regime in Russia, or the overthrow of the Government as it existed. The situation became the most acute when Professor Milukoff, in the famous session of the Duma about four months ago, fiercely denounced the Government, headed then by Stürmer and Protopopoff, and accused them of treachery against the country. The main cause of his disclosure was the attitude of the Russian Government toward Rumania, which was left alone at the mercy of the Germans through the fault of the Russian Government.

Plot for Separate Peace.

"It was known further that Sturmer, through Protopopoff and other secret channels leading from the Imperial Russian Court to Germany, was treating with Germany for a separate peace. The wrath of the Russian Duma was directed mostly against Protopopoff, who, coming from the ranks of the Duma and the progressive coalition and, being one of the members of the Duma who visited England and other capitals of the Allies, knew all the secrets, and then as Minister of the Interior became one of the most rabid reactionaries and pro-Germans. It will be recalled that it was he who treated with Warburg and other German representatives at conferences in Stockholm about a separate peace.

"The aim of the Russian Government in the last month was this: To tie up the activities of the Duma, to cut the people out of food supplies by harassing and embarrassing railway communications, as they did even at the beginning of the war, by the ominous M. Rukhlov was at the head of the railway ministry, and by this means to deliver Russia to a separate peace with Germany. The activity of the Government in favor of Germany was so obvious that even the most loyal and conservative members of the Duma became angry and resentful. Even which seemed the leader of the reactionary wing of the Duma, Purishkevitsh, thundered in the Duma and out against the traitors at the head of the Government. The last two months the Government decided to clean up the Duma and the legislative bodies in general.

"The reinstallation of Stürmer in power, the renomination of General Kurlov, who was known officially as the man who delivered a part of Kurland to Germany when he was Governor General there, a renomination which shocked even the conservative Senate; the calling of Stcheglovitoff, former Minister of Justice, once a radical, later a Minister, the stronghold of reaction in Russia and the instigator of the Beiliss process, to be President of the Council of the Empire, and finally the closure of the Duma at the most dangerous time, indicated the strong determination of the Government to use its full power to crush the rising democracy and then to make separate peace with Germany.

"It is really good fortune for Russia that the Duma succeeded in forming a progressive coalition, once the main cause of the failure of the Russian revolution of 1905-6 was the inadequate predominance of the extreme left parties, who didn't want to compromise with the liberal bourgeois. Already in the beginning of 1905 Count Witte proposed to the leaders of the liberal parties, such as Professor Milukoff and others, to enter the Cabinet and reshape the Government to liberal principles. But the main idea of that time was that a revolution in Russia needed to be not political but social, embracing all the social questions of Russian life. Hence the disruption among the more timid bourgeois and the more far-going extreme left parties.

"The revolution of today is initiated principally by the moderate parties—economically speaking, by the new industrial class which arose in Russia during the last ten years and which sees in a surrender to Germany a crushing of all hopes for the development of Russian industry. It is supported, too, by the moderate liberal parties, who dream of the construction of a Russian Government on English political principles.

Coalition of Liberal Elements.

"If we take into consideration the men who constitute the new Government, we see there a coalition of all the liberal elements of Russia. We have there Professor Milukoff, the head of the Constitutional Democratic Party, the greatest Russian authority on foreign politics, the man who inspired Sazonoff, the former foreign Minister, in his politics, and who is the main supporter of the idea of the Russian Constantinople. We have there as Minister of Justice such a man as Kerenski, the leader of the labor party, one of the leading democrats in the country; Shingarev, the greatest authority on financial and budget questions in the Duma; Nekrasov, one of the most liberal members of the Constitutional Democratic Party and a defender of Jewish rights, and finally the Premier, Prince Lvoff, one of the most energetic and popular liberals in Russia.

"These men guarantee truly before all the world a new era of the development of freedom in Russia. It is quite unnecessary to speak about their program, for that program includes rights for every nationality in Russia, especially for the Jews, freedom of citizens and democracy in government. It may be that for political reasons they will not make sudden radical changes because, first of all, they have at their object the finishing of the war and the winning of the war. It is the most vital question to Russia. Not only that, but their policy will be a class alliance with England and France, even after the war, and we can say with certainty that the English influence outbalances the rather dangerous German influence, and the old dream of the Russian liberals from the beginning of the nineteenth century to walk in the steps of Great Britain and to be friendly with the English Government is now fulfilled.

"In my opinion, the next effect of the revolution will be the shortening of the war, because Germany lulled itself to the last moment in the dream of severing the Entente alliance and detaching Russia from her allies, so as to have freer hand in warring on England. As this has failed and as this revolution in Russia, which was predicted by Germany from the beginning of the war, turned to a quite opposite side, the German people will need to realize that all their hopes are built on sand.

"It is the luck of Russia that this latest and most successful uprising sprang not altogether from the people and hence was not the sudden effort at social freedom involving a complete change in institutions which cannot be accomplished all at once. The fact that the movement had the support of the conservative element and that, as is evidenced from the successful and effective organization with which it was initiated, it was to a certain extent British inspired and British directed, saved it from the failure that would have met a repetition of precisely the same sort of revolution as was attempted in 1905.

"Bungling German diplomacy again has proved a boomerang. In Russia, as in this country, her statesmen have misinterpreted the temper of the people and tampered with a national psychology of the workings of which they were ignorant. Just as the machinations of her agents in America have served, gradually to cement the people together in spite of some original divergence in sympathy, so her efforts to sow dissension in Russia, her intrigues there to make the people dissatisfied with the war and willing to make peace regardless of their obligations to their allies, resulted in the end in a great popular uprising—not, as Germany hoped, in favor of the Fatherland, but more unitedly and implacably against it than ever before.

How Germany Failed.

"German diplomacy well may be compared to Mephistopheles, who, as Goethe tells in his 'Faust,' wants always the bad, but achieves inevitably the good. She wanted to disrupt Russia and instead she gave indirectly to Russia the first real nationalist, not German-inspired, and genuinely patriotic Government.

"Under the old régime such hopes as existed in Russia and in the United States for more intimate relations between the peoples of the two nations offered little prospect of realization, but now American capital and American enterprise will find one of their greatest fields of development in Russia. Professor Milukoff is one of the best authorities on America, thoroughly conversant with American politics, industry, and social conditions, as he demonstrated by his latest articles in his own paper on the re-election of President Wilson, which embraced an analysis of political conditions in the United States today."

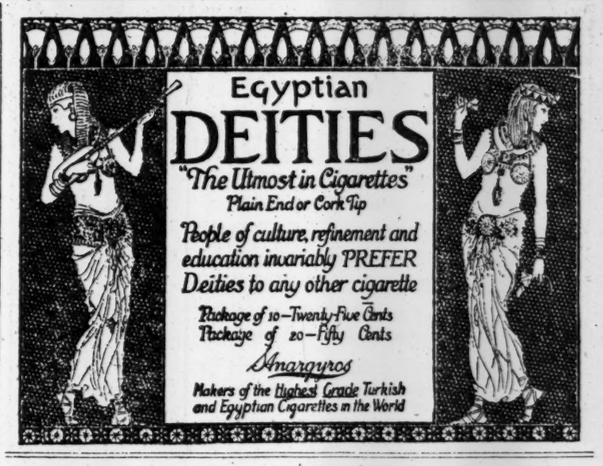
TAFT APPROVES REVOLUTION.

Calls It Long Step Forward and Tells Humorous Anecdote.

Ex-President Taft was asked yesterday for his opinion of the Russian revolution and replied:

"It is a step forward and a long step at that. It reminds me of a remark made by Judge Rockwell Hoar about Philip Wendell's funeral. He said: 'I don't expect to be present, but I cordially approve of it.'"

Mr. Taft was in attendance at a meeting of the Committee on Management of the League to Enforce Peace, held at 7 West Forty-third Street. After the meeting he took a train for St. Louis, where he is to speak today. He will return to New York and on Tuesday leave for the South, where he is to make several speeches.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WILSON APPEALS TO AVERT STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

National Defense it was resolved that you be requested at once to seek an interview with the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and railroad executives with reference to the differences now existing between them and which apparently threaten to produce a general railway strike in the country; that you present to the representatives of both sides the grave peril involved in such a situation at this time, and that you request them so to adjust their differences as in any event to lead to a postponement of any acute difficulty during the present national emergency."

The brotherhoods went into the conference in a rather noncommittal attitude. They refused to make any statement, except that Mr. Sheppard said: "Why ask me questions? We don't know what we are here for."

Railroad Executives in Waiting.

While the representatives of the Federal Government were closeted with the union leaders, the nineteen members of the National Conference Committee of the railways held themselves in readiness at the Grand Central Terminal, saying they were willing to wait all night if the peace makers wished it.

After receiving the President's plea to make peace, Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee, sent this telegram to the President:

"In harmony with the spirit of your message, the National Conference Committee of the railways will co-operate with the committee of the Council of National Defense in an earnest effort to avert the national calamity which would result from an interruption of railway traffic."

En route from Washington, Secretary Lane was emphatic in saying that, so far as he knew, the Administration had no plan to take over the railroads in the event of a strike. He said he was empowered to place no ultimatum before either side. What the Government would do, he thought, would depend much upon the seriousness of the developments of today. He said he attached no significance in Secretary of War Baker's signing the message to the contendants, other than that he was head of the Council.

"If your peace efforts fail," Mr. Lane was asked, "what will the Government do?"

"I cannot say."

"Will it take over the roads and run them?" was asked.

"I cannot say."

Asked if his plea to the patriotism of the men failed he would give them some "friendly advice," he said:

"You can figure that out for yourself, but I am carrying no concealed weapons."

Expected Message from Wilson.

The committee representing both sides had expected a message from President Wilson Thursday night, and met early yesterday morning and waited for the call. They adjourned for luncheon, and came back after an hour and waited until they got the message.

The railroad managers were elated yesterday by the receipt of word from many parts of the country that the train and yard employes would not answer the strike call. When word of the reports of defection from their ranks was carried to the brotherhood leaders, W. G. Lee issued a statement in which he said:

"Don't forget history says our Savior found one Judas among the twelve He selected; we, therefore, do not hope to beat His record, and we look for at least one Judas in twelve. The only sure way to determine whether our men are in earnest is to count noses Sunday and thereafter."

The managers would not make public all the information they had as to the probable loyalty of their men, for the reason that they did not wish to oppose the labor leaders as to where to get active before tonight at 7 o'clock, but it is known that in so many sections of the railroads the conditions are similar to those on the Pennsylvania lines east, where the company has a roster of men who have pledged themselves not to answer the strike call. Appeals to their patriotism were said to be producing results.

Appeals to Delay Strike.

The Managers' Committee and the brotherhood leaders were deluged with messages yesterday from civic organizations and public officials asking them to delay the strike.

Despite the peace efforts on behalf of Washington, strike preparations by the railroads continued last night. The New York Central fitted up a wing on the sixth floor of Grand Central Terminal with cots to house strikebreakers and the men who refuse to strike. Word came that the Baltimore & Ohio was making extensive strike preparations, and from the Pennsylvania headquarters came the statement that the officials were confident that a large percentage of their men would stick at their posts. All of the railroads affected by the strike order have issued stringent embargoes.

While the strike would affect all the train employes on the New York Central, East and West, and the Baltimore & Ohio and Nickle Plate, the chief blow will be aimed at the Chicago yards, the heart of the railroad system of the United States. The yardmen on the following eighteen trunk lines handling 30,000 cars a day at Chicago have been called to strike at 6 o'clock tonight, central time: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Western, Indiana, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago Junction Railway, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, Chicago & Erie, Indian Harbor Belt, Illinois Central, New York Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Belt Railway of Chicago and the Wabash Railroad.

The St. Louis yards and the Erie, Southern, and several other large systems, the names of which were withheld, are slated to be called tomorrow night. More roads would follow on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday progressive strikes of the passenger crews would follow, being in each case five days behind the strike of the freight men on the lines affected.

STRIKE DANGER BRINGS WILSON FROM SICK BED

President Confers with His Cabinet in Spite of Protests of His Doctors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson made a final appeal to the brotherhoods and the railways this afternoon to reopen and adjust their difference in order to avert a country-wide strike as a solemn duty to the nation in the midst of international peril. The message was sent in the form of a telegram addressed to both sides in the controversy. This telegram is published elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning.

At the same time it was announced at the White House that the four members of the Council of National Defense, including two Cabinet members and two members of the Business Men's Advisory Committee, had been appointed a special committee to confer with the opposing sides in an effort to bring them together.

The announcement of the President's decision followed a brief Cabinet meeting which the President attended at serious risk of impeding his recovery from a severe cold, from which he has been suffering ever since Inauguration Day, and which has kept him in bed most of that time. He insisted on calling the meeting in spite of the remonstrance of his medical advisers. After the Cabinet meeting Secretary of War Baker made public the letter which he, as Chairman of the Council, had written each of the four men selected as conferees, telling them of their selection.

In explaining the method by which the four men had been chosen, Mr. Baker said:

"On the recommendation of the Council of National Defense the President designated two members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Lane and Wilson, to constitute a committee with two members of the council, Mr. Willard and Mr. Gompers. This action was taken subject to the approval of the President, and this approval has been given."

In choosing the Council of National Defense as a medium for settling the differences between the railroads and their employes it is believed that the President had a distinct object in view. He is making his appeal for a settlement wholly on the basis of its necessity as a measure of common protection for the country from foreign danger. It is understood, therefore, that he was particularly desirous of having the Defense Council serve as his agent in order to emphasize this side of the question and keep it uppermost in the minds of the brotherhoods and the railways alike. At the same time the President took pains to select men of widely varied sympathies.

There has been a great deal of discussion here today as to what the President would do if the efforts of the Council of National Defense fail and the strike is finally called. Those close to him say that he has made no decision and will not until the situation itself becomes plain. He is represented tonight as believing that both sides will see the question in its proper light as one of vital importance to the nation.

TERMS OF THE STRIKE ORDER.

Explains That Unions Would Avoid Nation-Wide Rail Tieup.

A copy of the sealed strike order sent to all the members of the four brotherhoods last Saturday became public yesterday. It places all blame for a strike on the railroads, provides the plan for a progressive strike, and says that the men in different localities will be notified by the four grand chiefs regarding the time to quit. The order explains that the unions wish to avoid a nation-wide strike if possible, and that, to protect the public from inconvenience, passenger and milk and mail trains will be run for at least five days after the freight train crews are called on strike.

The strike order, under date of Cleveland, March 10, says:

"Sirs and Brothers: At the meeting held in Cleveland this date, the following action was taken by the committeemen present, representing several roads in the Eastern territory, authorizing a strike as per this proposition:

"'Due to the fact that a satisfactory settlement of the eight-hour proposition has not been effected on ——— Railroad, and on account of the railroads not applying the Adamson law, and after fourteen months have expired in efforts to reach peaceful settlement, and while almost every laboring man has received increase in compensation, the men we represent are working for the same rates, longer hours and worse conditions, if possible.

"'In consideration of these facts we hereby ratify the vote cast by those we represent in favor of leaving the service and we do cast our vote in favor of peaceful withdrawal from the service of all members of engine, yard, and hostling service at a given time, to be designated by the chief executive of our organization, except regular road passenger employes, who will leave the service at the same hour five days after the strike has become effective, and we hereby request our chief executive to give his approval to such withdrawal.

Passenger Employes Defined.

"'As proof of such action we hereby attach our individual signatures. So that there may be no misunderstanding, regular road passenger employes, as meant by the motion, are defined as follows:

"'Employes engaged in operating regular carded passenger trains handling passenger and express in regular passenger coaches or sleepers, and express cars, and milk and mail trains, handling milk and mail exclusively.

"'It is understood that nobody should be allowed to work in the regular passenger service except regular road passenger employes, as provided for in the proposition submitted to the General Committee. We understand from that that any man in and assigned to regular passenger service March 10 is a regular passenger employe and the passenger service must be manned by these men who are in such service at that time, and vacancies will not be filled by men in freight service who are already on strike.

"'So that there may be no misunderstanding, authority is reaffirmed for the men to leave the service in accordance with the above on the date and hour already set and of which you will be notified by general and local Chairmen. It means that all men except regular road passenger employes will leave the service on the date given, and that all regular passenger employes will leave the service five (5) days thereafter at the same hour without further notice. For the first five days of the strike, those who were in road passenger service on March 10 will perform regular road passenger service. A refusal of the passenger men to observe these instructions will not only violate the laws of their respective organizations, but will produce complications which will greatly injure the cause.

"'The action as taken was recommended by the four chief executives after many days of careful consideration, and at first blush may not appeal to members of these brotherhoods for sentimental reasons, but the action is taken:

Reasons for Passenger Train Order.

"'First—That the public may be inconvenienced as little as possible; that exclusive milk and mail trains, in addition to passenger trains, may be run, thereby preventing suffering to children or serious inconvenience in business.

"'Second—Our membership will be coming in contact with the public to explain our position, and at the same time they will be in a position to keep us in touch with what is going on for at least five days.

"'Third—It is a well-known fact that it is much easier to get men to scab when positions on passenger trains or engines are vacant, than it would if they knew they would have to tackle heavy drags or yard work.

"'Fourth—The history of all strikes which lasted any length of time is that passenger trains were run to greater or less degree.

"'Fifth—While we are prepared for the worst, the die has been cast; there is no turning back, but we hope and believe a strike can be won without the passenger men leaving the service.

"'By the time this circular is read by those to whom it is sent, the committees of approximately thirty railway systems will have been convened and will be ready to meet the issue, and other committees will be convened as fast as necessary, although we sincerely hope none of our membership will be required to withdraw from the service.

"'It was decided not to call a national strike if it can be avoided, and our word to that effect has been given to the President of the United States and to many of our friends in the Senate and House of Representatives. If it becomes necessary, however, to leave the service on any property, we will not hesitate to call upon as many lines as necessary to make this movement a success, and, while it was necessary for some system or group of lines to make the issue first, our confidence in our membership on all of the lines is the same, should it be necessary to call upon them."

WARNING AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Union Officials Issue Instructions to Railroad Employes.

Strike instructions were issued at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday to the trainmen on the Eastern railroads. The men are urged to avoid acts of violence and to keep away from the company's property after the strike has started.

Following is the text of the official instructions issued by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:

Duties of Members.

1. No man in road service involved in the strike will perform any service after the hour set to strike, unless he has already begun a trip and has actually left the terminal. If the train has left the terminal he will complete the trip and deliver the engine and train at the end of run, or tie-up point if tied up under the law, after which he will perform no further service until the close of the strike. Men in other than road service will leave the service at the appointed time. So far as your legal right to strike is concerned, there is no difference between a mail train and freight train. You have identically the same right to refuse to perform service on a mail train as you have to refuse to perform service on a freight train.

2. All men on strike will keep away from the company's property, except such men as are designated certain duties to be performed by authority of the organizations.

3. Every man should understand that the laws of the land must be obeyed. Acts of violence of any nature will not be tolerated by the organizations.

4. The local representatives will arrange for a hall for meeting purposes at all terminals, using one of their own lodge rooms if available. Immediately after strike becomes effective all men will assemble at the hall secured for meeting purposes. When thus assembled an organization will be perfected by the election of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary. No person will be permitted to be present in the meeting halls other than those who are on strike, except by permission of the assemblage.

5. The Secretary will arrange a roll call (alphabetically) with each organization on a separate sheet. Roll will be called twice daily, morning and afternoon. The names of the non-members will be kept separate on the roll from the names of those who are members of the organizations. All strikers will be required to answer the roll call and also to be in the halls, where halls are provided, during the day at all times, unless excused by committee action or by Chairman of the meeting. The Secretary will also keep a record of the proceedings from day to day.

6. In the conduct of every strike there are numerous irresponsible persons not members of the organizations who take occasion to engage in acts of violence and disorderly conduct, and such actions are usually attributed to members of the organizations, and great care should be taken by every member of the organizations to avoid associating with such persons, and such conduct should be discouraged so as not to cast reproach upon the cause.

7. Some railroad officials may endeavor to coerce or mislead the men by asserting that men at other points have not quit or that they have returned to work. Such information should be discounted, and all strikers should apply to their officers and committeemen for information, and be governed accordingly, and no member or non-union man will return to work until the strike is officially declared off, when all will return to work at the same time without prejudice and with all former rights.

Duties of Local Chairmen.

1. The local Chairmen of each organization on each division of railroad will jointly supervise the prosecution of the strike on that territory over which they have jurisdiction.

2. Local Chairmen are expected to keep in close touch with the situation and use every honorable effort to further the cause, and will report daily, preferably by night letter, to their respective general Chairmen as to the condition of affairs. Wherever it is possible for the four local Chairman to report to the four general Chairman jointly in one communication it should be done.

3. Expense incurred for telegrams will be borne jointly.

4. When deemed advisable, the four local Chairmen will agree upon assistant Chairmen for their respective organizations, to be located at outlying points, and said assistant Chairmen will report to their respective local Chairmen.

5. Clearly defined cases of disloyalty or inefficiency on the part of any representative of the organizations should be reported to the other organizations and necessary action either as to discipline or safety measures taken at once.

Duties of General Chairmen.

1. The general Chairman of each railroad involved in the strike will supervise and be responsible for the conduct of the strike upon the line of railroad over which he has jurisdiction, and will make reports by night letter to the grand officer having general supervision over that line of road. Expense incurred by so doing will be paid in accordance with the laws of the respective organizations.

2. On roads where because of the number of strikers involved it becomes necessary for the general Chairman to have assistance, he may designate other officers and members of the general committee or joint board as in his judgment may be necessary to successfully carry on the strike.

3. In the absence of instructions from the Grand Officer in charge of the district, the General Chairmen will agree between themselves as to the points at which they will be located during the strike, and they will immediately advise the officer in charge of the district and each of their Local Chairmen where they are located and their proper address. The four General Chairmen should keep each other advised as far as possible as to their location or movements.

Duties of Grand Officers.

The Grand Officers of the four organizations will be assigned to certain districts, and each Grand Officer so assigned will have general supervision over the strike in his respective district and over all members on strike and others associated with them in that district. Grand Officers will keep the executives of the four organizations advised of the exact situation in their district.

PLAN FOR TERMINAL STRIKE.

Railroads Entering St. Louis Confer on Operation of Trains There.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Operating officials of all the railroads entering St. Louis met tonight to determine what action should be taken tomorrow toward moving the passenger trains in and out of the city if the strike of Terminal employes should become effective.

While under the strike plans, passenger train crews are to work until Wednesday, the strike against the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis is set for 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Employes of the Terminal Association make up the passenger trains of all roads and move them into Union Station. Incoming trains, after being emptied, are distributed through the yards by Terminal employes.

The chief operating official of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System said the Missouri Pacific would operate all its trains out of Union Station Saturday night and would continue to do so until Wednesday. After that date, he said, as many passenger trains would be operated as possible.

All the roads here have their own freight terminals, independent of the tracks of the Terminal Association, but all switching from one line to another, and much of the switching to and from factories is done by Terminal crews.

The Terminal Railway Association handles about ten thousand cars a day and employs 5,500 men. It is composed of the principal railways entering St. Louis, and all the steam roads entering the city use its tracks.

The association controls the Eads and Merchants' Bridges, the only gateways to the East for steam rail traffic, and owns the St. Louis Union Station, which is used by all roads here.

A food shortage is not expected here as a result of the strike, as large supplies of most staples are on hand.

Stockade Around Freight Terminal.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Construction of an eight-foot stockade, topped with barbed wire, was begun today by the Western Maryland Railroad about its immense freight terminal at Port Covington, on the harbor front. Officials of the company said that, while they anticipated no trouble in the event the Western Maryland was involved in a strike, they were preparing for any eventuality.

Expect Many to Stay at Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—Milwaukee railroad officials are preparing for the railroad strike, but say it will not be recognized by many employes, especially conductors and engineers nearing the age of retirement under pension.

Conductors told railroad authorities today that not more than one in five of their union in this State would go out.

The Legislature today decided to remain at Madison over Sunday, instead of taking a recess, so State business might not be held up by inability to lawmakers to reach the capital. Legislation is to be framed at once to prevent famine conditions. The electric railroads will help in this.

WHITMAN CONFERS ON STRIKE.

Meets New York Central President and the Adjutant General.

Governor Whitman and A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, were in conference for an hour at the Hotel St. Regis last night. President Smith called at the hotel at 7 o'clock and went at once to the Governor's apartment. After his departure Adjutant General Stotesbury called on the Governor and they conferred until 8:30 o'clock, when the Governor started for Philadelphia, where he will confer today with the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware on preparedness measures.

Before leaving Albany yesterday the Governor said: "I shall do everything in my power to prevent stagnation of business and suffering among the people of the State. But until we know what the situation is I shall say nothing."

With practically all the militiamen who went to the Mexican border back again, the authorities feel that they will be abundantly able to cope with any disorder that may arise.

A census of automobiles that could be pressed into service in an emergency has already been completed by the Secretary of State. It was made to aid the military authorities in the event of hostilities, but it is pointed out here that it might serve equally well if a food emergency arises from a tieup of railroads. Legislative authorization to commandeer private automobiles for that purpose would be necessary, but there is no doubt that this could be readily obtained.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—Governor Cox tonight telegraphed to President Wilson his intention to operate the railroads in Ohio under martial law if a strike causes a food shortage. He sent to the President the text of a proclamation he had issued, in which he said, in part:

"The railroads of Ohio are the substance of our people, deriving their present condition from the activities of the communities through which they pass. These are perilous times, and Ohio, if it becomes necessary to avert a food famine, or to give the President of the United States that co-operation in a crisis which he deserves, under martial law will take over its railroads, and run them. In an emergency such as this we are not looking for precedent; the law of the human heart becomes the law of the land."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16.—Governor Harrington announced tonight that he will use the militia if necessary to protect the railroads in the movement of trains containing foodstuffs. The Baltimore & Ohio will give preference to food over all other traffic.

BUSINESS IS FOR MEDIATION.

Manufacturers and Legislators Ask Wilson to Act.

Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, last night sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Deeply moved by this crisis, I beg, on behalf of the great body of manufacturers to assure you of their sympathetic support in any constitutional exercise of the powers of your great office to avert a paralysis of intercourse, and their regret that Congress did not adopt your wise recommendation to prevent a recurrence of that menace. Our cooperation with all the agencies of national defense, which in this critical moment is our first duty, our capacity to continue employment and contribute our production toward the daily necessities of life are totally dependent upon uninterrupted transportation.

"I therefore venture to suggest that if the men and managers cannot adjust their differences, or the former will no longer await a deliberate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the pending issue, the paramount public interest requires that both parties shall submit their differences to the highest public traffic tribunal, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or a special impartial commission to be appointed by yourself. If in this hour of national peril either party will halt transportation rather than submit its differences to the test of reason before a qualified existing public body, or one fairly constituted by yourself, such party may be justly charged with a contemptuous disregard of public duty or be open to the strong suspicion that his action is influenced by a divided allegiance or an alien suggestion."

The Railway Investors' League yesterday issued an appeal to railroad investors to unite to bring pressure to bear for the avoidance of the railroad strike. The appeal, issued from 61 Broadway, and signed by John Muir, Chairman of the league, said:

"With the present acute situation in food supplies, the tie-up of the transportation facilities of the United States may mean national disaster.

"In a situation such as impends there exists as never before the compelling necessity for holders of railway securities to get together in such numbers as will make their influence felt.

"As a holder of railway shares you are afforded in the Railway Investors' League an opportunity to become a member of an organization which has received an invitation to present before the proper Congressional authorities the side of the investor in this particular crisis and from the standpoint of permanent results.

"In the long continued controversy between railway executives and railway labor union leaders, personalities have crept in and ill-feeling has developed to such an extent that railway investors owe it to themselves to become members of an organization which can become a determining factor in the present crisis."

William Fellowes Morgan, on behalf of the Merchants' Association, of which he is president, yesterday sent a telegram to the President, asking "that you forthwith exert your great influence and power to persuade or oblige both railroad employers and their employes to maintain the status quo until the Supreme Court of the United States shall have rendered its decision upon the issue involved in the present controversy."

The officers of the Merchants' Association are urging all its members to telegraph directly to the President requesting him to act.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Resolutions setting forth that it would not be fair nor just for "one-third of 1 per cent. of the workers of the country" to paralyze the industry of the remaining workers, was adopted today by the Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and sent to President Wilson. The resolution urges that the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law be awaited.

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16.—The Legislature today adopted a resolution condemning any action on the part of citizens which would result in a railroad strike at this time and urging the nation to protest against it.

DETROIT, March 16.—Directors of the Detroit Board of Commerce telegraphed President Wilson this afternoon asking him to use every available means to prevent a railroad strike until the Supreme Court has passed upon the Adamson law.

DISSENSION IN BROTHERHOOD.

Kansas City and Denver Locals Said to be Opposed to Strike.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Persistent reports of dissension in the ranks of the 700 local brotherhood Chairmen who are attending the executive meeting here today to ratify the strike order, were circulated in the corridors of the Masonic Temple, where the meeting was held. Timothy Shea, Assistant President of the firemen and other high officials denied them, but they would not down.

Representatives of the Kansas City locals, the most powerful west of St. Louis, were said to have instructions to oppose the strike. Denver was said to have similar instructions.

Some of the Chairmen were said to insist that the brotherhood chiefs now in New York had no right to call a strike on the basis of the vote taken last Summer. The passage of the Adamson law, its course in the courts, and the international situation, were said to have changed the aspect of the situation to such an extent that the sentiment of last Summer could scarcely be expected to remain as it was.

Executives and operating officials of western railroads also met to perfect plans to combat the strike which has been ordered to be begun by the freight employes, yardmen and engine hostlers on the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Nickel Plate lines, and in the great switching yards at Chicago and St. Louis.

DON'T WAIT TO GET SICK

Sudden changes in winter severely tax endurance, but SCOTT'S EMULSION quickly increases resistive-power for little folks or grown-ups. 12-141

DEBS CASE A PRECEDENT.

President Could Protect Interstate Commerce by Force if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Attorney General Gregory and other Federal law officers, including those in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army, were seeking authority today to enable the President to take drastic steps if mediation fails to prevent a railroad strike.

So far as any attempt by strikers to interfere physically with the operation of railroads is concerned, in the celebrated "Debs case" the United States Supreme Court, in most sweeping terms and unanimously, declared that the Federal Government has widest powers to prevent physical obstructions at least to interstate commerce and transportation of the mails. Eugene V. Debs and others of the American Railway Union were defendants in an injunction suit filed by the United States District Attorney at Chicago, by direction of Attorney General Richard Olney in 1894, during the strike against the Pullman Company. An injunction was granted by the Federal Court enjoining the defendants from "interfering with or obstructing" interstate commerce, even to the extent of soliciting strikebreakers of "loyal" workmen at the Pullman plant. Debs was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for violating the injunction. He brought a habeas corpus proceeding to the Supreme Court. In dismissing the suit Justice Brewer, giving the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion, said:

"What are the relations of the General Government to interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails? They are those of direct supervision, control, and management. Congress has exercised the power in a variety of legislative acts. If a State with its recognized powers of sovereignty is impotent to obstruct interstate commerce, can it be that any merely voluntary association of individuals within the limits of that State has a power which the State itself does not possess?

"As, under the Constitution, power over interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails is vested in the National Government, it follows that the National Government may prevent any unlawful and forcible interference therewith.

"If all the inhabitants of a State or even a great body of them should combine to obstruct interstate commerce or transportation of the mails, prosecutions for such offenses in such a community would be doomed to failure. And if the national Government had no other way, the whole interests of the nation in those respects would be at the mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of the single State.

"But there is no such impotency in the national Government. The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national Government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws."

STRIKE WOULD HURT CANADA.

Tieup Here Would Cut Off Needed Coal Supplies of Dominion Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 16. — A serious transportation situation faces Canada if there is a railway strike in the United States, it is said by the authorities here. The chief problem will be to get adequate supplies of coal, of which, it is understood, the railway companies have little on hand. A shortage would be serious in view of the necessity of rushing munitions and war supplies to the seaboard, as well as carrying on domestic transportation.

The Grand Trunk Railway announces an embargo on all freight, with the exception of fuel coal, pending developments in the strike situation. It is expected that other railways will take similar action unless the strike is averted.

It is said the coal supply at Oswego is limited and Western coal cannot be hauled economically further East than the Great Lakes. In the maritime provinces recruiting has created a shortage of labor in the Nova Scotian mines and the output has been considerably curtailed.

The Western provinces will not suffer to the same extent as the East, as adequate supplies can be obtained from the Crow's Nest and other mining districts.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Railway Commission, said this evening that the whole transportation question, as affected by the strike situation, was being carefully considered and if it was found necessary to further curtail passenger traffic an order to that effect would be issued immediately. Meanwhile he advised the public to conserve all coal supplies.

It is realized that a strike would be serious for munition plants and other industries.

Young's Hats

Stores "All Over Town"

NONE BETTER MADE

Stores "All Over Town"

There is a certain air about the man who does Big Things—a touch of distinction that individualizes him. Young's Hats have an air about them that lends distinction to any man.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

STRIKE EMBARGOES GROW TIGHTER

Continued from Page 1.

cautionary embargo would permit the clearing up of the lines and afford the best opportunity to reorganize the service should it be interrupted by a strike.

The Boston and Albany, one of New England's food arteries, announced that on account of the threatened strike the company would decline to "accept all freight until further notice," thus putting the ban on food. The main line of the Boston and Albany extends from Albany to Boston, passing through Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, Framingham, and many towns.

An order of the Boston & Maine Railroad said that no freight consigned to or by way of connecting lines would be accepted after 5 o'clock last evening. Freight for local points which should ordinarily reach its destination before 7 o'clock tomorrow night, it was announced, would be accepted up to 5 o'clock this evening. Live stock and perishable freight will not be accepted from connecting lines after noon on Sunday.

The Erie, which was not affected by the first strike order, issued an embargo on all shipments of less than a carload from system points as well as from connecting lines, either switch or road movement, with the exception of fuel, milk, and cream.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—A general embargo was placed today by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on freight from connecting railroads until an idea can be had of conditions. Vice President David said shippers local to the railroad would be permitted to load food and fuel which would be moved as quickly as possible. The first concern of the railroad will be fuel and food and such passenger service as can be handled.

A rise of 4 cents a bushel in wheat on the local exchange was declared by traders to mean that large dealers in Chicago and other Western markets did not expect a strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—The Hocking Valley Railroad announced an embargo tonight on all freight for connecting lines.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—Effective at 1:30 P. M. today, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway put an embargo on live stock, perishable freight of all descriptions, and explosives.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—An embargo on live stock and perishable goods was announced by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The Texas & Pacific announced today that it would not accept perishable freight, explosives, or petroleum products that would not reach destination by 7 A. M. Sunday, and would not accept any freight whatever that would not reach destination by 7 A. M. Monday.

MOBILE, Ala., March 16.—The Louisville & Nashville, Mobile & Ohio, Southern, Gulf, Mobile & Northern, and the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroads today established embargoes. Perishable freight is being refused unless it can reach its destination by Saturday.

MONTREAL, March 16.—The Grand Trunk today issued an embargo on all freight because of the railroad strike in the United States. It was said that the measure was precautionary.

PORTLAND, Me., March 16. — The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., today put an embargo on all freight via New York or Boston for connecting rail, or water and rail carriers.

RUSH EGGS BY EXPRESS.

Enough Food Here to Sustain New Yorkers for Six Weeks.

Even should a railroad strike cut off supplies to New York there is on hand, according to a canvass made by the city, enough food to sustain the population for six weeks. But to guard against manipulation of prices by speculators who might seize a strike emergency as a lever, Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, sent yesterday to the five District Attorneys of the counties of the City of New York this letter:

March 16, 1917.

Dear Sir—Your attention is respectfully directed to the prospective railroad strike situation and the consequences which will follow, tending to create conditions in New York City in the sale of fuel and food at prices which may go beyond the means of people of small income.

The extraordinary conditions which may arise because of either general or partial curtailment of food supplies to New York City may give rise to individuals and groups of individuals to raise prices inordinately. It is also probable that certain persons might take undue and selfish advantage of the prospect of a railroad strike and use it as a pretext to raise prices.

It is possible that violations of the criminal law will be committed and your especial consideration is requested to now put into operation the machinery of your office as well as the function of a Grand Jury to be ready to make inquiry into such conditions as a protection to the people of this city who may be helpless in meeting the extraordinary conditions relating to the prices on fuel and food which may come as a result of a railroad strike.

Respectfully, JOSEPH HARTIGAN, Commissioner.

Prices of practically all kinds of dairy products, produce, fruits, poultry, and livestock were firm to higher here yesterday. Receipts were limited generally.

Trading in butter and eggs was featured by light receipts and a more active demand. A fair quantity of cheese came in, including more than 1,500 boxes for export. Fancy old State and Wisconsin stock was scarce and very firm. Fresh State "flats" were weaker, though in light supply.

Potatoes were held decidedly higher, but moved slowly. Sweet potatoes were firm, with onions steady. Beans, Brussels sprouts, and peas were scarce, excepting California peas, which sold freely. New beets and carrots were firmer, with cabbages slightly lower and celery more plentiful and cheaper. Cauliflower was cheaper, but chiefly due to the poor condition of the offerings. Lettuce advanced. Chicory, escarole, and romaine were firm, with kale easier in price. Tomatoes and lima beans advanced. In the hothouse products, mushrooms were in light supply and higher. Endive and rhubarb also advanced, with radishes steady in price.

Women's New Gloves and Hosiery

Gloves—Glace Cape Skin—tan or white, or gray suede. Embroidered backs. $1.19 pair.

Washable Glace Kid Gloves; contrasting embroidered backs. In Spring shades. $1.75 pair.

Courtly Silk Hosiery—*exclusively Bloomingdales'*—noted for its splendid wearing qualities.

Pure silk, in Spring colorings; mercerized or silk garter tops, soles, toes, and heels. According to quality—89c to $1.50 pair.

(*Main Floor*)

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will continue today the exhibition and Sale of

$50,000 Worth of Men's Shirts

Tailored in almost every staple and novelty weave produced for Spring, at the following prices:

Cotton Shirts $1 $1.50 $2 $2.50

Silk Shirts $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $6.15

¶ This rare collection of shirts is teeming with those fabrics, colorings and patterns that make a man think of coming Spring days. The beauty of the cloths, and the superlative quality of the tailoring are such that we take more pride in presenting these garments than any we have ever before assembled. All sizes in soft and stiff cuff models. Colors guaranteed FAST.

A Special Event, Beginning Today

10,000 Men's Silk Cravats, 50c

¶ A wonderful collection of scarfs in the most beautiful silks and patterns produced for Spring, including Plain Poplins, Striped Poplins, Figured Poplins, Crepe Failles, Silk Repps, Embroidered Crepe de Chines, and Grenadines.

We Shall Also Present Today

"Aquascutum"

London Topcoats for Men at $29.50

¶ These warmth without weight Spring topcoats are in smart Raglan and plain sleeve models, tailored with that thoroughness characteristic of all London-made garments. Made of all-wool Merino overcoatings, in an extensive variety of rich colorings and patterns.

Motor Apparel Dept., Sixth Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

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A Host of Books at 25c In Another Fine Sale

LOVERS OF FICTION will find this an event well worth visiting, for it will offer hundreds of volumes of bright, worth-reading fiction at the insignificant price of 25c. a volume.

In some cases the Books are the original publisher's editions, gathered together for this sale from overstocks and remainders. Other Books are reprint editions, made to sell at considerably more than the present low price of a quarter.

The variety of Books is so great that it is impossible to give even a short list of titles; but you will find good stories, by well-known authors, and all lower in price than you could obtain them under ordinary conditions.

13 Sets of the Century Dictionary Far Below Original Prices

Because the bindings have become marred, thirteen sets of this famous work are priced very far below the original publication prices. The body of the Books is in good condition in these sets, it is only the half leather bindings which are marred in some way.

Two Nine-Volume Sets at $12.50 Each
Five Ten-Volume Sets at $15 Each
Six Twelve-Volume Sets at $20 Each

Bookstore, Main Floor, Livingston Street.

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Last year the interest payments so disbursed by the Company amounted to over $11,000,000.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

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176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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"The Paris Shop of America"

INTRODUCING

The "Smart" and "Unusual" in Younger Womens Apparel

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SUITS
COATS
BLOUSES
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for all occasions.

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from every Parisian Modiste of note.

Over One Thousand Replies

The New York Times:

We think you will be interested to know that our recent advertisement in The New York Times for a salesman brought over 1,000 answers. It was easy to select the man we wanted from this unusual number of replies. We consider the results obtained from this small advertisement in The Times very remarkable and thought you would be interested in knowing how well pleased we are.

Cordley & Hayes,
7 & 9 Leonard St.,
New York City.

Rates for Help Wanted advertising: 28c. an agate line one insertion; 26c. a line three insertions within a week; 25c. a line seven consecutive insertions.

Telephone
The New York Times
BRYANT 1000

POLICE VOLUNTEERS READY FOR SERVICE

Companies of the Home Defense League Drilled in All Precincts for Emergencies.

EXPERTS TRAINING THEM

Men Skilled in Wrestling Tricks Show Amateurs How to Handle Disorderly Persons.

In the reports of measures which Police Commissioner Woods has adopted to prepare the police to cope with emergency, the "Home Defense League" has been mentioned many times in the last few weeks. Many persons have asked just what the "Home Defense League" was, and as they have heard little of it previously, have assumed that it was an outgrowth of the present tense situation. The league, however, has been in process of organization for nearly two years, and has thousands of members who have been drilled for a sufficient length of time to make them valuable additions to the regular force.

Today there are 15,000 members of the Home Defense League who the authorities say they can depend upon for efficient service. These men were not selected at random and do not include all who volunteered. A majority of these, according to its executive head, H. J. Case, Secretary to Commissioner Woods, have had military or naval training of some sort, either as members of the regular army, navy, or of some militia organization. Many of them have had considerable rifle practice, and many ride horseback well. It is a democratic organization which might be called a "city militia," or a second line of defense for the Police Department. The department officials have called on some of the men and have received prompt response in minor emergencies of the past. Last Summer, during the epidemic of infantile paralysis, members of the league were called to help maintain a sanitary patrol of the streets.

One of the problems faced by the Police Department was finding halls for the league members to drill in. In warm weather they drilled out of doors in many instances. Later some of the National Guard armories were used on nights when there were no drills of guardsmen in them. So were some schoolhouses and the large gymnasium at Police Headquarters. At present there is a league unit in nearly every precinct of the city, and drills are being held regularly. A reporter saw one drill at which police athletes who instruct members of the regular force were teaching the volunteers how to handle men bigger than they were. These experts gave the volunteers a demonstration of grips and wrestling tricks by overpowering several hardy policemen and throwing them about on the floor for the edification of the league members. Army officers have also taken a hand in instructing the volunteers at times. At present the league members are raising funds for uniforms, having previously attended their drills in ordinary garb. The uniform is to be of khaki, a mixture of brown and green in color, and cut after the style of the army's field service uniform. With it canvas leggings are to be worn.

The league, according to Mr. Case, has received the indorsement and cooperation of many large employers of the city.

"In downtown Manhattan, through the energy and enterprise of the officers," he said, "agreements have been made with large employers of men in these districts to give their employes a certain amount of time every two weeks for drill. After obtaining these concessions the police officials went to the owners of large buildings and obtained their permission to use the roofs for drill purposes and calisthenic exercises. This appealed to both employer and employes, and the out-of-door work has resulted not only in better Home Defense League companies, but in better employes, as the men have gone back to their desks with color in their faces and more vim for their work."

Pollock Acquitted in Subway Plot.

George Pollock, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the subway employes' local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, was acquited last night by a jury before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of blowing up the subway at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 25, 1916.

Airships Raid British Coast Twice Within 24 Hours

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—German airships have twice visited the English coast in the last twenty-four hours. The raiders were still dropping bombs in the southeastern counties when this bulletin was issued by the War Office at 12:30 o'clock this morning:

Hostile airships attacked the southeastern counties last night. Bombs have been dropped in the County Kent. The raid is still in progress. A further communication will be issued during the morning.

The communication issued yesterday afternoon said that a hostile airplane appeared over Westgate at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and dropped several bombs. There were no casualties, said the statement, and the material damage was reported as slight.

CUBAN TROOPS REACH AMERICAN COLONY

Relieve Force of Marines Guarding Nationals at La Gloria—Trains Moving Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 16.—The American Legation learned today that fifty Cuban soldiers succeeded in reaching the American colony at La Gloria, which has been isolated for some time and regarding which there has been considerable uneasiness felt on account of rebel threats. A party of marines from the U. S. S. Eagle also went to La Gloria and remained until the Cuban troops arrived.

L. A. Ward, the American who brought word of the dire distress of the Americans at La Gloria, was arrested today at the request of the American Minister. Ward appeared unduly excited over the lack of assurance of help being rendered to the Americans at La Gloria and had been calling the Minister by telephone, using improper language, it is alleged.

The first train from Camagüey arrived here today. The line through to Santiago is rapidly being repaired, and it is expected through trains from Santiago to Havana will be running within two or three days.

It is authoritatively announced that Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal Presidential candidate, who, it is said, has been hiding at the home of a prominent Conservative, tonight went to the German Legation.

CUBAN SECRETARY ARRIVES.

Dr. Desvernine to Outline Situation on the Island to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement here tonight that United States marines had been withdrawn from Santiago, Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State of the Cuban Republic, arrived in Washington with his official party. The Cubans were met by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Carlos Cespedes, the Cuban Minister to the United States; Dr. Alfonso Forcade, temporary First Secretary of the Legation, and others.

Dr. Desvernine will meet Secretary Lansing tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for a conference on the situation in Cuba. His visit to the United States is for the purpose of advising this Government of actual conditions in his own country and counteracting alarmist propaganda that has been set in operation to bring about intervention.

A large number of dispatches from his Government were awaiting Dr. Desvernine's arrival at his hotel. Among them was a résumé of the latest developments, saying that all the bridges along the railway from Havana to Camagüey have been restored. Today it was said the Government troops entered and took complete possession of Santiago. The Government troop trains carried in with them a large stock of food of all kinds for the poor of the city.

PLEDGE OF REFORM RINGS IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

pression for his crowding thoughts, and, despising any rhetorical flights, drove his arguments home to the hypnotized audience that had for the most part risen from its seats. There was a thunder of applause in the House and galleries when the Chancellor appealed to the patriotism of his hearers and told them there was one thing more important than all else—to win the war.

As to the promised reforms, he said he wished them, he willed them, and he was going to have them. Nobody in the House doubted the words of the speaker.

Threat From a Conservative.

A short time ago, in the same House, a Conservative representative had said: "Woe to the statesman who does not exact from our enemies a peace that fill fully satisfy all of Germany's demands." Coming from the Conservative ranks, this meant compensations in money and products on a large scale, annexation, &c., and the threat was directed at the Chancellor. But the Chancellor ignored this as he had ignored party words from other quarters. If he turned up all of a sudden yesterday in the House to make a speech that will go down in history forever, he was actuated by the imperative duty of interfering in the quarrelings of the parties.

No German statesman had ever recognized the great aid of the Reichstag in this war as candidly and enthusiastically as Bethmann Hollweg did yesterday, and what he said about the future relations between the laboring and other classes is heartily applauded by all Germany today.

The Chancellor captured the House and will find it more willing than ever to follow him, perhaps even the Conservatives with a few exceptions of the Extreme Right. Their leader, Wonheydebrandt, following, spoke very moderately. He recognized the Chancellor's sincerity and expressed the conviction that the latter was only actuated by the purest patriotism.

This morning's papers, with only one exception, the Kreuz-Zeitung, are full of praise for Bethmann Hollweg, and there is every evidence that the party truce once more is firmly established.

Junkers Bitterly Attacked.

THE HAGUE, March 16, (via London.)—The debate in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday after the address by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, was remarkable for its slashing attacks on junkerism by both Socialist factions.

Herr Leinert, a Social Democrat, according to the Berlin Vorwärts of Thursday, denounced the upper chamber of the Diet, which he said regarded the Government as the mere caretaker of their own selfish interests and where nothing counted but shameless profiteering. Declaring that the reorganization of that body as suggested by the National Liberals was useless, he added:

"We must abolish the Herrenhaus, which is a millstone around the neck of any progressive development in Prussia."

Deputy Leinert also upbraided Count Yorck, who had attacked the Socialist leader, Carl Legien, because, the reports add, that after the break between Germany and the United States the latter had promised the American Federation of Labor that he would bring the influence of the German workmen's unions to bear upon the Government.

"Such influence," Herr Leinert is reported to have said, "the Herrenhaus regards as its own special prerogative. It wants the people to be commandeered into war and out of it, and that things afterward should remain as they were. That is impossible. The people demand peace at the earliest possible moment. We are no longer serfs whom the King can buy and sell or order us to bleed and die at the word of command. We are a nation that has reached political manhood."

Amid intermittent cheers Herr Leinert hinted at a time coming when the whole nation would arise and sweep junkerism off the earth.

Adolf Hoffmann of the Socialistic Workmen's Union, in supporting the desire for peace, is reported to have ridiculed the idea of a complete German victory, saying:

"When we attain this there will be no German soldier left alive. The German nation is bleeding for the sins of those in power. It is high time [referring to the Herrenhaus] for an operation to remove this appendix of the body politic. Absolutism has nurled Germany into the horrors of this war and turned the whole world against us. This feudalistic system of government must go."

Russia Held Up as a Warning.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, (via London.)—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung publishes an excerpt from a speech by Deputy Hoffmann in the Prussian Diet which brought about his expulsion from the chamber. It was delivered after the German Chancellor had made his speech promising political reforms. Hoffmann said:

"We shall refuse to vote for the budget. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is merely the figleaf of military absolutism. Militarism bears the responsibility for the bloodshed in Europe, and only when militarism and despotism are removed will the people breathe freely. Force of arms will not lead to a decision and peace. Distress, desperation, and general collapse will do it.

"When both enemies are equally strong the threat of crushing is sheer nonsense. Germany, despite many successes, has not conquered. The German peace proposal with its tone of victory was bound to cause vexation and distrust. She should have communicated her peace terms and thereby dissipated her enemies' distrust.

"The revolution in Russia should be a warning to our rulers. The German submarine warfare is oppoed to the laws of humanity and international law."

This assertion provoked commotion in the Diet, and when the House voted not to hear him further, the Socialist Deputy left the tribune, shouting excitedly.

Viewed as Spark from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech before the Prussian Diet, promising liberal concessions, over which the German press waxes enthusiastic, is regarded in this country as a direct outcome of the Russian revolution.

"If the Russian people," says The Manchester Guardian, "win and establish their liberty upon an impregnable basis, then they will have given a new aspect to civilization. Already its first workings are visible in the speech of the German Chancellor, in which he promises an internal political reorganization to Germany and a less illiberal franchise to Prussia. The revolution in Russia promises to isolate Germany as the one bureaucratic, despotic, and militarist power in the European world, not only during the war, but after it unless Germany follows a similar course.

"Already an anxious question faces Germany, the Germany of the Junkers. How they can hope to stand and face the German people who are shedding their blood and their treasure for reaction against liberty. The revolution in Russia is the deadliest blow to the war morale of Germany that has been struck. England hails new Russia with higher hope and surer confidence in the future, not only of the war, but of the world."

The Morning Post, discussing the effect of the Russian revolution upon the German people, says:

"They perceive the sudden destruction of the oppressive and debauched bureaucracy by the army with the people, and it may occur to some suffering souls that their own military bureaucracy seems to produce the same oppression, misery, and carnage, and that a similar effort might remove it.

"In this connection it is remarkable that the Chancellor, addressing the Diet Wednesday, although the revolution was then in progress, omitted to mention the matter. But what he did say was, perhaps, not entirely unrelated to the events occurring in Russia, for he promised an extension of the franchise. If there is no popular discontent in Germany, why should the Prussian Government suddenly proffer a concession which they fiercely refused for years?"

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH TIMELY

Frankfurter Zeitung Links It with Events in Russian Duma.

LONDON, March 16.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung appears to confirm to some degree the impression that the sudden appearance of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday and his speech advocating the democratization of Germany were caused by his knowledge of events in Petrograd. The Zeitung draws a parallel between the Chancellor's acts and the revolution in Petrograd, pointing out that at the same time the Executive Committee of the Duma seized the reins of power, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg delivered the speech which, it says, also disclosed a revolution, though of quite different kind and employing different means.

The newspaper asserts that a democratic German Empire will come because it must come, not because the Chancellor avows himself in its favor, but because his words express the will of an overwhelming majority of the people.

COPENHAGEN, March 16, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch to the National Tidende says:

"The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Prussian Diet has made a tremendous impression throughout Germany. Such an absolutely explosive answer to the Diet's undemocratic attitude was entirely unexpected. The speech, taken as a whole, has the character of a great political demonstration. What made the greatest impression was the firmness with which he declared he would carry through his new policy against every opposition, together with the warmth with which he defended the Reichstag against the criticism of the Herrenhaus.

"The Liberal parties, the members of the Central Party, and the Independent Conservatives stood while the Chancellor was speaking and interrupted him repeatedly with prolonged applause. The House felt in every sentence of the Chancellor's speech that he was dealing with a subject which he had deeply at heart and that he regarded the moment of the delivery of his speech as a decisive one in his career as a statesman."

AUTO FOR SUNDAY HYMNALS.

15,000 Books to Escape Freight Tieup—Preacher Likened to Wesley

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Fifteen thousand hymn books for Billy Sunday's tabernacle will ride up Broadway, New York, tomorrow afternoon on an auto truck to the tune of "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," played by a cornetist of the muscial organization which will help out at the big meetings to open there on Easter.

Freight deliveries between Philadelphia and New York have been held up on the railroads so much of late that the publishing company which is getting out the hymnals for Mr. Sunday's New York meeting decided that it would be better not to take any chances, and engaged an auto truck to transport the books from Philadelphia to New York.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., March 16.—In the annual report of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, made public today, the methods of Billy Sunday and John Wesley are compared, and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, President of the association, says that Sunday's methods have accomplished results in this day that compare favorably with those of Wesley in his time.

"Hitting the trail" is found by Dr. Ballard to correspond to kneeling at the altar under the Wesley plan.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Irish Literature

Today, the day of days for Ireland and her sons and daughters, is a fitting time to dwell for a moment on the glories of Irish literature. Her poets have sung and are still singing deathless songs, her dramatists are writing plays which enthrall, while her contemporary novelists and miscellaneous writers are making the world of belles-lettres attend to Ireland's literary message.

Poetry

The Poetical Works of *W. B. Yeats*,	$1.58
The Poems of *Joseph Mary Plunkett*,	$1.34
The Poems of *Thomas MacDonagh*,	$1.58
Songs of the Glens of Antrim—*Moira O'Neill*,	89c
Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood,	44c
Wild Earth—*Padriac Colum*	$1.12
The Rocky Road to Dublin—*James Stephens*,	89c
The Hill of Vision—*James Stephens*,	$1.08
Green Branches (new)—*James Stephens*,	$1.58
The Poetical Works of *Lionel Johnson*,	$1.96
Singing Fires of Erin—*Eleanor E. Cox*,	89c
A Treasury of Irish Verse—(An anthology),	$1.58

Drama

The Contemporary Drama of Ireland—*Boyd*,	$1.12
Plays—*W. B. Yeats*,	$1.79
Three Plays—*Padriac Colum*	$1.12
Duty and Other Irish Comedies—*Seumas O'Brien*,	$1.12
New Irish Comedies—*Lady Gregory*	$1.34
Five Plays of *Lord Dunsany*,	$1.12

Fiction

The Demi-Gods—*James Stephens*,	$1.17
Here Are Ladies—*James Stephens*,	$1.08
The Crock of Gold—*James Stephens*,	$1.08
The Druid Path—*Marah Ellis Ryan*,	$1.21
The Whale and the Grasshopper—*Seumas O'Brien*,	$1.21
The Portion of a Champion—*O'Sullivan Tighe*,	$1.21

Biography and Miscellaneous

George Moore—*S. L. Mitchell*,	89c
A. E. (George W. Russell)—*Darrell Figgis*,	89c
The Insurrection in Dublin—*James Stephens*,	$1.12
The Celtic Dawn—*L. Morris*,	$1.34
The Celt and the World—*Shane Leslie*,	$1.12
Imagination and Reveries—*A. E.*,	$1.58
The National Being—*A. E.*,	$1.21
Ireland, 1494-1905—*O'Connor Morris*,	$1.34
Ireland—*Hon. Emily Lawless*,	$1.34
Concise History of Ireland—*P. W. Joyce*,	$1.08
The Dubliners—*James Joyce*,	$1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

An Important Sale of Men's Spring & Summer Furnishings

is now being held

It comprises new and specially selected assortments of Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Neckwear, Undergarments, Hosiery, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks and Overcoats, all of which are being offered at prices that are decidedly below the real values.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Of heavy-weight silk, showing fancy satin stripes in a number of new effects $4.65

Of fancy striped madras in a variety of attractive patterns; with soft cuffs, at . . . . . $1.20 & 1.45

Of madras in a number of desirable patterns; with soft or stiff cuffs, $1.65

MEN'S PAJAMAS

made of smart fancy cotton materials, per suit $1.65

MEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

Sleeveless Coat Shirts, of white corded madras; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 45c.

Athletic Union Suits, of white corded madras; sleeveless and knee-length, per suit . . . . . 95c.

MEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS

introducing a variety of new silks in taking color effects . . . 85c.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

of black silk-plated lisle, per pair 55c. (six pairs for $3.00)

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed (all white)
per dozen . . $2.30 & 2.80
With colored initial, per dozen 2.80
Plain, hemstitched,
per dozen . $3.00, 4.10 & 5.00

MEN'S UMBRELLAS

of superior-quality silk taffeta, with handles of various woods . $3.00

MEN'S WALKING STICKS

of fine malacca, sterling silver-mounted; with horn ferrule, $2.85

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

(light-weight), of fancy tweed mixtures; yoke and sleeves satin-lined, at $26.50

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

of tan or gunmetal calfskin, per pair $5.75

(The Shoes will be sold on the Sixth Floor)

MEN'S WEAR, FIRST FLOOR

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Sunday Morning Clothes

Of course, there's no hard and fast rule that a man must wear a frock coat and silk hat on Sunday—but to some men they are as necessary as spring flowers are to most of us. For those who recognize this dignified combination we suggest:

Men's Frock Coats and Vests $22.50 and $32.50

Excellently tailored of oxford gray vicuna, with bound edges and silk lining. Of course, every detail is in accordance with the style thoughts of spring 1917.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Striped Trousers at $5.75

Always worn with the frock coat. Tailored of all worsted fabrics, showing various combinations of gray, black and white stripes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Silk Hats at $4.96

As necessary as the frock coat itself. Made in two distinctive shapes, reflecting good taste and good quality.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Dress Shoes at $5.94

Patent Leather Boots with mat calf upper, in button style. Well made from the standpoint of service and appearance.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Silk Hose at 48c

Full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in black, tan, white, steel, dark and light gray. Of the kinds that wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Shirts: Collars: Ties and Other Things

The Men's Furnishing Section is showing a complete line of correct haberdashery necessary to complete this "Sunday Morning Outfit."

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Walking Sticks $3.96

A limited quantity made of green ebony with Prince of Wales Crook Handles of Sterling Silver, also Malacca Canes, with Sterling Silver nose and band trimmings. Formerly these very sticks were $4.96.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Gloves $2.44

Fine Mocha Gloves, made with prix-seams, in shades of gray.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

REVOLT IN MEXICO, REFUGEES ASSERT

Obregon Is Leading Opposition to Carranza, Accerding to Border Reports.

OUTLAW LEADERS MAY AID

Villa Offered to Join Forces with Obregon—Activity Among the Old Federals.

EL PASO, Texas, March 16.—Rumors of a new political alignment in Mexico, with General Alvaro Obregon leading the opposition to General Carranza and the de facto Government, have been in circulation here and in Juarez for the last twenty-four hours, having been brought here from the interior by Mexican and foreign refugees.

While the punitive expedition was in Mexico letters were found by American officers which had been written by Villa and addressed to General Obregon, offering to form a coalition against Carranza. Other letters were found at the time addressed to Zapata, and were of a similar nature. There has been unusual activity recently among the old Federals, who were known to have been friendly with Felix Diaz.

The band of rebels now operating against General Gomez in Sonora is said to be under command of Reyena, a former Villa commander, and former Federal officers loyal to Diaz. The Diaz, or Felicista movement has been under way in Sonora for several months. Obregon's friends are said to have had a part in it in that State, which is intensely loyal to Obregon. Fifty-five former Federal officers crossed into Sonora recently to join the movement.

Rumors that the Yaqui Indians from Sonora had revolted in southern Chihuahua and declared for the new revolution were denied today. They are at Jiminez in the command of General Guillermo Chavez. The Yaquis are a part of Obregon's old command. Obregon is said to be in Mexico City. Villa partisans here were rejoicing today as a result of these rumors, and predicted that the new movement would be in charge of the Government within a month.

The rumors were emphatically denied by Carranza officials here, and it was asserted that General Obregon was loyal to General Carranza, and his retirement from the de facto Cabinet was because of an affection of the throat, and not because of any political difficulties. Andres Garcia, Inspector General of Mexican Consulates, denied Obregon had any part in any new revolutionary movement against Carranza, and said he had retired because of ill-health and his desire to return to private life.

Obregon's name has been linked with Felix Diaz in the rumors of the new revolutionary movement, with Villa having a part in the movement in the north, but this was doubted here. The German question played a part in the supposed movement, as Carranza's apparent friendship for the Germans caused a number of his leaders to turn against him, it was said here today.

Partial confirmation of the massacre of the employes of the Magistral mines at El Oro, Durango, including Louis Seigler and Charles Winn, Americans, has been received here by officials of a mining company in the Magistral district. Seigler's home was in Chicago, and Winn's in Pittsburgh, according to the officials of the company here.

Jose Maria Flores, a guide and interpreter for General Pershing in Mexico, was executed near the Babricora ranch in western Chihuahua recently by Julio Acosta, a Villa leader, because of his friendship for the Americans, an American from Babricora reported upon his arrival here today. A companion of Flores also was executed.

WASHINGTON REJECTS MEXICAN PEACE PLAN

Notifies Carranza That America Will Not Cut Off Shipments to the Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The United States today sent to General Carranza a formal notification that it cannot participate in his proposed Pan American concert to cut off munition and food shipments to the European belligerents with a view to forcing peace.

The reply is understood to point out that such a move would have no justification in international law. It is going forward through Ambassador Fletcher at Mexico City and will not be made public until it has been delivered.

Officials emphasized tonight that although the note refuses Italy to cooperate in General Carranza's plan, it is friendly in tone and avoids any statements which might give offense to the de facto Government. From this it is inferred that the communication does not reflect the suspicion of German influences behind the proposal which has been general among officials here from the first and was accentuated by revelation of Foreign Minister Zimmermann's effort to align Mexico with Germany against the United States.

In many quarters here the belief prevails that a softening of General Carranza's attitude toward this Government has followed the withdrawal of the American troops and the exposure of German intrigue in Mexico. Editorial comments in Mexican newspapers are pointed to also as showing a better feeling toward the United States, and the reception tendered Ambassador Fletcher has been gratifying to officials here.

Soon after it was received a month ago General Carranza's proposal was acknowledged by the State Department in a note neither approving nor disapproving the proposal. Officials have not revealed whether any further communication prompted today's reply, but it is regarded as not unlikely that the de facto Government let it be known that a more definite response would be acceptable.

Neither has it been disclosed whether General Carranza has replied to the American inquiry for such further information as Mexico might have regarding Germany's machinations against the United States. Press reports from the Mexican capital a week ago indicated that some reply was about to be made, but whether such a communication would be made public in the present situation is doubtful.

VILLA VICTORY REPORTED.

Murguia's Troops Ambushed in Second Battle of Rosario.

EL PASO, Texas, March 16.—Villa decisively defeated General Francisco Murguia's command at the second battle of Rosario, Durango, Saturday, according to information received here today by Government agents. After leading the de facto troops into an ambush, Villa succeeded in capturing one of three troop trains and killed and wounded hundreds of the Carranza troops, according to this report.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, March 16.—Francisco Villa's forces and Government troops fought an engagement yesterday at Rosario, a town on the Durango border, at the southern end of the Durango & Parral Railroad, it was learned here today. No statement as to the result of the fighting has been made, but General Francisco Murguia, who is directing the campaign against Villa, said a general engagement was expected in a few days.

General Murguia arrived here Wednesday to organize immediately a flying column of 8,000 men, with which he will take the field. A garrison of 3,000 is protecting Santa Rosalia, the important town on the Mexican Central Railway above Jimines, according to the General. He added that a strong Carranza detachment is also at Satevo, a strategic point on the wagon road north of Parral. Villa's force is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 16. — Villa held Parral, Jiminez, and all of the country in southwestern Chihuahua while General Francisco Murguia was making a desperate effort to reorganize his forces to repel the advance of the Villa forces on the State capital, passengers arriving from Chihuahua City over the Mexican Central Railroad tonight reported.

3,000 in Parade for Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 16. — Three thousand workingmen paraded today congratulating General Carranza on his election as President. They carried a Mexican hand-made flag measuring 100 feet. Ambassador Fletcher had a long interview with Carranza today.

ART STUDENTS QUALIFY.

Competitors for $1,000 Scholarships in American Academy at Rome.

Art students from New York who have qualified for competitions for the $1,000 scholarships in the American Academy at Rome are announced as follows by C. Grant La Farge, Secretary of the Academy:

Byers J. Hays, Michael S. Diamond, Harrison S. McCrary, Jr., Ralph S. Fanning, Gerald L. Kaufman, Maitland Belknap, Harry B. Brainerd, Allan P. McFarland, Murray Hoffman, Temple H. Buell, William G. Sprague, Wilmer B. Rebenold, John R. Raymond, Jack B. Smith, Leo Bayman, Gaetano Cecero, Karl H. Gruppe, George Lober, W. Harrison Meserole, Abraham Rosenstein, Aaron Goodelman, Robert R. Graham, Arlington T. Hardell, Lorimer Rich, and Walter F. Wilson.

The standard of the work of the applicants this year fully maintains that of previous years. The winner will have a three years' course in this post-graduate school, which is open to all Americans.

ITALY NOW READY TO PUSH THE WAR

Great Work of Preparation Is Described by the Ministry of War.

HAD SMALL ARMY AT START

Now Has Trained Force of 3,000,000 Men—Has Spent $4,000,000,000 So Far.

ROME, March 6. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A comprehensive view of what Italy has been doing to perfect her organization of military, industrial, and political forces may be gathered from data given at the Ministry of War, where it is declared that Italy is now prepared to enter into a still more vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is frankly stated that Italy began the war with the feeling that she was a weak nation, poor in money and material resources, with an army that was unfitted to cope with that of Austria, which was far superior in artillery and which for many years had been planting heavy cannon in the fastnesses of the high mountains that lie between her and Italy.

The Italian General Staff, in command of General Cadorna, has never made a secret of the fact that when Italy's troops were first launched, in May, 1915, against the Austrian frontier, along a 500-mile front, defended by twenty-five divisions (625,000 men) of trained troops, it was with an Italian army of which perhaps a mere 200,000 men might be classed as trained troops, and troops which were lacking in artillery support, even in the very clothes needed to keep them warm in the mountains. Nor has it been a secret that, politically, Italy began the war divided into two parties, one of which was against war with Germany or any kind of war at all.

Therefore, internally, one of the big tasks of the General Staff and of the Government has been to maintain the nation's morale at the fighting pitch by proving the nation's future progress. Throughout the war, on the one hand, the army has been kept in tight control by Cadorna, while in Rome Baron Sydney Sonnino, the head of the Department of State, has exercised a much-admired skill in handling the opponents of the war. By his continual presence at the front, save for a total period of two weeks' absence in Rome on Government business, the King has indicated his position to the nation. The various antagonistic, anti-war efforts of the Socialists have been overcome by the division of that party through one of its leaders, Leonida Bissolatti, being taken into the present Cabinet, and also through the influence of the Vatican, which is notably anti-socialistic.

Cold Worst Enemy at Start.

One of the first enemies the Italian General Staff had to conquer, after its first leap into Austrian territory, was cold upon the steep mountains, mountains that for two-thirds of its front vary from 7,000 to 11,000 feet in height. This cold is often six degrees below zero, (Fahrenheit.) In the first-line trenches the soldiers had to have the heaviest of clothing and boots, while wooden barracks had to be built for those in the second, or reserve, line. In addition, extra large quantities of food and proper cooking utensils had to be carried up to them, and roads had to be built so that wagons or automobiles could reach them rapidly. For a single army corps it was necessary to provide 200,000 board planks, 280,000 woolen blankets, shirts, and pairs of socks, 80,000 waterproof capes, 60,000 fur coats, and 10,000 fur sleeping sacks.

In order to secure the supplies for this new army, beginning perhaps with scarcely 500,000 men, and now estimated at 3,000,000, the nation has put in operation a total of 2,179 factories, employing 468,940 persons, of whom 72,324 are classed as skilled workmen. This total number of factories and plants is subdivided into sixty-six military establishments proper, employing 21,645 workmen and 12,474 women; 932 auxiliary factories, employing 344,702 workmen and 55,253 women. Of these latter ninety-one turn out metal parts, 489 rifles, cannon, aeroplanes, automobiles, projectiles, and cartridges, and 352 manufacture explosives, chemical products, and work over crude ores. There are, further, 1,181 minor projectile factories, employing 25,000 persons. To these totals must also be added a countless number of uniform and clothing factories in every part of the land.

The war so far has cost Italy about $4,000,000,000, of which sum a little over one-third has been obtained through war loans subscribed by her own people. Notwithstanding these popular subscriptions and increased taxes, the national savings bank shows a decided increase of deposits. These deposits July 1, 1915, were slightly over $300,000,000, and Jan. 1, 1917, they had increased by $65,000,000, or a total of 2,200,000,000 lire. In addition, there are deposits in private banking institutions amounting to $1,125,000,000.

While Italy has officially placed but a single loan of $25,000,000 in the United States, she is buying annually there upward of $260,000,000 in values. Those war materials she herself cannot produce come chiefly from the United States, such as cotton and woolen cloth, mineral oils, shoes, iron ore, steel manufactures, coal, wheat, and horses.

BRINGS SHIPWRECKED CREW

Perouse Arrives Here with Men of the Foundered Georgetown.

The French freighter Perouse arrived here yesterday from Havre bringing the Captain and fifteen of the crew of the French steamship Georgetown, which foundered on Feb. 27 about 700 miles east of Sandy Hook on her voyage to Havre loaded with oil in barrels. The Georgetown left New York on Feb. 23, and three days later ran into a hurricane. She sprang a leak and sank the following morning. The entire crew of twenty-four was rescued by the American tank steamship Illinois twenty minutes before the Georgetown sank, and sixteen were transferred to the Perouse. The remaining eight were taken into Halifax on the British freighter Strombus. The Perouse is the only vessel of the French Line carrying a six-inch gun.

The Georgetown was a single screw steamship of 1,358 gross tonnage built at Buffalo in 1900 for the Great Lakes trade and only recently transferred to American registry. She was 243 feet long, 40 feet 2 inches beam, and 15 feet 8 inches depth of hold, and was commanded by Captain Langkow.

The agents of the Cunard Line stated yesterday that a cable had been received from Liverpool announcing the safe arrival in London of the steamship Ausonia with passengers and freight from New York.

Five steamships arrived here yesterday from French and British ports after evading the German submarines. They were the French freighters Hudson and Perouse from Havre and the British steamships Marengo from Hull, Anglo-Canadian from Liverpool, and Bayramento from Cardiff.

PLOT TRIAL NEXT WEEK.

Sander and Wunnenberg to be Called in U. S. Court on Wednesday.

Albert O. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, under indictment, charged with violating the Federal laws by organizing a military enterprise against Great Britain, will be placed on trial before Judge Van Vleet in the United States District Court next Wednesday morning. They are charged with having employed Americans, who were sent to England as spies to get information as to the sailing of merchant ships and to obtain other data desired by the German military authorities. Both Sander and Wunnenberg are in the Tombs, neither having been able to furnish the $20,000 bail demanded by Judge Van Vleet.

Captain Alfred A. Fritzen who was captured in California last week, and who is under indictment as one of the Welland Canal plotters, was arraigned before Judge Van Vleet yesterday and held for trial under $10,000 bail.

OFFERS AID TO RIFLE CLUBS.

W. R. Grace Will Equip Ranges for Practice by Long Islanders.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L.I., March 16.—Formation of at least half a dozen rifle clubs on Long Island is contemplated. Each club will have its own range. Work on a range at Glenhead, for the residents of the Roslyn section, has begun. A rifle club was formed at Westbury Tuesday night with fifty-six members.

The plan of providing facilities for long-range rifle work for Long Islanders originated with W. R. Grace. Upon learning of the enthusiasm over rifle practice, he offered to construct a range in any locality where interest in military marksmanship showed itself clearly. Five such communities already are perfecting rifle clubs, and Mr. Grace is considering petitions from several other districts.

Experts familiar with the construction of ranges for the War Department are superintending the work being undertaken by Mr. Grace. The clubs will obtain rifles from the Government through the National Rifle Association.

YARROWDALE MEN TO START

Instructed to Leave Zurich, and Are Due in Paris Tomorrow.

BERNE, March 16, (via Paris.)—The American seamen who were taken to Germany on the prize ship Yarrowdale have been instructed to leave Zurich on their way to Paris tomorrow.

The instructions were issued by the American Legation here after it had been notified late today by the French authorities that all was in readiness for the reception of the men at Pontarlier, on the French-Swiss frontier.

It is expected that the sailors will arrive in Berne about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and that they will depart three hours later. They should arrive in Paris Sunday morning.

UNITED SERVICE
Like the Genie of Aladdin—
INSTANTLY RESPONDS TO THE COMMANDING TOUCH—

Rialto Theatre, Broadway and 42d St.

Supplying the Electric Light and Power for many of Manhattan's leading theatres.

Are we Serving YOU?
If not, Simply Summon Stuyvesant 4980.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.
GENERAL OFFICES
130 East 15th St.

NEW HATS FOR SPRING.

New millinery by Wilds, Champagne and Blanchot shown in The Spring Fashion Section, The New York Times, tomorrow. Printed by Rotogravure. Order today.—Advt.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next door at the Corner
SIXTH AVE. WEST 13TH STREET

MEN'S MAIN FLOOR $15 CLOTHES SECTION

Direct Entrance 18th Street — Direct Entrance 18th Street

Opens Today

With Unparalleled Collections of

Suits, Top Coats & Raincoats for Men & Youths At $15

An occasion that is of the utmost importance to men and youths who have not yet purchased their Spring apparel.

Besides marking a new era in our Men's Clothing Department, this is an innovation that will commend itself to every man and youth, because no other Department Store or Specialty Shop in town will offer you the values that you will find here in our Main Floor $15 Clothes Section.

The Suits at $15

Latest two and three button single and double breasted models; plain, pinch or belted backs; slash or patch pockets; soft roll or pressed lapels.

Materials include WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, HOMESPUNS, CHEVIOTS, TWEEDS, ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGE, BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTEDS AND THIBETS.

The Top Coats at $15

Beautiful models in Neat Mixtures, Plain Black or Oxford Greys; Chesterfield Top Coats (self or silk faced); box-back top coats; others with shaped or pinch backs; some are silk lined. Also Top Coats of knitted fabrics.

Raincoats at $15

Fully guaranteed for service and style. Made of double texture materials in tan or grey; sewed and cemented.

WE ALSO SHOW UNEXAMPLED VARIETIES OF SUITS AND TOP COATS AT $9.85, $12.95, $20, $25, $30 and $35.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." office on the 5th floor.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them.
Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter.
Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

Spring Opening Sale

A CLOTHING EVENT THAT IS UNUSUAL

—Unusual in Quality
—Unusual in Quantity
—Unusual in Actual Value

1,000 NEW SPRING SUITS

For Men & Young Men

22.75

An Introductory Spring Offering

A special purchase of fine quality Suits from a noted American Manufacturing Tailor. Suits that are the "last word" from every style angle—made from carefully selected Fabrics.

Models—New, smart and correct in style—both extreme and conservative models represented. The assortment includes two, three or four-button styles with soft roll front; peaked or regular notched lapels; shapely form-fitting backs; plain, pinch or loose belts; with or without vents; regular, patch or welt pockets; single and double breasted.

Workmanship and Finish—Faultlessly tailored; several hundred are pure silk treated; full or quarter silk lined; many with silk sleeve linings.

Fabrics—Imported and Domestic; from the most important Woolen Mills; an extraordinary variety of patterns in light and dark stripes—self and chalk; plaids and checks, fancy and plain weaves represented in Mixtures and Blue Unfinished Worsteds.

Sizes for Every man—
regulars 33 to 46 shorts 34 to 40
stouts 37 to 52 longs 35 to 42

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next door at the Corner
SIXTH AVE. WEST 13TH STREET

Booklovers—Attention!
Our Annual Sale Today of
BOOKS

Surpassingly Interesting to Readers of All Tastes

Now, here's a chance to fill out your library with works on Art, on Travel, on History and with volumes of Fiction at

SAVINGS OF 40 TO 75 PER CENT.

Once a year we are given the privilege of disposing of publishers' overstocks. Original editions are these, beautifully bound, well printed and illustrated.

To the casual reader,—to one who reads for entertainment or for education, this is an unrivalled opportunity. No less of value is this chance to educationists, librarians, and the like.

Read the list, please:

"Odd Volumes" of the Works of Shakespeare and Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln; some are bound in cloth, some in half leather; at, per volume..... 10c

Works of Guy de Maupassant, 10 vols. Cloth. Special price, $3.25

"Along Spain's River of Romance" By Paul Gwynne. The author takes us through this country today and casts upon us the spell of Andalusia. Illustrated in color. Publication price, $3.00; our special price... $1.25

"With Flashlight and Rifle" By C. T. Schillings. Photographing by flashlight at night the wild animal world of equatorial Africa. Fully illustrated. Publication price, $2.50; our special price..... 98c

"Artist and Public" and other essays on art subjects. By Kenyon Cox. Illustrated. Publication price, $1.50; our special price..... 75c

"Captains of Adventure" By Roger Pocock. Adventures of Napoleon Bonaparte, Christopher Columbus, James Brooke, Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, Theodore Roosevelt and many others. Illustrated with portraits. Publication price, $1.35; our special price..... 49c

"The Thackeray Country" By Lewis Melville. With forty-eight full page illustrations, mostly from original photographs. Publication price, $3.00; our special price..... 90c

"Vaudeville" By Caroline Caffin. Lovers of vaudeville will find this book of rare fascination. Publication price, $3.00; our special price..... 90c

"New Trails in Mexico" By Carl Lumholtz. An account of one year's exploration in Northwestern Sonora, Mexico, and Southwestern Arizona, with numerous illustrations, including two color plates and maps. Publication price, $5.00; our special price..... $2.50

"Choosing a Career" By Orison Swett Marden. A guide to the man or boy, girl or woman seeking direction on the all-important question of selecting a calling. This instructive volume will be found invaluable. Publication price, $1.35; our special price..... 49c

"China Revolutionized" By John Stuart Thomson. A book of interest to business men, manufacturers, lawyers, teachers, physicians, engineers, naval and military experts. Publication price, $2.50; our special price.. 98c

"The Rivet of London" By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated with colored plates. Publication price, $1.50; our special price..... 75c

"National Encyclopaedia" A compendium of information and instruction on all subjects for home, school and office, with nearly 1,000 illustrations, drawings, plans and maps and complete atlas of the world printed in colors. 8 vols. Cloth..... $3.25

How to Retain Your Beauty. Mme. Lina Cavalieri's book on "The Secrets of Beauty," including more than 1,000 recipes for preparations used and recommended by herself. Special price..... 25c

"Life of Abraham Lincoln" By Ida M. Tarbell. Containing speeches, letters and telegrams hitherto unpublished. 2 vols. Set..... 79c

"Panama's Gateway" By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Fully illustrated. Publication price, $2.50; our special price..... $1.50

"A Painter's Progress" By Will H. Low. The pathway of art in America and Europe to the careers of many artists, both ancient and modern. Illustrated. Publication price, $1.50; our special price..... 75c

"To the River Plate and Back" By W. J. Holland. The narrative of the journey of an American naturalist to Argentina with observations upon things seen and suggested. Illustrated in color, also black and white. Publication price, $3.50; our special price..... $1.98

"The Art of Painting" in the 19th century. By Edmund von Mach. Publication price, $1.20; our special price..... 49c

"Storied Italy" By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Illustrated. Publication price, $3.50; our special price..... $1.98

"A Book on Greek and Roman Portraits" Publication price $12.00; our special price..... $3.98

"Winter-Sport Book" on skating, tobogganing, etc. Special price..... 29c

"Great Portraits" Women. Special price..... 49c

"Great Portraits" Children. Special price..... 49c

"Letters and Literary Memorials" of Samuel J. Tilden. Two vols. Publication price, $4.50 set; our special price, set..... 98c

"Life of Samuel J. Tilden" By John Bigelow. Two vols. Publication price, $4.50 set; our special price, set..... 98c

"History of United States" By Henry E. Chambers. For school use, with review outlines, blackboard forms and other devices to aid in the successful presentation of the subject. Fully illustrated. Special price..... 19c

"Motor Flight Through France" By Edith Wharton. Fully illustrated. Publication price, $2.00; our special price..... 98c

"Woman and Womanhood" By C. W. Saleeby. A search for principles. Publication price, $2.50; our special price..... 90c

"Popular Fiction" Several hundred titles by well known authors; special at..... 25c

"Handy Volume Classics" at 10c. We have over 2,000 volumes of the best and choicest of the world's literature, such as Bacon's Essays, Sentimental Journey, Romeo and Juliet, She Stoops to Conquer, Self-Reliance, The Princess, Merchant of Venice, Ballad of Reading Gaol, Much Ado About Nothing, Miles Standish, Macbeth, Midsummer Night's Dream, In Memoriam, Twelfth Night, Hamlet, Rivals, Friendship, Julius Caesar, Pippa Passes, and many others. Special at..... 10c

Standard sets of books of famous authors included in this sale at special prices.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor. We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

CARDINAL TO REVIEW ST. PATRICK'S PARADE

Sixty-ninth Regiment Too Busy for This Afternoon's March Up Fifth Avenue.

VOLUNTEERS WILL STAY OUT

Hibernians and County Men to Make a Brave Show—First Parade Here 150 Years Ago.

The absence of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Irish Volunteers from the ranks of the marchers up Fifth Avenue this afternoon in the St. Patrick's Day parade will give that feature of the celebration more of a civic than a military aspect. However, the Sixty-ninth will have a parade of its own in the morning, when it marches from the armory at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue to St. Patrick's Cathedral for religious services at 11 o'clock.

Colonel Haskell of the Sixty-ninth said the decision not to take part in the parade in the afternoon had nothing to do with the controversy affecting some of the civic organizations. The armory is filled with material brought back from the Mexican border, which must be checked and stored. Many of the men, too, are busy with their business affairs or looking for jobs.

Some members of the regiment and more of the Irish Volunteers, it was announced by the committee of arrangements, will march as individuals or as members of one or more of the civic or fraternal organizations. The parade is to be under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Irish county associations, and, despite the assertion of officials of one of the two local organizations of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the committee announced that thirty-one of the thirty-six divisions of the New York County Hibernians would be in the parade.

The parade forms at 2:30 o'clock, and is intended to start a half hour later, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The line of march will be Fifth Avenue, to Fiftieth Street, to Madison Avenue, where Cardinal Farley will review it from a window of his residence. If the weather is warm enough he will stand in the portico at the main entrance.

From Madison Avenue the parade will return to Fifth Avenue through Fifty-first Street. Mayor Mitchel and other city officials will be on the reviewing stand at Fifty-ninth Street. At Fifth Avenue and 120th Street the procession will turn east to Madison Avenue, to 126th Street, and will disband at Second Avenue and 126th Street, after review by the Grand Marshal and his staff.

Behind an escort of mounted police the organizations will march in this order:

First Battalion Naval Militia,
Lieut. C. A. Moore.
St. Francis Xavier's Big Boys,
St. Veronica Cadets, Rev. Father M. Gibson, leader.
Grand Marshal, Patrick J. Collins.
Aids, Owen McEntee and Matthew O'Reilly.
Chaplains of Divisions, mounted.
Escort to the Grand Marshal,
Catholic Boys' Brigade, Manhattan and St. Jerome's Brigades.
Bronx County Hibernians,
Owen F. Dolan, Marshal.
Richmond A. O. H., (in carriages.)
Guests and Catholic Protectory Band.
New York County Hibernians,
Thomas Kane, President.
Irish County Organizations.
Music by twelve bands.

The St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee, of which P. J. Gillespie is Chairman and P. J. Lennon Secretary, announced that today's celebration will mark the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first St. Patrick's Day celebration ever held in New York. Many patriotic emblems and banners will be carried in the procession, and in this connection Secretary Lennon said on behalf of the committee:

"True American ism is now about to be tested, and it is hoped that there will be no room to doubt the loyalty of the Irish race to the land of their adoption."

A ball and entertainment, with moving pictures depicting Irish history, including the Dublin rebellion, will follow in the evening at the Harlem River Casino. Tonight the Daughters of Erin will have their annual ball at Palm Garden, where the guest of honor will be Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, who will speak on "Ireland as It Is Today." Many other organizations will celebrate and dine in the evening.

Roderick J. Kennedy and other officials and members of the A. O. H., which voted to take no part in the parade because of the controversy of last year, will attend the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Astor. The Irish Volunteers will have a drill and review at their armory while the parade is in progress.

CHARGES HOLDUP OF CITY.

Strauss Rejoins to Protest Against Water Protection Plan.

Henry Samuel Morton of 51 East Forty-second Street sent yesterday to Charles Strauss, Chairman of the Board of Water Supply, a letter criticising him for advocating the expenditure of $150,000 for a sewage disposal plan for the village of Pine Hill, Ulster County, a measure which the Chairman believes is necessary to protect the city's water supply. There are some who advocate as an alternative plan, that the board purchase watershed property, but this is not favored by Mr. Strauss. He charged yesterday in an interview that a "crowd of persons" were trying to "hold up the city" and force the sale of their properties.

Because he believes that in furtherance of that plan some are disregarding the health laws, Mr. Strauss threatens legal action against offenders.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Right on the Convenient
MAIN FLOOR

The "Boyden" Sale of Men's Oxfords

Black vici kid, gun-metal calfskins, tan vici kid, etc., etc.

Pair **$4.25**

Patent leathers, Dance oxfords, tan calfskins, etc.

Extraordinary Value

But for slightly soiled linings, the Oxfords are perfect, made for prominent stores throughout the country. A factory accident explains the price we have put on them.

Men's Suits and Overcoats At $16.75

Originally priced at $20, $22.50 and $25

All smart models of the Season's most approved fashions. We regard this as the greatest possible economic opportunity for the well dressed man with an eye to unusual values. The variety is so wide that you are sure to find precisely the suit or overcoat you want.

Either to "piece out the season" or to anticipate price advances next Winter—here is your chance.

The Suits include Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge, Dark Oxford Greys, Brown, Green and fancy colorings. Added to this assortment you will find 300 Men's All Wool Worsted Materials in dark silk mixtures.

The Overcoats, ¼ or full Silk Lined, in Spring Weight Dark Oxford Greys, or the Velvet Collar Winter Overcoat. Chesterfield model. Sizes 34 to 48. Regular, stout or slim proportions.

Ask to see the New Arvento Coat. It serves two purposes, as a top coat and a guaranteed raincoat. In the newest styles and colors. All sizes. $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

14-Karat Solid Gold Bracelet Watches, $12.50

In desirable octagon model, with 14-karat convertible link or ribbon bracelet. 7-jewel movement. *Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

Men's Imported Bath Robes, $2.95

With slippers to match. Made of hand-woven Japanese Crepe. Rich Roman stripe patterns and contrasting collar and cuffs.

As a Result of an Important Special Purchase, We Shall Offer Today

New Spring Coats for Misses at $19.50

Exceptionally Well Tailored

$19.50 $19.50 $19.50

Smart and distinctive models, three of which are illustrated, featuring the very latest style innovations in pockets, collars and belts. Made of Wool Velour, Burella, and Men's Wear Serge, in plain colors and very attractive combinations. Trimmed with buttons and rows of the new stitching. Colors: Rose, Spruce, Periwinkle, Coral, Beige, Grey, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

For those who desire the very newest coats, at a very modest price, this is indeed a rare opportunity.

We Shall Also Offer Eight New Models in

Misses Spring Dresses at $18.50

These dainty frocks have all the exclusive style touches of higher priced garments. They display the approved embroideries, new pleatings, and much desired sport ideas. Fashioned of Lustrous Taffeta in combination colors of Navy, Reseda, Rose, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, Grey, Gold, and Two-Tone Plaids. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Spring Suits for Misses, $29.50

Specially Featured Today

$29.50

One model illustrated. The selection is representative of all that is new in tailored, dressy, and sport models, tailored in straight line, belted and pleated effects, trimmed with buttons or braid. Developed in Gunniburl, Wool Jersey, Tricotine, Men's Wear Serge, or Gabardine, in Tan, Navy Blue, Gold, Paprika, Rose, Periwinkle and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Clever Styles in Spring Suits For Girls at $23.50

We are now displaying a wonderful collection of suits for girls at $23.50, in jaunty pleated models, with patch and triple pockets. Trimmed with contrasting color silk stitching. Made of English Mixtures and Worsted Overplaids. Sizes 12 to 16. *Second Floor.*

Spring Apparel for Boys

New Styles—New Fabrics—New Colors

Our Spring assortments for boys embrace just about everything a boy needs, each and every garment being offered at the lowest possible price. We shall feature today most remarkable values in

Boys' Spring Suits at $8.95

Extra knickerbockers included. Snappy styles, excellently tailored in durable fancy mixtures and navy blue serges. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Also—Boys' Suits at $10.95

Extra knickerbockers included. Smart, exclusive Saks models, tailored in a wide range of fancy mixtures, Shepherd checks, and navy serge. Ages 7 to 18 years.

For Today Only, We Shall Offer

Women's Fashionable Street Coats at $36.50

A delightful reproduction of a model by "Drecoll," fashioned of Wool Velour or Poiret Twill. Collar and cuffs, and bottom of coat are trimmed with chain stitching in contrasting color silk. Lined throughout with fancy Pussy Willow Silk or Peau de Cygne.

$36.50

Colors: Gold, Copenhagen Blue, Spruce or Apple Green, Grey, Shell, Tan or Rookie.

New Spring Coats at $25

In attractive full-belted, ripple and flare effects.

A special collection of the most fashionable models, introduced by leading Paris shops, showing novel ideas in pockets and belts. Tailored in Faille Silk, Wool Jersey, Covert Cloth, Wool Velour, Mixtures, Gabardine and Serge, in all colors. Sizes from 34 to 48.

Also—Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $16.50

Smart ⅞ length coats, in several new models. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. To be had in Grey, Green, or Tan. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

AT FOUR SPECIAL PRICES TODAY

New Spring Skirts for Women

Dressy and new sport models, showing many exclusive style features. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Chuddah Cloth, Men's Wear Serge and numerous other fabrics, including the wanted silks. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Special at $5 $7.50 $9.75 $12.75

The Newest Modes for Spring Will Be Featured Today in a Special Collection of

Women's Plain and Fancy Tailored Suits at $29.50

There are twenty-five distinct models in this event, authentic copies and skillful adaptations of the most exquisite models created by foremost couturiers for Spring.

The coats are in plain tailored single-breasted and double breasted models, with straight fronts or in cutaway effect, some having vestees of pique or silk. Others have over collars of silk, and touches of embroidery in contrasting color. The materials include:

Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Gunniburl, Two-Tone Burella, Tweeds, Wool Jersey, Silk Jersey, Taffeta, Oxford Mixtures, and Check Velours. Lined with plain or fancy satins or Pussy Willow Silk.

Sizes 34 to 44, and some up to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, $19.50

$19.50

Illustrated at right. A copy of a high-priced imported model. Waist and over-tunic are of Georgette Crepe, lined with excellent quality Chiffon Taffeta. Front of waist is trimmed with hand-embroidery. Colors: Navy Blue, Green, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

New One-Piece Frocks for Women

are receiving much favor in Paris

We are now displaying a comprehensive assortment of smart one-piece coat dresses in Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, and Gabardine, in Navy, Black, and the fashionable shades of Nut, Rookie and Beige. They reflect fashion's latest decree in smart frocks. *Fourth Floor.*

Prices: $15 to $49.50

In the Saks Jewelry Dept., Today

Hawaiian Twilight Jewelry Special at 95c

Necklaces and Earrings in beautiful twilight colorings. Set with Amethyst, Sapphire, Coral, Amber, Jade or Emerald. Excellent value.

We are now Featuring on the Main Floor

The India Umbrella

known as the little umbrella with the big spread. In the India you get more strength in the fabric and frame, ample head room, and an umbrella that refuses to be turned inside out in the severest storm. Ask to see an India today.

$2 $3 $5

Today, a Special Presentation of 1,500

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Original conceptions by our own milliners and authentic copies of models created by leading European modistes, the reproductions retaining all the charm and originality of their expensive originals.

Large and Small Hats, Solid Black Hats, Colored Hats, Leghorn Hats, trimmed with Flowers, Wings and Burnt Feather Novelties, faced with Georgette Crepe or Silk.

The most remarkable values in trimmed millinery ever presented to the women of America.

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BRITISH CAPTURE ST. PIERRE WOOD

Advance Continues on Front of Over Two Miles North of the Somme.

TROOPS ARE DRIVING EAST

Germans Are Driven Out of Trenches Both North and South of the Wood.

FRENCH ALSO MAKE GAIN

Detachments Occupy Teuton Positions on Both Sides of Avre River.

LONDON, March 16.—The British troops in the Somme region have occupied almost all of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood and 3,000 yards of German trenches north and south of the wood, according to the British official communication issued this evening.

The St. Pierre Vaast Wood lies directly east of Combles. It was here that the French last Autumn made several ineffectual attempts to advance after the capture of Sailly-Saillisel to the north of the wood and Rancourt to the southeast. The French, after heavy fighting, got a foothold in the wood, but were held up.

The text of the communication follows:

Our advance north of the Somme continues. We now hold nearly the whole of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood and the enemy trenches for a thousand yards south and two thousand yards north of it.

This morning the enemy attacked one of our posts northeast of the Somme, but was beaten off.

We carried out successful raids during the night south of Arras, east of Souches and east of Vermelles. Our troops inflicted many casualties, bombed several dugouts and secured a few prisoners.

A number of reconnoissances were carried out successfully yesterday by our airplanes. Several fights took place in the air, in the course of which four German machines were destroyed and three others driven down damaged.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS BOTH SIDES OF AVRE

Advances Recorded on Front From Andechy to South of Lassigny, with Capture of Prisoners.

PARIS, March 16.—French detachments advanced last night between the Avre and the Oise and occupied a number of points, taking prisoners, the War Office announced this afternoon.

This evening's report indicates that this advance is continuing on both sides of the Avre, from Andechy, just north of the river, to the region south of Lassigny.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Between the Avre and the Aisne light French detachments made progress and occupied a number of points in front of our lines. They took a score of prisoners.

In the Champagne there was rather spirited artillery fighting in the region of Maisons de Champagne.

On the right bank of the Meuse German surprise attacks against French outposts near Caurières Wood and Chambrettes Farm were repulsed by our fire.

In Lorraine and Alsace patrol engagements occurred in the sectors of Bures and Seppois-le-Haut. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The communication issued this evening says:

On both sides of the Avre our detachments made further progress during the day at various points of the front from Andechy to the south of Lassigny. We made prisoners.

Between Soissons and Rheims a rather spirited artillery action took place in the region of Berry-au-Bac.

In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack on German trenches to the east of the Butte de Souain.

Our destructive fire shattered German organizations in the Bois le Prêtre. Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

During the day there has been reciprocal cannonading, which was particularly violent to the east of Ramscapelle, to the south of Dixmude and at Steenstraete.

BERLIN, March 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An absence of important military movements is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement on Franco-Belgian front operations. Numerous raiding enterprises occurred yesterday in various sectors. The statement follows:

No engagements of an important nature took place. In the Ancre sector, on both sides of the Somme, and between the Avre and the Oise, there were engagements between the lines in which prisoners were brought in.

Similar encounters also took place near Arras, in the Argonne, on the east bank of the Meuse, near Chambrettes, in the Apremont Wood, and north of the Rhine-Marne Canal, where the German raiding detachments succeeded in bringing in from hostile trenches four officers, more than fifty men, and some machine guns.

STANFORD UNIT AT WORK.

New American Ambulance Section Goes to the Front.

PARIS, March 16.—Section XIV. of the American Field Ambulance, composed of students of Leland Stanford Junior University, left today for the French fighting front. The section is in command of A. H. Muhr of Philadelphia. Others of the section are Joseph H. Eastman, Edward B. Gordon, Reuben L. Litchfield, Will J. Losh, and Walter R. Maim of San Francisco; Harold C. Blote, Oakland; Louis Vaughan Cady, Los Altos; Vernon E. Caughell, Fresno; Donald F. Fox, Pasadena; Raymond F. Gibson, Macon, Ga.; William H. Honens and Otis J. Strong, Alberta, Canada; George M. Kyle and John C. Platt, Portland, Ore.; John K. Morris, Cloverdale, Cal.; Alan H. Nichols and Carl A. Randau, Palo Alto, Cal.; Leslie S. Shipway, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Roland R. Speers, Santa Monica, Cal.; Walter B. Snook, Berkeley, Cal., and Murray E. Tucker, Denison, Texas.

BRITISH AND RUSSIANS CLOSER TO JUNCTION

Maude's Troops Take Town Northeast of Bagdad—Russians West of Kermanshah.

LONDON, March 16.—A portion of the town of Bakubah, on the right bank of the Diala River about thirty miles northeast of Bagdad, has been occupied by the British, it was announced in a report received today from General Maude, commanding the British Tigris forces. The Turks continue to fall back on the right bank of the Tigris.

The official statement reads:

The posts established by General Maude thirty miles upstream on the Tigris, announced in a previous communiqué, were on the left bank of the river. The Turkish rear guard on the right bank was attacked by us about fifteen miles north of Bagdad after a night march during Wednesday, and was driven back three miles. The enemy were still falling back at dusk.

A portion of the town of Bakubah, on the right bank of the Diala River, was also occupied by us.

On the night of Tuesday our troops discovered a small steamer on which the enemy were attempting to cross the Tigris. Maching-gun fire resulted in the steamer breaking into flames and drifting down the river, where it was captured by us with 250 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

PETROGRAD, March 16, (via London.)—Russian troops have dislodged the Turkish forces from their fortified positions on the summit of Narleshkian, to the west of Kermanshah, in northwestern Persia, says an official statement issued today by the War Department: It reads:

To the west of Kermanshah we dislodged the Turks from the fortified positions on the summit of Narleshkian.

On the rest of the front our scouts are making successful reconnoissances.

RUSSIANS DRIVE FOE BACK.

Recover Trenches Occupied by Teuton Raiders in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, March 16, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—After a temporary reverse in Galicia, near Stanislau, yesterday, the Russians brought up reserves and re-established their position, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Western Front: In the region of Stanislau the enemy attacked our positions and occupied part of our trenches. As a result of counter-attacks by our reserves he was dislodged and driven back to his trenches.

Attempts of strong enemy scouting detachments to approach our positions at various points were repulsed.

Rumanian Front: Exchanges of fire are proceeding.

ACCUSE HALIFAX SEARCHERS

Frederik VIII. Passengers Charge Brutality Toward Bernstorff Party.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 16, (via Sayville.)—Berlin newspapers publish long accounts of Count von Bernstorff's arrival at Christiania, where German residents had arranged an ovation for him. In Halifax the Frederik VIII. was detained twelve days, no explanation being offered for the delay. All letters, papers, and books were closely examined by the British officials. Countess von Bernstorff is said to have cause for complaint on account of the intimate search to which she was subjected.

Every person on board was searched, even babies in long clothes, like the few months old daughter of Princess Hatzfeld. At every cabin door stood a soldier with loaded rifle. But when one of these guards wished to help himself to a drink he naively visited a passenger in a cabin who happened to be Consul Baron, whom he asked to hold his rifle for him. When Baron expressed surprise the soldier said:

"Before God we are all alike. Germans are no better nor worse than English."

All accounts unanimously praise the British naval officers who acted like thorough gentlemen while the Canadian officials, especially the women employed in bodily searches, seemed to delight in brutality. Even Danish and Norwegian passengers were not spared, and one Norwegian, who complained, was temporarily imprisoned. The Vossische Zeitung's Norwegian correspondent says it is impossible to print the outrageous stories passengers told him about the behavior of Canadian male and female officials. Even the British naval commandant is said to have declared:

"If all that becomes known there is bound to be a great scandal, but you can't make gentlemen out of Canadians."

CHANCELLOR VISITS VIENNA.

Bethmann Hollweg Consults Emperor Charles and Ministers.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, (via London.)—A Vienna telegram reports the arrival there of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who visited Emperor Charles, Foreign Minister Czernin, and Premier Clam-Martinic of Austria.

NATIONALIST POLICY THREATENS ENGLAND

Bonar Law Says Obstruction of War Work May Force an Appeal to the Country.

GOOD-WILL FOR THE IRISH

Denial That People in Dublin Had Been Ordered to Stay Indoors on St. Patrick's Day.

LONDON, March 16.—In discussing the Irish situation in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared the attitude of the Nationalists might compel an appeal to the country on the ground that the Nationalists were unwilling to permit the Government to get on with the war.

Mr. Bonar Law's review of the Irish situation was a long and careful one, giving the Government point of view.

"Nothing which has happened in the House of Commons since I have been a member," he said, "seemed to me more deplorable than the lamentable result of our recent discussion of the Irish question. This was despite the fact that there exists among all parties a stronger desire than ever before, to get some settlement of this vexed question.

"If good will could do it there would be a settlement tomorrow. The whole House desires it, and I am not sure but that there is as much sympathy with the Nationalists in the country generally as in the Commons.

"The Nationalists have threatened to establish themselves as an opposition on old lines. But the Government cannot be conducted in times like these on the ordinary methods of party procedure, and it may be their procedure will compel an appeal to the country, this appeal being on the ground that the Nationalist members won't let us get on with the war.

"Surely there could be nothing worse than that. The Premier has already indicated that if there was any hope of results from the appointment of a commission he would be glad to consent, but he has received no answer from any of the Irish parties and we are now earnestly considering whether any action on the part of the Government is possible."

Mr. Bonar Law's statement was in reply to a question by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, who urged a statement on the situation, which he said was "important in a time like this, when revolution is in the air," adding: "In view of the grave state of things in Ireland, it is desirable that we have a frank declaration from the Government as to the present position and future possibilities."

Replying in the House of Commons today to a question by John Dillon as to whether orders had been given the people of Dublin to remain indoors on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Bonar Law said that Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had gone to that country. He said that he personally knew nothing about the matter, but would make inquiries. Later he said definitely no orders had been issued in Dublin confining the people to their houses tomorrow.

In political circles it is said that Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that the Government is ready to set up a commission to settle the home rule question will soon be followed by a definite offer to do so. Although the Nationalist leaders still decline to participate in any negotiations concerning home rule or indicate what attitude they will assume toward such a proposal, friends of Premier Lloyd George say that he has made up his mind that the Irish question must be got rid of, that if the Nationalists reject the offer or resort to obstructive tactics a general election will follow at which the Government will ask for a mandate to deal peremptorily with the whole Irish problem.

FOIL SURPRISE ATTACK.

Italians Report Lively Patrol Clashes with Austrians.

ROME, March 16, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Today's official bulletin reads:

In the Monte Forno zone, on the Asiago Plateau, an enemy detachment during Wednesday night made a surprise irruption into one of our trenches, but was promptly repulsed by our counterattack. In the Upper Cordevole Valley small patrol engagements occurred during Thursday on the slopes of Monte Sief. We took twelve men prisoner.

On the Julian front there were lively actions by both the artilleries, and by our small infantry detachments, which damaged the enemy's lines at various points on the Carso.

BILL TO DEMONETIZE GOLD.

French Want to Force Out Four Billion Hoarded Francs.

PARIS, March 16.—A bill to demonetize existing French gold coinage has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputies Lenoir, Bouffandeau, and Eymond.

The purpose is to force hoarders to bring out gold estimated at 4,000,000,000 francs which is still kept in hiding in spite of patriotic appeals to the owners to exchange it for notes.

The bill provides for the issue of a new design, which alone will have currency after the war. Special arrangements would be made in the case of French gold held abroad.

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LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. It is famous the world over for Colds, Grip and Headache. Used whenever Quinine is needed.

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That is the Original
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Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

GERMAN MINISTER SENT HOME BY CHINA

Note Accompanying Passports Explains That Berlin's Reply to Protest Was Unsatisfactory.

PEKING, Wednesday, March 14.—The German Mnister to China and his staff and also all the German Consuls in the country were handed their passports at noon today.

A note accompanying the passports explained that the German reply to China's submarine warfare protest was unsatisfactory. The passports, the note added, were "for protection while leaving Chinese territory."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A census of British man power in China is being taken by British consular officers in the Orient, according to a circular copies of which reached Washington today. The circular, as issued by the British Consul General at Shanghai, reads as follows:

The heads of British firms, other than one-man concerns, are requested to submit immediately:

(1.) A return of all British members of their firms. The return should be arranged in order of value of the various members of the firm, so that, should conscription be introduced at any time, the necessary data will already be filed.

(2.) A return of those members of their firms who can at once be spared for military service or similar employment without actual dislocation of the firm's business. In the case of firms having branches elsewhere in China, this return should include any such employes elsewhere.

These returns will be treated as confidential and should be sent in covers marked "returns" and be addressed to H. M. Commercial Attaché's office.

Advices received in Washington yesterday by the State Department announced the breaking of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, and added that the German Minister would be handed his passports. The seizure of half a dozen small German merchantmen which had been interned for many months at Shanghai also was reported to the Department.

DISTRESS GRAVE IN POLAND.

Dr. Kahn Confirms Reports of Germany's Food Shortage.

Dr. Bernard Kahn of the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish War Relief Funds, who has just returned from a tour of Germany and the German occupied parts of Poland, has made a report to the committee which, in a statement issued yesterday, says it gives striking confirmation of reports of shortage of food in Germany brought by members of former Ambassador Gerard's party.

"The plight of the civilian population of the Central Empires," the statement says, "is reflected in the increasing scarcity of supplies sent from them to the 'occupied districts' of Poland." Dr. Kahn reports that where hitherto, large quantities of foodstuffs have gone forward for the relief of the population of Poland, this supply is either cut off entirely, or is so diminished in quantity as to be negligible. Furthermore, the prices of such meagre amounts of food, as well as clothing, as can be sent from Germany are so high as to be practically prohibitive as applied to relief work.

Part of Dr. Kahn's report is as follows:

"The distress in general is much greater this Winter than formerly, and now that prices have increased immensely, certain articles cannot be bought at all. The want of shoes and clothing especially has brought about a deplorable condition. In the city of Warsaw as well as in the province of that name, adults are many of them unable to venture on the streets, because of the lack of covering for their bodies, and cannot, therefore, avail themselves even of the free soup which is dispensed by the relief kitchens. Hundreds of children are for the same reason prevented from going to school, and are thus deprived not only of instruction and a warm place in which to stay, but also must go without food, as meals are furnished in the school buildings."

Another report just received from the committee that is attempting to aid the Russian Jewish soldiers, who are German prisoners of war, declares that these unfortunates are deprived of all means of receiving help. They receive just enough food to keep body and soul together. They cannot communicate in any way with their families, who in many instances have lost their homes. As the number of prisoners increases the food they receive becomes less and less.

BERLIN TO SAFEGUARD BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS

Commission Receives Positive Guarantees, Dating From March 15—6 Vessels Leave.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, announced yesterday that it had received assurances from the German Government that from now on German submarine commanders would not torpedo Belgian relief ships provided those ships follow the northern route to Rotterdam. The statement reads as follows:

"The Commission for Relief in Belgium is in receipt of a cable to the effect that the German authorities have now been able to communicate with all submarine commanders and that as from the 15th inst. the commission's shipping will be positively safeguarded from attack if following the northern route.

"Six of the commission's steamers, which have been held at Rotterdam pending completion of the necessary preliminaries, sailed at midnight with German safe-conduct passes containing absolute guarantees against submarine attack."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

29 Men Lost When Warship Hits a Mine in the English Channel.

LONDON, March 16.—A British torpedo boat destroyer of an old type struck a mine in the English Channel yesterday and was sunk, says an official announcement made this afternoon.

All the officers were saved. One man was killed, and twenty-eight sailors are missing. It is presumed these men were drowned.

SAYS ALGONQUIN COULD HAVE SUNK SUBMARINE

Captain Sure His Ship Would Have Given a Good Account of Herself if Armed.

LONDON, March 16.—"If we had been armed I do not believe the submarine would have got us," said Captain Nordberg of the American steamship Algonquin, sunk by a German submarine on March 12, in an interview today. Explaining his reasons for this opinion, he continued:

"You must remember that we sighted the submarine when she was three miles away, before she opened fire. She was not submerged and made a good target. If we had carried but one gun at the stern of the Algonquin, I firmly believe we would have been able to give a good account of ourselves. In other words, I believe that if we had not been successful in sinking the submerisible, we at least would have been able to frighten her off. As it was, we were easy prey. If the submarine commander was not able at first to see through his glasses that we were unarmed, he could rest assured of that fact as he came nearer and saw that we did not fire in return.

"I am convinced, from the cautiousness displayed by the submarine in our case, that submarine commanders are taking no chances. The fact that when the submarine came near the Algonquin it showed only the periscope until it was absolutely satisfied that we had no guns concealed aboard is an additional reason for my holding the belief that they do not attack armed vessels with the same freedom as in the case of unarmed ships.

"Another point worth mentioning is that I am certain that if we had been armed and able to hold our fire until the periscope appeared alongside the Algonquin we could have sent the submerisible to the bottom. The commander of the submarine displayed cautiousness throughout the business of sinking the Algonquin."

Our Tenth Anniversary

March 17, 1917

	March 17, 1907	March 1, 1917
Capital	$1,250,000.00	$1,250,000.00
Surplus and Profits	263,888.89	1,870,396.04
Deposits	5,287,703.59	38,755,940.68
Total Resources .	9,360,768.80	42,911,108.77

THE above figures speak for themselves. But we count our resources not only in the funds we have accumulated during the past ten years, but also in the friends we have made—not only in the clients we have secured, but more particularly in those congenial associations which count for more than figures.

Astor Trust Company
FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

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Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will often relieve dandruff and scalp irritation, and help to keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment quickly check most skin eruptions. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by physicians.

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The New York Times:

We feel obligated to express our appreciation of the remarkable results that we have obtained from the use of your classified automobile columns.

On Sunday, January 21st, we advertised a 1916 Fiat limousine and sold the car on the following day.

On Sunday, January 28th, we ran a similar ad. on a 1917 Stearns Knight limousine which we were selling for the account of one of our clients. The gentleman and his wife who saw the ad. called at our place of business on Sunday to inspect the car. The watchman showed the car, and on Monday the writer closed with the gentleman over the telephone.

On Monday of this week we were advised that we would receive a 1916 Hudson Super Six limousine on Tuesday morning. We communicated at once with the E. T. Howard Co., who handle our advertising, and directed them to advertise this car in the Morning Times on Tuesday, and as a result closed with a gentleman on this car at half past 1 Tuesday afternoon.

In each of the foregoing cases the sale was due entirely to the advertising in The New York Times. In view of the remarkable results that we have obtained from your columns you may rest assured that in the future whenever we have any specials to run that we will use your columns exclusively.

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E. L. Franklin,
Acting Manager Exchange Car Department,
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Moderate Motor Car Rates
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A unique service and only one of the many superior facilities for travel between

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The rates for one, two, three or four persons are shown on chart.	Rates to and from points in Brooklyn are proportionately reasonable.

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Moderate—Reliable—Convenient

SEES AMERICAN NAVY BIG FACTOR IN WAR

English Expert Says It Can Set Final Seal on Allies' Sea Supremacy.

CONFIDENCE IN OFFICERS

"Highest Attainments" Possessed by Chief Men of Atlantic Fleet, Declares Hector C. Bywater.

That in the event of war with Germany the United States Navy will be able, in many ways, to give invaluable service to the Allies, and that it will set the final seal on their naval supremacy in the present conflict, is the statement of Hector C. Bywater, the English naval writer, in the course of an article which appears in the Feb. 14 issue of The Naval and Military Record of England, the leading service publication of Great Britain.

Mr. Bywater is considered one of the best informed men on the German Navy in England, and was recently in the United States, during which visit he devoted most of his time to the United States Navy. He has the highest opinion of the personnel of the American service, and believes that if this country is drawn into the present war its navy will cover itself with glory. A copy of Mr. Bywater's article, which is headed "America's Part in the War," was received in New York yesterday by an official of the British Government. Extracts from the article follow:

"Neither President nor people are in the mood to stand any further insults from Germany. Moreover, if she insists on dragging them into the war, they will not be content with a perfunctory or half-hearted share in its conduct. It will be as much to their interest as that of the other allies to shorten the struggle by every possible means. And practically the entire nation, irrespective of party, will stand behind the Government in whatever measures it sees fit to take.

"For the time being American aid must necessarily be limited to money, munitions, and ships. The eventual creation of an army for oversea service is not beyond the bounds of possibility, though it is somewhat premature to calculate, as certain military critics are already doing, the number of divisions that America could send to France. At present only the nucleus of an army exists, and the authorities may deem it wiser to devote all their energy to supplying the needs of the Allies in war material than to set about the formation of an army which at best could not take the field for many months, while the task of arming and equipping such a force would tax the national resources to the detriment of the Allies. In these circumstances active military co-operation on the part of the United States would not be an unmixed blessing.

"But her navy is in a position to render invaluable assistance from the start, and this, it is certain, will be forthcoming. Many of the shipyards have had unrivaled experience in the building of high-powered craft which are essential for patrol work, and American inventiveness may hit upon new methods of trapping submarines. The impending conflict with Germany will probably cause the new navy act to be shelved, for with a war on their hands it is very doubtful if the Government will proceed with the construction of the battleships and cruisers which were about to be commenced. The dockyards and private establishments are more likely to be flooded with urgent contracts for light vessels of war and merchant shipping.

"In any case, the shipbuilding resources of the Union are very extensive, and it is already evident that they will be employed without stint. Meanwhile the patriotic spirit that is animating even the least aggressive elements is exemplified by the action of Henry Ford, the famous automobile manufacturer, who last week hurried to Washington and offered to the Government the use of his entire plant for war purposes. If Mr. Ford is known on this side mainly as a peace visionary, his compatriots know him better as a most brilliant organizer, whose industrial methods have been widely copied by his competitors.

"Last Summer an authoritative estimate placed at nearly a million the number of people in the United States then engaged, more or less directly, in the production of war material for Europe. But even this imposing figure gives no adequate idea of the vast facilities for the fabrication of everything needed for the prosecution of naval and military operations. What the States can produce in the way of labor-saving machinery is known to every munition worker, but to realize the degree of perfection to which this branch of mechanics has been brought one must visit the great motor shops of Michigan and Ohio. The German press often writes as though the entire American industrial system were engaged on war contracts for the Allies, whereas in truth only a fraction of it is so employed.

"Germany's captains of industry, many of whom served their apprenticeship in American shops, can be under no illusions as to the munition-making capacity of America if she saw fit to mobilize all her resources to this end. The President of the Bethlehem Steel Company announced recently that the ordnance works at Bethlehem are now half as large again as the Krupp factory at Essen. And there are several other establishments in the States, each of which would dwarf the largest works of Rhineland or Westphalia. Clearly, therefore, the war supplies which America has already sent over here are a mere trickle compared to the flood of munitions that her factories could pour forth if the need arose.

"In view of the fact that the United States may at any moment enter the war, it may be timely to say something of the officers who will be responsible for the operations of the fleet. There is no actual War Staff, but the Office of Naval operations corresponds very closely to it, for this institution, which was created as recently as 1915, is charged with the preparation of all war plans, and has full control over the movements of the fleet. It is presided over by Admiral William S. Benson, an officer of the highest attainments, who, in a service where advancement is notoriously slow, has worked his way up to the highest rank by sheer professional ability. He is assisted by a staff of specialists in every branch, and both the Intelligence Department and the War College are under his administration.

Among the duties of his office is the periodical inspection of all merchant vessels under American registry, with a view to determining the service for which they are best suited as naval auxiliaries. With regard to war organization, the Secretary of the Navy stated in his last annual report that a well-thought-out plan put forward by the General Board for the preparation of the fleet for war in the Atlantic had been approved, and each office and bureau under the department had been assigned its proper share in the broad scheme of preparedness."

Mr. Bywater makes a reference to the principal officers of the Atlantic fleet, whose attainments, he states, are of the highest.

"Without doubt," the article concludes, "the navy will enter the war with great enthusiasm and with a well-warranted confidence in its men and its ships. After two and a half years of close study of every incident in the naval war, it is not likely to have failed to adjust its own plans to the novel conditions which govern the tactics of today. Perhaps the most important result of American intervention is that it will set the final seal on that naval supremacy which is the mainstay of the Allies and their strongest guarantee of ultimate victory."

Col. Flagler Is Sent to Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The War Department announced today that Lieut. Col. Clement A. Flagler of the Engineers Corps, U. S. Army, who is now in charge of the Engineering District of the District of Columbia, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Rome to take the place of Major Elvid Heiberg, American military Attaché, who was recently killed by a fall from his horse while riding along the Italian front.

BRIAND TO REBUILD AND ENLARGE CABINET

Departments Combined in Last Reorganization to be Separated —May Complete Ministry Today.

PARIS, March 16.—The French Cabinet will be reconstructed. Premier Briand, it is understood, in addition to replacing General Lyautey, the former Minister of War, will have the departments, which had been combined under one Minister, restored to their former status.

It is expected that the Premier will be able to submit the names of the new Ministers to President Poincaré tomorrow.

When the British Cabinet was reorganized and expanded on Dec. 12 last, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Marine, and National Manufactures constituted the War Council, but the Minister of Manufactures also took over the portfolio of Munitions and Transportation.

The Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture were also combined; to Labor was added the new Department of National Subsistence, and Justice and Public Works were brought under one head.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK; AMERICAN ABOARD

Consul Says Crew of the Lucy Anderson Was Shelled in Lifeboats, But All Were Saved.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The British steamer Lucy Anderson was reported sunk in a dispatch received today from Consul Hathaway, at Hull, by two submarines by means of gunfire, which was continued during all the time the crew was taking to the boats. The Consul's dispatch follows:

"British steamer Lucy Anderson, Hartlepool to Gothenburg with coal, sunk sixty miles north of Rattray Head March 12, gunfire from two submarines; no evidence nationality; no warning. Ship did not resist or attempt escape, but was shelled continuously while crew took to boats and rowed away. No measures safety crew. No passengers. Crew of eighteen escaped uninjured. After four hours in boats they were picked up and landed Aberdeen next day. Porto Rican, Placido Dearce, aboard as cook."

QUEENSTOWN, March 16, 10:45 P. M.—The French ship Eugenie Perogaira is reported to have been shelled and sunk. Her crew has been landed.

The steamship Lucy Anderson registered 1,052 tons gross and was 220 feet long. She was built at Newcastle in 1904.

The Norwegian steamship Davanger, which left here Jan. 22 for Rotterdam, has been sunk, according to reports received in marine circles here yesterday. The crew is said to have been saved. J. H. Winchester & Co., agents here for the Davanger, said they had received no word from the ship since her departure from this port. The Davanger registered 5,876 tons gross and was built in 1916 at San Francisco.

Available shipping records do not mention a French vessel named Eugenie Perogaira, which probably is a new ship.

DUTCH NOW URGE ARMING OF SHIPS

Newspaper Asserts That Classing Vessels as Warships Would Prevent Attack by U-Boats.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, (via London.)—Discussing how to protect Dutch vessels from German submarines, the Handelsblad says:

"Germany claims the right, while maintaining the friendliest relations with Holland, to sink her ships. Cannot we also claim the right, while maintaing the friendliest relations with Germany, to defend ourselves against such sinking?"

The newspaper then suggests that the Government undertake to supply Holland with food as a military service by tarnsforming cargo boats into warships, which, in the nature of the case, the German submarine would not attack. It says that such action would, of course, be accompanied by a change in the attitude of the Dutch Government toward armed merchantmen of belligerent nations. The Dutch policy, it contends, in regarding armed merchantmen as warships has given powerful support to submarine warfare, and the newspaper declares that there is no longer any reason or legal ground for the continupation of such support.

ANSWERS STONE'S REQUEST

Redfield Says Only Two Ships Got American Registry Since Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Redfield, replying to Senator Stone's resolution asking for the number of transfers of ships from foreign to American registry, told the Senate today that between Jan. 1, 1916, and March 15, 1917, thirty-nine ships were so transferred. Among them were seven admitted as wrecked ships, which were repaired at American shipyards.

Since laws forbidding transfers to foreign registry were enacted by most of the maritime countries, the report said, the tendency has been to transfer American ships to foreign registry.

If the purpose of the resolution, as reported, was to show British ships coming to American registry since the opening of the new submarine campaign, it failed to do so.

Only two ships, the report says, have been transferred since Feb. 1. One of these was of Argentine registry, the other British. The transfer of the steamer Algonquin, recently sunk by a submarine, from British registry, was made Dec. 18, 1916.

URGES FOOD PRODUCTION.

More Essential Than Army Enlistments, British Cabinet Rules.

LONDON, March 16. — The British Government regards the production of food of greater importance at the present time than the sending of additional men into the army.

Chancellor Bonar Law said today, in response to questions in the House of Commons, that the Cabinet had informed the War Office and the Board of Agriculture that this was its view.

MODEL'S SLAYER UNKNOWN.

Coroner's Jury Refuses to Blame Lewis for Mazie Colbert's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A Coroner's jury, after listening to the testimony of nearly fifty witnesses today, rendered a verdict that Mazie Colbert, the model who was found dead in her apartments here on Dec. 30 last, was strangled by a person or persons unknown.

Witnesses called by the police presented circumstantial evidence tending to show that Bernard W. Lewis of Pittsburgh had killed the girl, but this evidence was not satisfactory to the Coroner. Lewis committed suicide in Atlantic City as the police were about to arrest him in connection with the girl's death.

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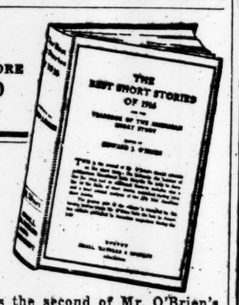

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WENCK IS DEPOSED BY GOVERNOR FROM POST AS CHAIRMAN OF STATE BOXING COMMISSION

GOVERNOR REMOVES WENCK FROM OFFICE

Sustains Lord's Finding That Chairman of Boxing Board Is Unfit for Position.

DISMISSES BRIBERY CHARGE

Action Based on Acceptance of Favors from Men in Fighting Game —No Successor to be Named.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Governor Whitman late today removed from office Chairman Frederick A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission on the ground that he was unfit for the position by reason of "his character and previous dealings with others." The Executive dismissed all of the other charges brought against the Chairman by three New York boxing bout promoters, including one of attempted extortion.

It was announced at the Executive Chamber that probably no successor to Wenck would be appointed, as the Governor hopes to see exhibitions declared illegal in this State before the end of the present legislative session.

The charges, preferred by Harry M. Pollok, John J. White, and Patrick T. Powers, were heard by Franklin Lord, the Governor's legal adviser. Mr. Lord's findings, in which the Governor concurred, were summarized as follows:

"I deem the Commissioner's actions in borrowing money from a manager of a boxer, recommending a man to promote a fight, indorsing his note in order to enable him to promote said fight, taking free tickets, especially in large numbers, for boxing matches and from those interested in the Madison Square Garden for other entertainments or shows, to be improper. I, therefore, recommend that this charge be sustained."

The charge referred to is as follows:

"That the said Frederick A. Wenck is by character and previous dealings with others unfit to hold the position he now holds."

Borrowed from Manager.

In sustaining this charge against Wenck, Mr. Lord calls attention to four separate points in the testimony given at the hearing. First, he notes that although an officer charged with the duty of regulating boxing, Commissioner Wenck, on November 18, 1916, borrowed $400 from the manager of a prize fighter, a man named Callahan. Mr. Lord also calls attention to the fact that Wenck testified that the out-of-town fight managers generally made his office their headquarters when they were in New York.

Second. It is noted that Wenck admitted that he had gone on the note of John J. Mack for $2,500, in order that the latter might be financially able to promote the Fulton-Reich fight last April. In connection with this point, the testimony at the hearing brought out the fact that Wenck had taken it upon himself to bring together Michael Collins, Fulton's manager, and Mack. Collins testified that the Boxing Commissioner had promised that he "would be fixed up all right," but after the fight failed to profit any of the promoters, Collins asserted, Wenck had told him flatly that he could "Go to H— for any money due him."

Third—Mr. Lord points out that the Boxing Commissioner was accustomed to get free tickets for whatever exhibitions were being staged at Madison Square Garden. In his testimony, Wenck admitted that in the case of the Dillon-Moran fight he had received "perhaps seventy free tickets."

Fourth—In at least two cases, the Madison National Show Company and the Garden Tower Corporation, clubs and persons interested in them, were permitted to stage prize fights before being duly licensed. This is in direct violation of Section 1,710 of the penal law, the enforcement of which rests with the Athletic Commission.

The charges, one of which resulted in the Governor's action, were filed against the Boxing Commissioner on Jan. 3. They included an allegation that Wenck had attempted to extort $1,000 last November from Harry M. Pollok, Patrick T. Powers, and John J. White, as a bribe, threatening them with his refusal of their request for a license to conduct bouts in Madison Square Garden.

It was also charged that the Boxing Commissioner extorted $100 from Pollok at the same time with the same threat. His accusers declared that Wenck had degraded the office to which he was appointed so that "It was a common rumor in the City of New York that no license of any importance is granted without a payment to the Commissioner."

Wenck Called It "Frame-up."

Wenck declared in answer to the charges that an attempt was being made to railroad him out of office because he had refused to grant a license to Pollok, Powers, and White, deeming them unfit to conduct boxing exhibitions.

"It's all a frame-up," he stated when first informed of the allegations against him, and his basis of defense at the hearing was this same countercharge of "frame-up." He admitted that he had taken a check from Pollok and had cashed it without indorsing it, getting the money from his tailor, even after being told, as he said, by Pollok that unless the license were granted the "gang" would "frame" him. Admission was also made at the hearing that, although he came to Albany last Fall to see William A. Orr, Governor Whitman's secretary, and had told Mr. Orr about the alleged frame-up, Wenck had neglected to tell of having received a check.

In recommending that Wenck be removed from office Mr. Lord said:

"The record clearly discloses that the regulation of boxing is a difficult matter and that those charged with such duty should be scrupulously careful to avoid any appearance of evil. His close association with different persons financially interested in boxing matches unfits him to act as a supervising and regulating officer.

"When a public officer continually puts himself in a position which permits any one to have a reasonable doubt of his honesty he becomes unfit to hold office."

Mr. Wenck's defense to the bribe-soliciting charge, which was dismissed, was that he was the victim of a "frame up." His accusers testified that he asked for $1,000 to sanction a bout in Madison Square Garden.

The Chairman was appointed in October, 1915, under a law reorganizing the commission. His term expired in January, 1916, when he was reappointed for a full three-year term.

NICKALLS SHIFTS 'VARSITY.

Yale Coach Makes Preparations for Races with Penn April 6.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—In preparation for the Yale-Pennsylvania regatta on the Schuykill, which will be rowed on April 6, Guy Nickalls, the Yale crew coach, made several changes today. He has made the three 'Varsity boats practice exceptionally long this week, and has made a number of temporary shifts. After today's trials it was stated that Harriman had earned his seat at No. 2 and Allen at No. 3, while MacNaughton and Mead, who have been tried in both the first and second shells, were moved to second shell. A change made earlier in the week placed Green of the second crew in the first boat, sending back Gamble to the second shell, the make-up of which was generally shifted.

Another change which was made was giving the stroke berth of the second shell to Soderstron, who stroked the freshman eight last season, and sending Adams, the second crew stroke, back to the same position in the third boat.

The present make-up of the 'Varsity to meet the University of Pennsylvania is as follows:

Bow, Lawrence, No. 2, Harriman; No. 3, Allen; No. 4, Captain Meyer; No. 5, Fox, No. 6, Salyards; No. 7, Green; stroke, Hyatt; coxswain, Oliver.

KERR WINS TITLE IN SOUTH.

Greenwich Golfer Defeats Gardner for West Coast Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE HEIGHTS, Fla., March 16.—H. K. Kerr of Greenwich is the new West Coast amateur golf champion. He defeated C. H. Gardner of Providence, 5 up and 4 to play, in the thirty-six-hole final played today over the two courses of the Belleaire Country Club.

Kerr led by 4 up at the end of the morning half, and had this same margin when 27 holes had been completed. Both players were out in 37, but Kerr held his lead through phenomenal putting. On five greens Kerr holed putts from ten to twenty feet in length to halve holes in the afternoon round.

The winners of the other flights are shown in the following summary:

FINAL.—First Division—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, defeated C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 5 and 4, in 36 holes.

Second Division—C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, defeated C. A. Munger, Pine Valley, 4 and 3, in 36 holes.

Third Division—C. M. Tyson, Knoxville, defeated H. M. Brady, Omaha, 6 and 4.

Fourth Division—F. A. Dant, Apawamis, defeated J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, Mass., 1 up.

First Consolation.—R. G. Hopwood, Minneapolis, defeated George Batch, Cincinnati, 5 and 4.

Second Consolation.—Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, defeated D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, 3 and 2.

Third Consolation.—The Rev. J. B. Kelley, Dunwoodie, defeated C. L. Jones, Detroit, 1 up.

Fourth Consolation.—C. S. Kilbourne, Chicago, defeated A. J. Hazeltine, New York, 5 and 4.

COLUMBIA WINS AGAIN.

Swimmers Defeat Quakers in Last Home Meet of the Season.

The Columbia intercollegiate swimming team is close to a league championship. In the final meeting in home waters last night the New Yorkers administered the second trouncing of the Winter to the University of Pennsylvania fish to the tune of 35 to 18. With a season's record of seven triumphs and no reverses, Columbia will next week face Yale for the last league encounter. The Elis are now second in the standing, with one defeat recorded against them, and a victory over Columbia will give both squads an equal ranking. The mates of Captain Vollmer, however, have already torpedoed the Yale attack in the Columbia tank by a decisive score, and the second marine engagement is likely to end with a similar result. Last night Vollmer continued to perform in his usual good form, and in addition to swimming as anchor man on the winning team he finished first in the fifty and two-hundred-and-twenty-yard races.

Captain Jimmy Cleveland's sextet of Columbia water poloists avenged a defeat by the Quakers earlier in the year by nosing out the visiting players by 15 to 14.

The summaries:

600-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Columbia, (Howard, Walker, Herbert, Vollmer;) Pennsylvania, (Watts, Kelser, Russell, Simonton,) second. Time—1:45 3-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Rea, Pennsylvania; Mills, Columbia, second; Klein, Pennsylvania, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Herbert, Columbia, second; Simonton, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Kelser, Pennsylvania, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—2:48 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Levie, Columbia, with a plunge of 69 feet; Scholz, Pennsylvania, second, with 68 feet 9 inches; Horkan, Pennsylvania, third, with 59 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Howard, Columbia; Watts, Pennsylvania, second; Kelser, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

TIGER CUBS SWIM FAST.

Set New Freshman Relay Mark—Yale Beats Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 16.—Yale swimmers found easy opponents in the Tigers here tonight and won the meet by a score of 38 to 15. In the water polo game, however, the Princeton team avenged its defeat somewhat, by rolling up 90 points, while the Elis were making 5.

Earlier in the evening the Princeton freshmen established a new record for the 200-yard relay race, by covering the distance in 1:43 2-5, while swimming against the Swarthmore 'Varsity. This time is one second less than the intercollegiate record, established by the Princeton 'Varsity last year. The freshmen won the meet by a score of 39 to 14.

In the big meet of the evening, the Elis secured an early lead by capturing the relay race. Princeton was able to take first places in only the plunge and the fancy diving contest.

COLUMBIA STARS HONORED.

Eight Athletes Are Chosen for Senior Society of Nacoms.

Athletes are in the big majority of the thirteen men whose election yesterday to the Senior Society of Nacoms at Columbia University was announced. This organization was founded in 1898 and an election to its membership is regarded as the greatest campus honor at Columbia.

Among those chosen are Captain Herbert E. Vollmer of the swimming team, intercollegiate record holder of several events, and a lineman on the football eleven last Fall; Captain Robert R. O'Loughlin of the 'Varsity crew; D. W. Leys, stroke of the crew; J. H. Brown, centre on the football team, and A. L. Huelsenbeck, track team and cross-country star.

CORNELL GRAPPLERS LEAD.

Six Ithacans Qualify for Finals in Wrestling Tourney.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—Cornell placed six men in the seven events in the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship semi-finals and scored 5 points by falls in the preliminaries held here tonight. Pennsylvania placed four men in the finals, but scored no falls. Princeton and Lehigh placed two men each in the finals, and Princeton scored 2 points by falls. The finals will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Captain Sager of Cornell won his bouts against Dayton of Lehigh and Durrell of Princeton, scoring 2 points for his team. Cornell of Cornell wrestled for Reynolds, who was injured, in the 135-pound class and won a point and fall in the preliminaries, but lost his semi-final against Kaiser of Pennsylvania. Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania had a hard time to take a decision from Poehler of Princeton.

Lewis of Pennsylvania State and Schutz of Navy were the referees.

Canfield Wins Tennis Trophy.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—T. E. Canfield of the Hartford Golf Club won the Pinehurst championship tennis trophy here today, defeating P. A. Fitzpatrick, Glen Cove, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Jimmy Pappas vs. Jack Sharkey; Georgie Mass vs. Johnny Russell. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Joe Welling vs. Willie Beecher. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Stanley Yoakum; Young Rosner vs. Young Solsburg. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Joe Mooney vs. Johnny Molineri; Jack Norman vs. Young Erdey. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville—Billy Murphy vs. Billy Fitzsimmons; Young McGuigan vs. Tommy Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

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SHOEMAKER AGAIN TAKES CUE TITLE

Beats Raynolds, 125 to 101, for National Amateur Pocket Billiards Honors.

Final Standing of the Players.

	H.R.	W.	L.	P.C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	30	7	0	1000
Edward F. Raynolds	29	5	2	.714
William A. Tilt	15	5	2	.714
Gustave Gardner	22	3	4	.429
Cecil Murray	23	3	4	.429
H. S. Osborne	17	3	4	.429
J. J. Maloney	22	1	6	.143
Edward F. Gray	23	1	6	.143

For the fourth consecutive time J. Howard Shoemaker is the holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship. In the final match of this season's tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night, he vanquished his old-time rival, Edward F. Raynolds, by a score of 125 to 101. Compared with the skill which each of the contestants has shown on past occasions, the contest did not live up to expectations, but, if it was lacking in masterly play, the deficiency was more than made up in its closeness.

In the two previous tournaments Raynolds, who was then, as now, a contestant in the final game against Shoemaker, hardly got under way before his opponent had the contest nailed safely to his standard. But last night it was different. While Shoemaker was a bit off stroke, Raynolds moved along merrily in the early frames, and there was never more than a few points separating the men, until the century mark was reached. Then Raynolds had the misfortune to find his own stroke failing him, and he was unable to take advantage of the opportunities which presented for at least holding close to his antagonist.

Both men confined their attention to cautious rather than brilliant billiards, and the repeated safeties made the match drag a bit. The fact that Shoemaker fought shy of the smashing into the pyramid was proof that he did not consider his stroke as trustworthy as is usually the case. Raynolds, too, avoided the breaking up of the ivories except when there was a clear-cut opportunity to pocket a ball.

This cautiousness made scintillating play out of the question, and only now and then was there a shot that was really spectacular. Undoubtedly the finest shot of the game was a billiard shot by Shoemaker. He drove to one object ball which was nestled near the end rail, drew across the end of the table, kissed another object ivory, and then pocketed the ball he had called.

Raynolds was in the lead for a few minutes at the outset, when he gathered in a count of 20, as against 5 for his opponent. For five frames he held the upper hand, when Shoemaker, by sweeping the table in the sixth frame, forged ahead. After the eighth frame the men were even at 53 each. The next frame still found them tied at 66, and there was only one point difference between them in the following frame. The succeeding four frames saw the men struggling gamely to secure an advantage of real worth, but they failed. At the end of the fourteenth frame the score was 94 to 91 in favor of Shoemaker, and the opinion began to arise among the spectators that this was going to be Raynolds's match.

Several times it had seemed that each would break away from the scores which were paralleling each other so closely, but a failure to pocket easy shots in the case of each terminated promising runs. Shoemaker missed several side pocket shots that were none too difficult, and Raynolds showed a weakness on long shots. Sweeping off twelve balls in the fifteenth frame, making the score 106 to 93, placed Shoemaker to the fore, and thereafter he was never headed.

The scores:

J. Howard Shoemaker versus Edward F. Raynolds.

Shoemaker—2 3 13 5 10 14 3 5 7 7 11 0 11 9 12 6 13. Total—131. Scratches—6. Net—125. High run—17.

Raynolds—12 11 1 9 4 0 11 9 7 7 3 14 3 5 2 8. Total—106. Scratches—5. Net—101. High run—15.

WINDNAGLE NOT INELIGIBLE.

Richards Will Also Represent Cornell in Intercollegiates.

Alma W. Richards and L. V. Windnagle will represent Cornell in the intercollegiate championships May 25 and 26 unless they are protested by other colleges and the protests upheld. Rumors have been in circulation that these men might be debarred under the rule that prohibits more than three years of intercollegiate competition. It was stated that Richards had competed for Brigham Young University and that Windnagle had represented a college on the Pacific Coast.

Graduate Manager Ervin Kent of Cornell stated yesterday that the committee on student affairs, which is the court of last resort in Cornell University athletics, made a careful investigation of the reports of alleged competition at other colleges before Richards and Windnagle entered Cornell. The body was unable to find any violation of the rules.

TO OPEN SQUASH COURTS.

Leading Players Will Compete at Scarsdale C. C. Today.

The new squash courts at the Scarsdale Country Club, at Hartsdale, will be opened this afternoon with a series of amateur contests between the leading players in the metropolitan section. There will also be one professional match of more than ordinary interest, in which Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional championship, will be one of the contestants. F. Van S. Hyde, one of the leading amateurs and holder of the Harvard Club championship, will play Charles M. Bull, Jr., champion of the Squash Club. In another amateur match, A. J. Cordier, a former Yale Club champion, will play Armin W. Riley, holder of the Princeton Club championship. The new courts are particularly designed so that spectators can see the matches. Whereas the usual court admits of a gallery of only about fifty people, the Scarsdale courts will accommodate about two hundred.

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YANKS HAVE SNAPPY GAME.

Caldwell and Cullop Outdo Mogridge and Shawkey on Mound.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 16.—Seasoned and expert pitchers were on the crest in the battle of the Yankees today. A snappy and cleverly played seven-inning scrap took place, which the second team won, 6 to 2. The second team won by stronger hitting, and the propelling bat of Leslie Nunamaker was conspicuous. It drove in two runs and was associated with a later three-run rally.

Caldwell and Cullop pitched for the winners; Mogridge and Shawkey for the regulars. Caldwell and Cullop were the more efficient pair; they were in fine form and gave displays of head work and manual skill. They had control, change of pace, and outguessed the batters.

The fielding was first class by both teams. Peckinpaugh, at short, handled grounders with exceptional ease and skill. A smart play was made by Gilhooley, one worthy of note as showing the adaptability and quick grasp of this player. The regulars had a man on third and the opposing infield was playing close. Gilhooley deftly tapped a fly over the infield for a safe spot.

Baker showed some gray matter by pulling up on the path and delaying his finish long enough to prevent a double play and thus permit a tally to cross the plate. He didn't show so much when he idled at first and was caught napping by the artful Caldwell. Baker made two hits. So did Hendryx, Bankston, and Nunamaker. Bankston appeared to better advantage than heretofore. His fielding was good, though they say he is a slow outfielder.

Bob Shawkey has not been up to the mark this last two times out. He was wild again today. He was rapped for three safeties in the fifth inning, and in addition gave a pass and made a wild pitch.

The New York Club asked for waivers on Ben Shaw, the catcher, but the Pittsburgh Club would not waive. Therefore, Shaw will become a Pirate. In case of a railroad strike the Yankees plan to motor to Savannah and take the boat there for New York.

The score by innings:

Second Team	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	8	2
Regulars	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Second Team: Caldwell, Cullop, Nunamaker, and Olsen; Regulars: Mogridge, Shawkey, Alexander, and Walters. Hits—By Hendryx,(2,) Aragon, Bankston, (2,) Knaupp, Nunamaker, (2,) Gilhooley, Pipp, Baker, (2,) Magee, Mogridge. Three-base hit—Mogridge. Two-base hits—Aragon, Nunamaker, Magee. Hits—Off Caldwell, 4 in four innings; off Culop, 2 in three innings; off Mogridge, 4 in three innings; off Shawkey, 4 in three innings. Errors—Aragon, Baker.

WHEAT TO JOIN DODGERS.

Will Reach Camp on Sunday and Confer with Ebbets.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 16.—Manager Robinson received a telegram from Buck Wheat from his home in Polo, Mo., announcing that he would arrive here next Sunday morning. Wheat will have a conference with President Ebbets upon his arrival, and it would not be surprising to see the Dodgers' left fielder in his regular position Sunday against the Red Sox.

The only player missing from the National league champions' roster is Outfielder Stengel, who has been the least of Manager Robinson's worries, and it is not likely that President Ebbets will concede a single inch from what he has offered him. Catcher Snyder, the rookie catcher from Macon, Ga., who left over a week ago on a personal matter, reported this morning. This gives the Dodgers a working force of twenty-four players.

Rain started last night and continued up to noon today. The sun, however, came out bright and warm about 1 o'clock. But the grounds were not fit for any kind of a workout. The players were sent over the mountains in heavy clothing this morning for about two hours and returned to the hotel dripping wet for their bath.

BASEBALL SQUAD OUTDOORS

Coach Coakley Takes Columbia Candidates to Quadrangle.

Taking advantage of the warm and sunny afternoon, Coach Andy Coakley relieved his squad of Columbia University baseball candidates of their long siege of indoor work yesterday and ordered all out for the first outdoor practice. The grass turf on the quadrangle along 120th Street was used, and for nearly an hour the forty aspirants for positions on the nine disported themselves.

Ground keepers, who have been at work intermittently on South Field all Winter, have about put the outfield in shape, and the first drill there probably will be held early next week. The construction work on the infield will not be completed for another ten days. Columbia's first scheduled game is listed for March 28 on South Field against C. C. N. Y.

Mrs. Sohst Is Victor at Tennis.

The only play in the women's national lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday was confined to the consolation singles. Mrs. E. Sohst won this event by defeating Mrs. Ingo Hartman in a three-set encounter, the score being 1—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Strebeigh Vanquishes Burt.

Play for the squash tennis championship at the Columbia Club began yesterday, two matches being contested. F. S. Keeler triumphed over K. Bulkley at 15—7, 15—10, and R. L. Strebeigh defeated H. R. Burt at 15—1, 15—3. In the Class B division W. A. Kimbel defeated Dr. Worcester at 17—16, 15—10.

The Seventeenth of March would hardly be complete unless we mentioned—

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(2) Our Norfolks of Irish Donegals.

(3) Our Norfolks of Waterford Tweeds.'

(4) Our overcoats of Irish Duffle Fleece.'

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GIANTS' COLTS USE BATS WITH A WILL

Pound Pie Way for Nine Tallies in Second Inning, Beating Regulars, 16 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 16.—A terrific bombardment of Pie Way in the second inning of the final practice game of the week enabled McGraw's colts to register an easy victory over the regulars here this evening. The game went only six innings and the score 16 to 3. Nine of these runs were lumped in the second inning after the regulars had a chance to retire the side before anybody crossed the plate. Twelve batters faced Way, and Pitcher Fred Anderson made two hits in the inning.

The colts continued their batting atrocities in the third and fourth innings when Ferdie Schupp was in the box for the regulars. Schupp was trounced for three runs and four hits, and Ritter, who pitched the last inning, yielded another pair of runs. Anderson baffled the regulars with his moist ball delivery, and in four innings they made only three hits and one run. The run was scored by George Burns, the first batter up in the game. He drove to deep centre for a home run. Zeke Lohman pitched the last two innings.

Way's fall was spectacular. He began the second inning by striking out Kelley. Krueger grounded to Short. This brought up Anderson, a weak hitter. There were two out and nobody on bases. Anderson singled. Josefson was hit by a wild pitch. Young grounded to Fletcher, who fumbled, Kilduff was hit, and Anderson was forced in with a run. Thorpe singled to centre, scoring two more runs. Kilduff scored on a double steal with Thorpe. Wagner was walked. Then Rodriguez singled, scoring Thorpe. Kelley doubled, scoring Wagner and Rodriguez. Krueger singled, scoring Kelley. Anderson up for second time, doubled, scoring Krueger. Josefsen singled to left. Young hit a line that appeared safe, but Murray made a clever catch and retired the side.

The brand of twirling served to the colts just suited Jim Thorpe, who ripped off four hits, the first being a triple. This is the first time such a stunt has been accomplished in any game here this Spring. The colts made four hits altogether and played a perfect game in the field.

Only a few of the New York party were left in Marlin tonight when the Giants departed at midnight for their week-end games in Galveston and Houston. Middleton, Kelley, Smith, and Causey will pitch, and Gibson and Krueger will catch for this team. Robertson has recovered sufficiently to make the trip and will resume operations in right field after a rest of three days. Veteran battery mates were assigned to the colts. Perritt, Benton, Schupp, and Lohman are the pitchers and Rariden and McCarty the catchers.

Manager McGraw decided today to keep the regulars on the road the last week of the month, so when they leave here a week from tonight for San Antonio they will go for good

TWO RAY-OVERTON RACES.

Fast Runners to Decide Speed Issue Tonight and Wednesday.

At the national indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory tonight, interest will centre in the meeting of Joie Ray of the Illionis A. C. and John W. Overton of Yale in the 1,000-yard race. These men have been rivals for distance honors all season, and the issue is expected to be settled by this race and the special mile run that will follow at the games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in Madison Square Garden next Wednesday.

A letter received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee, from Frank W. Blankey, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Illionis A. C., explains the situation. It reads:

"We first found that Hardy and Meyers could not go, and at the last moment found that Miller could not go. We think that French has a good chance to win the two-mile championship. The reason we are not sending out Ray in the two-mile championship is that in the first place Ray wants a try at the 1,000 yards and, secondly, we are pointing him for a special trial at the mile record when he meets Overton in Madison Square Garden on March 21. Mr. Mahan thinks if he has to run hard in the two-mile championship that would take the edge off him, while the 1,000 yards would sharpen him up. We don't wish to place the slightest handicap on him when he goes after the mile record. We think he can get it, and if you have met Ray you can probably appreciate that the little fellow has every confidence that he can win the 1,000-yard championship."

That the duel between these two cracks will be fought to a finish is apparent. Overton, who gained the mile indoor record a week ago, has accepted the challenge of Ray for the mile race in Madison Square Garden, and yesterday sent a signed entry blank to the management of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute meet for the special mile. In sending in his entry Overton stated that he was glad of the opportunity of meeting Ray once more, and that he was confident of turning the tables on the man who had to establish a new world's mark for the mile and a half in order to defeat him at the Millrose games.

Besides the meeting of these cracks the games tonight will produce struggles between the best men of the country at different distances. The order in which the events will be contested follows:

8 P. M., five-mile run; 8:15, 16-pound shot; 8:15, standing high jump; 8:30, 70-yard hurdle, Metropolitan championship; 8:40, 60-yard dash, trials; 8:50, 1,000-yard run; 9, 60-yard dash, final; 9, running high jump; 9:05, 300-yard run, trials; 9:25, 70-yard high hurdles, trials; 9:35, 300-yard run, semi-finals; 9:35, standing broad jump; 9:45, 2-mile run; 10, 70-yard high hurdles, final; 10:05, 300-yard run, final; 10:15, 600-yard run; 10:20, 2-mile walk; 10:50, medley relay race.

Taylor and Riley in Squash Final.

John Taylor and Armin W. Riley advanced to the final round of the Princeton Club squash tennis tournament yesterday. The former won from Dr. A. D. Mittendorf by default. Riley made his way through the semi-final round by defeating Robert Monks at 15—2, 15—4. The final will be played Monday afternoon.

FOOTBALL RULES UP FOR CONSIDERATION

Committee in Session Here Discusses Suggestions from Sanford of Rutgers.

The Football Rules Committee assembled at the Biltmore Hotel last night for its annual conference over the gridiron code. Until early this morning the rule-makers discussed the numerous suggestions which have been offered to change the rules. The committee will continue its meeting this morning, and it was the general opinion of several of the members last night that the code would remain unchanged, the only possible alteration being in the rules covering the forward pass.

George Foster Sanford, the former Yale centre and now coach of the Rutgers eleven, appeared before the committee in executive session last night and offered four suggestions to the committee. He made a plea for the retention of the multiple kick, a play which Sanford originated last season. He spoke in defense of the play, arguing that it was a constructive innovation and should have a fair trial. Sanford explained to the committee that the multiple kick called for more co-ordination than any other single play in the game. There have been some objections offered against the play, all of which the committee will consider before taking any action.

Sanford also asked for a change in the rules governing the forward pass, especially one limiting the throwing of the ball to ten yards within the territory of the defending team. He also asked for the elimination of the tackle from behind on the ground that the play was one of treachery and had no element of good sportsmanship. He argued that the game would be much better without such a dangerous play.

The Rutgers coach also suggested that the rule be passed that a fumbled ball cannot be advanced beyond the point where it is recovered, except by the player who fumbles the ball. It is maintained by many football coaches that the present rule makes it possible for a player to fumble intentionally, taking the chance that one of the players on his own team may recover it and advance the ball.

It was stated that much of the discussion last night was taken up with the suggested change of the penalty for the interference of the receiver of the forward pass. Under the present rule, the opposing side is penalized 15 yards from the point where the ball was put into play if the catcher of the pass is interfered with or roughed. Last season teams took advantage of this rule by purposely interfering with the receiver of the pass. They accepted the 15 yards penalty rather than risk a legitimate completion of the pass. It has been suggested that the penalty be made from the point where the receiver is interfered with, rather than at the point where the ball was put into play.

Another suggestion which the committee has under consideration has to do with the scoring. It has been advanced that altogether too much value is given to the field goal, inasmuch as two field goals have the same value as a touchdown. It has been suggested to the committee that the goal after touchdown be eliminated and that the value of a touchdown be increased from six to seven points. As this change is considered too radical by many of the members of the committee, it is not likely that it will be adopted.

The flagrant instances of the violation of the rules last season of substitutes going into the game for the purpose of carrying information from the side lines was also discussed at some length, and some decisive action may be taken to inflict a heavier penalty for this violation of the rules.

Those at the meeting last night were Chairman Edward K. Hall, Dartmouth; Secretary Walter Camp, Yale; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; Dr. Harry L. Williams, Minnesota; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Clyde Williams, Iowa State; Lieutenant Francke, West Point; Paul J. Dashiell, Annapolis; Alonzo A. Stagg, Chicago; Fred W. Moore, Harvard; Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Cornell; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, Virginia, and C. W. Savage, Oberlin.

ERASMUS FINISHES SECOND.

Wins Runner-Up Position in School Hockey by Beating St. John's.

The Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League season at the Brooklyn Ice Palace ended last night. Erasmus High School winning second place by defeating St. John's Preparatory School seven by a score of 6 to 0. Manual Training High School won the championship last week, and captured the medals offered by the Crescent Athletic Club. Manual also scored the greatest number of goals during the season, and won thereby the hockey sticks offered by Tom Howard of the Hockey Club.

In last night's game, McPhee and Mohle did most of the scoring in the one-sided victory. In the other game, Jamaica High defeated Boys' High in a close, exciting game by a score of 1 to 0.

The line-ups and summaries of both games:

Erasmus, (6.)	Position.	Boys' High, (0.)
Woifo	G.	Quail
Moeller	P.	Stiles
Weber	C. P.	Smith
Mohle	R.	Schliepp
V. Botting	C.	Sandford
L. Dee	L. W.	Mackford
H. Botting	R. W.	Bayliss

Goals—First half: McPhee in 2:03, H. Botting in 8:54, McPhee in 12:50. Second half: Mohle in 7:30, Mohle in 13:40, McPhee in 14:10. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Jamaica, (1.)	Position.	St. John's Pr., (0.)
Jennings	G.	L. Hughes
Madden	P.	Martin
Baatress	C. P.	McVey
Weber	R.	Lowe
Kellogg	C.	McMurrer
Thompson	L. W.	Small
Helmar	R. W.	Kramer

Goals—First half: Thompson for Jamaica in 7:30. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

C. C. N. Y. Swimmers Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—The C. C. N. Y. swimming team was defeated here tonight by the Rutgers squad. Rutgers had no difficulty in capturing the relay, beating the New Yorkers by fifteen feet in the fast time of 1:53 3-5. Jones of C. C. N. Y. took first in the plunge, and the only other event won by the New Yorkers was the 200-yard swim, which Carsten took easily.

"Damned to Everlasting Fame!"

are the words used by the Chicago *Herald* to condemn the Senators who filibustered the Armed Neutrality Bill to death. Other papers throughout the country are scarcely less harsh in expressing their feelings.

There can be little doubt that this vigorous phrase represents in a measure the wave of anger that swept the country and aroused the majority of the Senators themselves to make a change in the Senate rules, to make filibustering tactics in the face of a great international crisis impossible.

Whatever may have been the motives of the filibusterers, their action evokes much enthusiasm in the German press abroad. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hails them as "fine Americans who remain uncontaminated by Wilson's blind devotion to England."

In our own country the Emergency Peace Federation bestows its admiration upon the filibusterers and says that "we believe you represent a vast, tho unknown, part of the Americans whose earnest desire it is that this country should not be drawn into war directly or indirectly."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 17th, every phase of the controversy raging over the Senate's action is covered from every angle. Not only public opinion in America is shown, but that of Germany and England.

Other articles of supreme interest at the present time are:

Elephantine Diplomacy
"An Elephant On A Tight Rope Is No Less Clumsy Than German Diplomacy," Is the Verdict of One of the Leading Allied Newspapers

Proclaiming the Independence of Arabia
Are Our Railroads Ready for War?
A Doughnut-shaped Life Boat
The Passing of the Long-horned Steer
Will Poland Save Her Art?
Where the National Anthem Came From
Putting China's Quack Doctors to Flight
How Zimmermann United the United States
Garlic Flavor in Milk
How to Be Too Clean
The Cause of High Prices
Dramatic Immorality Denied and Affirmed
England Admonished In America's Favor
America To Watch Over Israel

The Most Humorous Cartoons and Many Other Illustrations

Foreign Testimony to the News-Value of The Digest

In a recent letter to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST a European reader of this uniquely serviceable news-magazine makes the statement that tho the news in THE DIGEST is two weeks old when it reaches him, it is nevertheless so well presented and so impartially comprehensive in its scope that he is able to get a better idea of what is going on in Europe than by reading the press of that day in his own country, now at war. This piece of testimony is very much to the point, as it makes clear the fact that only the unbiased observer can accurately assemble and present the facts regarding any great issue, be it war, politics, or religion, and that no partizan periodical can afford a fair or wholly reliable view of them. THE DIGEST is such an observer, analyzing, comparing, recording all news of interest, holding a brief for no party and for no school. It gives you the undistorted facts. Read it and be convinced.

March 17th Number on Sale To-day—All Newsdealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

'PREPARE FOR WAR,' GERARD'S WARNING

Ex-Ambassador Shocked That Nothing Has Been Done Toward Defense with World Afire.

WELCOMED TO NEW YORK

Sees Safety Only in Universal Training—Trusts Loyalty of German Americans.

James W. Gerard, lately Ambassador to Germany, stood on the steps of the City Hall yesterday afternoon and said:

"It is a positive shock to me to find that in the two years in which the world has been on fire we have done nothing to prepare for even a reasonable means of national defense. There is only one thing, universal military service or universal training. That nation that stands opposite to us today has probably not fewer than twelve millions of men under arms, and if we had a million men under arms today we would not be near the edge of war."

Mr. Gerard's remarks caused surprise in view of the fact that just before he had referred to President Wilson as one who would rank with Washington and Lincoln. He expressed the highest confidence, too, in the loyalty of German-Americans, and declared he would not be afraid to lead a regiment of them—that he would have no fear of being shot from behind.

The speech met the expectations of the big crowd that packed City Hall Park to greet the Ambassador when at last he reached home after traveling from Berlin via Berne, Paris, Madrid, Corunna, Havana, Key West, and Washington. The temper of the assemblage had already been stirred by patriotic speeches by Mayor Mitchel and John B. Stanchfield, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the reception of the Ambassador, both of whom had referred to Mr. Gerard as a pro-American Ambassador without fear or favor for either party in the war, and had proclaimed that New York's demonstration was only an index of the appreciation felt by the whole country. The demonstration that began when the Ambassador's party approached the Battery and continued until he left City Hall for the Ritz-Carlton, where he will live for the present, was one of the most enthusiastic that New York has given to a public man in recent years.

No Word of Future Plans.

As to his future plans Mr. Gerard would say nothing. "For the present," he laughed, "I'm going to give my constitution a chance to recuperate. It has been considerably run down. I haven't anything to say for publication either now or in the immediate future."

Inquirers who asked whether the German diet was responsible for Mr. Gerard's condition were laughingly evaded.

After a conference with the President Mr. Gerard left Washington on Thursday evening, spent the night in a certain degree of seclusion in Philadelphia, and took a Jersey Central train for New York yesterday morning, arriving at the Communipaw Station in Jersey City at 12:48. There he was met by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee, which had crossed the river in the police boat Patrol.

As Mr. Gerard left the train, followed by members of his retinue, his hand was clasped by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, then by Clarence Mackay, and then by the other members of the Executive Committee who had made the trip—Mr. Stanchfield, DeLancey Nicoll, Herman A. Metz, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alfred H. Smith, E. J. Berwind, Thomas F. Smith, George T. Wilson, Phoenix Ingraham, William H. Page, Louis Wiley, and W. P. Beazell, the Secretary to the committee. Mayor Mitchel, being unable to leave an important meeting of the Board of Estimate, was represented by his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau.

Guarded by a detachment of railroad police, New York and Jersey City detectives, and secret service men, the party walked down to the pier, while perhaps a hundred people, collected at the station, cheered as the ex-Ambassador passed. Then the party embarked on the Patrol, a vessel formerly armed fore and aft with one-pounders, and two machine guns on the pilot house. The Patrol was further rendered formidable by the armament of a dozen or so photographers, who kept Mr. Gerard posing against the background of the floating flag all the way across the river.

The Patrol's whistle, hooting incessantly, was answered by the sirens of other shipping in the harbor as she steamed across to the Battery. At Pier A part of the First Field Artillery Band had been playing for some time, and as the office buildings were emptied for the noon hour the whole western end of Battery Park and the streets in the lower part of the financial district were packed with people, who raised a roar of cheers as the police boat put in at the pier. Here the Ambassador was greeted by other members of the Executive Committee who had failed to get to the appointed rendezvous in time to cross the river to meet him, and after an interchange of felicitations the party got into automobiles and started for City Hall.

Escorted by Old Regiment Men.

A platoon of mounted police rode in advance of the procession, followed by the band under Chief Musician W. S. Mygrant, and by the colors of the Twelfth Infantry—in which the Ambassador served as Captain for some years—with a color guard, and eight Sergeants from the regiment marching beside them. The Ambassador followed in the tonneau of Dock Commissioner Smith's automobile, with Mr. Stanchfield beside him; Clarence Mackay and Julian Gerard, the Ambassador's brother, in front, and Commissioner Smith beside the chauffeur. Other cars carrying the members of the committee came in line, with more mounted police at the rear. Police lines, under charge of Inspector Myers of the Traffic and Marine Divisions, held back the crowd along Battery Place and Broadway. The sidewalks were packed so closely that persons on foot could hardly pass, and faces were crowded into many windows of the lofty buildings along the route. As the procession approached, with the band playing patriotic airs, there was a ripple of handclapping, which spread up the street with the approach of the Ambassador's car, bursts of cheering breaking out now and then.

As the head of the procession passed Trinity Church, at 1:15, the chimes rang out "Hail Columbia," "Maryland, My Maryland," and other patriotic airs, keeping up the melody until the parade had turned into City Hall Park. There the open spaces were full of people, who were kept back with difficulty. More than once, during the speeches later, they almost overran the police lines. Inspector Dwyer had dozens of plain clothes men scattered through the crowd, but there was no disturbance.

When the Ambassador got out of his automobile and went into the City Hall a way was cleared through the corridors to the Mayor's office, where he was received by Mayor Mitchel and other officials, as well as by Mrs. Gerard, who had preceded him by two days, and her mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly. After a few minutes' conversation the party went out again to the steps of the hall, and there under a huge, drooping flag Mr. Gerard, the Mayor, and Mr. Stanchfield took their stand with other members of the committee about them.

"You have measured up," said Mr. Stanchfield, "to the civic ideals which form a necessary precedent to such a demonstration as this. As a Judge you recognized no distinction of race or class. The powerful and the great, the poor and the lowly, received at your hand the same justice. In accepting the post of Ambassador at the court of the Hohenzollerns to represent the cause of democracy, a country where the people rule, you displayed courage of a high order, and the multitude of great governmental interests, in the years since the war, consigned to your care demonstrate the ability you brought to this post.

Back to Find Only One Flag.

"While wholly pro-American, leaning neither to the one side nor to the other in the war, your efforts for humanity earned for you the gratitude of those of the combatants whose interests were confided to your keeping, and you have returned to us reaping the full reward of faithful service.

"You find us, on your return, taking a census of our resources. We are making an effort to perfect plans for ascertaining where every man on the soil of the United States stands. He who does not declare himself for us will be counted against us. We have thrown off the doctrine of a divided allegiance. There is no duality of citizenship. We know but one flag, and that flag is the Stars and Stripes."

Mayor Mitchel paid a tribute to the Ambassador's performance of his duties in Berlin, "handled with a tact that has distinguished you in that little band of diplomats who have represented this country so faithfully and so well during these last two years and a half.

"In a situation that might have tempted almost any man to exhibit personal leanings, personal preferences, personal sympathies, you have never been pro-Ally, pro-English, pro-French, pro-Russian, or pro-German, but always, Sir, pro-American.

"You have seen and learned things that will be of inestimable value to your country and your people today. You have seen, whatever we may think of the purposes or the objects of the German Nation in this hour, you have seen in that nation a spiritual unity of purpose; you have seen a people closely bound and knit together by a common devotion to a Fatherland; and these things, Sir, we need in the United States today.

"And you have seen, too, a country prepared to meet the obligations that circumstances may lay upon it in world affairs. We, Sir, need today to be prepared, and you may bring that lesson to the people of the United States. In your splendid work at the capital of Germany, I regret to think how you must at times have been embarrassed in hearing the echo of the voice of that little unrepresentative and un-American group of pacifists in this country who have protested the action of their President and the sentiment of the majority of their people in the assertion of those rights which you were championing for us at that capital.

"And, Sir, I can think of your feelings when, laying down there your burden on the call of our President, leaving there the record of the things for which you had stood, you read that even in the halls of the Congress of your country there was a band of men who cared so little for the interests of their nation and for the honor of their flag as to oppose the efforts of their President to assert their rights with full effect upon the high seas.

"Sir, you have rendered a great service to your country in representing her abroad. It is now your opportunity by bearing testimony to the value of these things and to the immediate and pressing necessity for them here in America to render a still greater service, and one that will last as long as the republic."

Very Near the Brink of War.

Mr. Gerard took occasion at the very outset to declare that in his work he had had "the assistance of a very devoted band of secretaries, of a small but tactful family of one, and the backing of our efficient Department of State; and no less, at all times, the approval, the wise counsel, the skillful guidance of that man who will stand in American history beside Washington and Lincoln—our President, Woodrow Wilson.

"We are standing today," he continued, "very near the brink of war; but I want to assure you that if we should be drawn into the conflict it will be only after our President has exhausted every means consistent with upholding the honor and dignity of the United States to keep us from war. I left Berlin with a clear conscience, because I felt that during all my stay there I had omitted nothing to make for friendly relations and peace between the two nations.

"I am very glad today to see on the list of this Reception Committee the names of people of German descent. It is but natural that citizens of German descent in the beginning of the war should have had a sentimental feeling toward Germany, that they should have looked back through rose-colored glasses on that land which, however, they left because they did not have equality of opportunity. We read today in the newspapers for the first time that there is a prospect that after the war the Germans will be given an equal share in their own government. I believe that in our hour of trial we can rely upon the loyalty of our citizens of German descent, and if they would follow me I would not be afraid to go out with a regiment of them and without any fear of being shot from behind.

"And I want to indorse every word that your patriotic Mayor said about the necessity for preparation. When I came back to this country it was a positive shock to me to find that in the two years in which the world has been on fire we have done nothing to prepare for even a reasonable means of national defense. There is only one thing—universal military service or universal training. That nation that stands opposite to us today has probably no less than 12,000,000 men under arms. I have seen the Germans take more prisoners in one afternoon than there are men in the entire United States Army.

Ridiculous Unpreparedness.

"Doesn't it seem to you ridiculous that the two States of New York and New Jersey should have more chauffeurs in them than there are soldiers in our army? My companions from the Twelfth Regiment that have honored me by coming here today, and more men like them throughout the country, have done what they can. But they can't do it all. There must be a public sentiment if we are to maintain ourselves as a nation. If we had a million men under arms today we should not be near the edge of war.

"Gentlemen, I have tried in Berlin to be, as the Mayor has told you, an American Ambassador, and I thank you because you, an audience of patriotic Americans, by your presence here set your seal of approval upon my conduct during the last two and a half years."

After the speeches there was a brief reception in the Mayor's office, and two or three hundred persons, most of them old friends, came forward to shake hands with the returned Ambassador. Then, with mounted police riding ahead, Mrs. Gerard in the car with him, and members of the committee behind the guest of honor, rode away uptown. The route led along Centre and Lafayette Streets to Fourth Street, then west to Washington Square, and up Fifth Avenue to Forty-seventh Street, where the party turned aside to the Madison Avenue entrance to the Ritz. There were not many decorations along the lower part of this route, nor did many people appear to know what the procession was about, but there were notable exceptions. One brick house in Lafayette Street was decked with flags, and an Irish household waved at the Ambassador as he passed. A few blocks further on a group of women gathered in the windows of a factory and signaled their greetings.

In the shopping districts, where the display of flags has been a fixture since the international crisis became acute, and where the sidewalks were crowded, there was more recognition, and at Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets scattering cheers were raised by the crowds halted in side streets by the traffic police. At the Ritz-Carlton a group of friends had gathered and cheered the Ambassador as he descended from his automobile and prepared to take up his residence in the hotel where Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dumba spent much of their time prior to their dismissal from the United States.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, dined at Sherry's with Clarence Mackay, and went to the opera afterward. It was said that Mr. Gerard had no immediate plans and that he had not made any decision as to his future activities.

Ethel Leginska Plays for Fund.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, playing MacDowell's "Keltic" sonata as a timely prelude to St. Patrick's Day, gave her concert at Carnegie Hall last evening for the benefit of the People's Symphony Endowment Fund. The People's audience in turn furnished a considerable part of the attendance, which enjoyed a varied program from Rameau's quaint gavotte to the Schulz-Evler "Blue Danube." After the first half, Miss Leginska added Chopin's "Raindrop" prelude by way of encore.

MAKE FULL PLANS IF GUARD IS CALLED

War Department Bureau Sends Mobilization Instructions to Adjutant Generals.

ALL UNITS ARE SELECTED

Complete Federal Control of Recruiting Activities Is Contemplated—Preparedness Prompts the Move.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In preparation for any demand upon the army that may grow out of the German crisis the Militia Bureau of the War Department has sent precautionary instructions to all State Adjutant Generals outlining the plan to be followed in the event of the calling out of the National Guard for Federal service.

The intention had been to take this step quietly and without publicity, but reports from various points, indicating that it was being construed as meaning that mobilization was imminent, caused department officials to announce that the instructions had been sent with the explanation that they constituted purely a routine measure of preparedness, necessary in order to prevent, if war should come, such confusion as attended the assembling of guardsmen for border service.

It was pointed out today that the Government was going to considerable expense to demobilize regiments returning from the border, which would be held in the Federal service if another demand for their services were expected immediately. It was reiterated that the policy of the Administration was to make no move that could be construed as a war-like step. This policy, it is understood, is the reason that mobilization of the navy has not been ordered. Many navy officials have favored mobilization, but it has not been approved by the Administration.

The Militia Bureau's circular of instructions informs the Adjutant Generals regarding the National Guard organizations in each State which would be summoned in case of a call. Mobilization, under the plan outlined, would be conducted by the regular army departmental commanders, who would be authorized to designate sites for mobilization camps other than those formerly used, if necessary, and to "make provision for shelter, recruitment, and the formation of the recruit training battalions, in the eventuality of war."

No units except those designated in the list sent to each State would be accepted, and each unit taken into the Federal service would be required to have the full maximum authorized, as war strength, as prescribed by the National Defense act. At the time of the border mobilization, about 40,000 men were held under the old Dick bill provisions, classified as members of the organized militia, not of the National Guard.

"Individuals who are members of the organized militia," the circular says, "and who take the prescribed oath, will be accepted and given proper credit for the time served in their existing enlistment contract in the organized militia."

Provision also is made for taking into the Federal service a certain proportion of the State administrative staff of the National Guard of each State to handle administrative questions as to recruiting, organization and supply. This was not done at the previous mobilization. Complete Federal control of all recruiting and other activities of the guard is now contemplated.

Divisional or brigade commanders of the guard, and their staff officers will be taken in as was done before. It is provided, however, that each commander of such higher unit, or of any unattached brigade, regiment or company, shall report by telegraph to the departmental commander on receipt of the call, and await orders. The number of officers and enlisted men in each organization will be telegraphed to department headquarters, accompanied by reports of all Government property then in possession of the guard regiments.

The plan also provides for the immediate calling out of the National Guard Reserve, both commission and enlisted, the latter going at once back to their regiments. Reserve officers would be assigned to duty as needed by the departmental commanders.

MAINE DEMANDS DEFENSE.

5,000 Parade in Portland and Two Mass Meetings Are Held.

PORTLAND, Me., March 16.—Five thousand men, women, and boys from all parts of Maine paraded with the national colors today for preparedness. A half holiday had been granted, and thousands lined the streets through which the parade passed. Governor Milliken, his staff, and virtually the entire membership of the Legislature took part, "to let them know at Washington," the Governor said, "that we want something done at once to put the army and navy on a strong footing."

The line of march ended at the Exposition Building, where a patriotic meeting was held, but so great was the crowd that an overflow meeting was held in City Hall. At both gatherings resolutions were adopted pledging support to action protecting American rights on land and sea. The resolutions read:

As Americans, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty, and humanity, we hereby declare our absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge our support in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international rights.

In addressing the principal meeting Governor Milliken said:

"We must recognize at once our duty to rededicate ourselves to the flag, and give up, if necessary, everything that life holds dear, and give what service we can render now. One of our first duties today, without criticism of any one, is to face this situation. We want them to know at Washington that we want something done at once to put the army and navy on a strong footing."

Senator Bert M. Fernald, Lieutenant John O. Porter of the United States Reserve Fleet, and S. Stanwood Menken of the National Security League, were among the speakers.

ORGANIZE SHARPSHOOTERS.

High School Students and Alumni to Prepare for Service.

A movement to organize the graduates and students of the high schools who have qualified as sharpshooters into a corps for further military training was set on foot last night at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, by James H. Shipley of that school. Major James M. Hutchinson, who is in charge of the military training in this city, was present and promised all possible assistance. He outlined the training which he considered necessary if they were to render the best possible assistance to the country.

According to the plan a club of the National Rifle Association will be formed within the corps, giving the men any benefits which they may get from that organization. There are at present more than 1,200 known sharpshooters graduated or attending high schools in New York, and a full organization would add nearly a regiment to the available fighting force of the State.

Give a "Young People's" Program.

Clara and David Mannes gave a "young people's" program at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, playing twice over in many instances the old favorites, such as Schubert's "Musical Moment," Schumann's "Bird as Prophet," Bach's violin air on the G string, and even half-encoring Debussy's "En Bateau." There was a Beethoven sonata to begin the afternoon, and a series of "Fairy Tale Waltzes" by Schutt, with Engelbert Roentgen, 'cellist, in conclusion.

$500,000 NECKLACE STOLEN.

New York Woman Is Robbed of Gems in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—The police today were asked to co-operate with the Pinkertons in a hunt for a thief who stole from Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith a pearl necklace valued at $500,000. Mrs. Smith is a guest at the Beverly Hills Hotel with her husband, a New Yorker. The necklace was stolen on Wednesday afternoon at the hotel or in the tearoom of another downtown hotel in this city. The detectives are inclined to believe that the jewels were stolen at the downtown hotel, as the necklace was missed by Mrs. Smith a few minutes after she had returned from there.

It is believed that the robbery was committed by a woman said to be a member of a gang of jewel thieves. It is thought she has left Los Angeles and gone to an Eastern city. The necklace consists of sixty-seven pearls, well matched. It was given to Mrs. Smith by her father several years ago. The pearls recently were polished and restrung by Feagans & Co., who today offered a reward of $10,000 for information leading to the recovery of the gems.

Mrs. Smith was Clara A. H. Higgins, a daughter of Orrin T. Higgins and a sister of ex-Governor Frank Wayland Higgins, who died in February, 1907. Her father is said to have been wealthy. Governor Higgins left an estate valued at $14,000,000. Mr. Smith is a lawyer of this city, with interests in railroads and other corporations. Their Summer home is at Angelica, N. Y.

PARK FALL KILLS BROKER.

Theodor R. Siedenburg Thrown from Horse—Skull Broken.

Theodor R. Siedenburg, a broker living at 718 Fifth Avenue, was thrown from his horse yesterday while riding on the bridle path in Central Park. He died later in Park Hospital, his skull having been fractured.

When near Eighty-ninth Street his horse became unmanageable and ran into a clump of bushes alongside the path. Policeman Murdy saw that the horse was not under control and started to Mr. Siedenburg's assistance, but before he could reach him the broker was thrown against a tree.

AID FRANCE'S FINE ARTS.

Roshanara and Ratan Devi in Dances and Songs of India.

An entertainment to raise money to help preserve the fine arts in France was given yesterday afternoon in the Eltinge Theatre by Roshanara, dancer of Hindu dances, and Ratan Devi, who sings the songs of India to accompaniments played on native instruments. A sum in excess of $800 was realized from the entertainment.

The art of both women is familiar to New York audiences. Roshanara has appeared here in vaudeville on various occasions, and Ratan Devi has been heard here in recital this season. Their program was made up of solos by each and of several sketches in which others took part. In one of these, "Kama," Roshanara had her first speaking part. She is an Englishwoman who has lived in the Far East, and she speaks with distinction of the Englishwoman of culture. One of the most interesting numbers was a Nautch dance executed by Roshanara to an accompaniment played by Ratan Devi. Tom Rector was among the assisting artists.

GERARD HEARS NATIVE OPERA

Ambassador Attends "Canterbury Pilgrims" at Metropolitan.

Ambassador Gerard occupied Box 1 nearest the stage at the Metropolitan's first repetition of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" last evening, and he listened with evident interest to a language which he and his official staff had been hissed for using when attending theatres in Berlin. Mr. Gerard and his party were guests of Clarence H. Mackay of the opera Board of Directors. Chairman Otto H. Kahn, just returned from Florida, also heard the De Koven English-spoken novelty for the first time.

The Canterbury Cathedral scene in the last act was greeted by last night's audience with loud applause. Sembach, Ober, and a large cast reappeared. Albert Reiss, as Richard II., certainly used the king's English, and Conductor Bodanzky won deserved recognition for his work in preparing the American production of the year.

5,000 BOYS SEE 'SUBMARINE'

School Officers Make Patriotic Addresses at Winter Garden.

Five thousand boys from the Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, Evander Childs and Morris High Schools attended three special performances of the sketch "Submarine F-7," given yesterday afternoon at the Winter Garden. The workings of a submersible warcraft are demonstrated in the little playlet, so that the exhibitions really served a patriotic end. After each performance a huge American flag was lowered on the stage, and the boys arose and gave the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Then the national anthem was sung.

Patriotic addresses were made by Gustav Straubenmiller, Acting City Superintendent of Public Schools; Dr. Ira S. Wile, Commissioner of the Board, and Henry E. Jenkins, District Superintendent of Evening Schools.

GRIFFITH TO FILM WAR.

Director Is to Make a Moving-Picture History for the Allies.

D. W. Griffith, the motion-picture director, will sail on one of the first ships leaving for Europe to fulfill a commission he has accepted from the Entente Allies. Mr. Griffith's commission is to make a moving-picture history of the great war to be filed in the archives of the various Governments. The completed reels will be deposited in the British Museum, the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, and the Royal Library of Petrograd.

Mr. Griffith has been considering the offer for some time. His credentials will take him to all of the fronts, and every facility will be accorded him to photograph war in all its phases.

Swarthmore College Concert.

The Swarthmore College musical clubs make their first appearance in New York this evening at the Friends' Meeting House in East Fifteenth Street, under the auspices of the Swarthmore Club of this city. The concert will be followed by dancing in the gymnasium.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sarah Bernhardt's plans have again been changed. It was announced last night that she would not resume her tour tomorrow, but would remain in New York for another week to conserve her strength. While she has practically recovered from the severe cold with which she was suffering, it is thought it would be unwise for her to travel again so soon.

The March service of the Actors' Church Alliance will be held tomorrow afternoon at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. John Haight will preach, and George Arliss and Frederick Warde will read the scripture lessons.

Chonosuke Yada, Japanese Consul General, and Mrs. Yada were members of a box party that witnessed the performance of "The Willow Tree" last night at the Cohan & Harris Theatre. In the audience also were thirty-five Japanese merchants and their wives.

A box party at the Hippodrome last night, the guests of Harry S. Black, included Sir Charles Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of Canada, and Lady Fitzgerald; Sir Edmund Walker, Minister of Finance, and Lady Walker; John L. Dougherty, Attorney General, and Mrs. Dougherty, and Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

The cast that will appear in "Nju" at the Bandbox Theatre has been completed by the addition of the following players: Laura Burt, Charles Hanna, Arthur Le Vien, Thomas Mitchell, Janka Mieczkowska, Irene Bevans, Donah Benrimo, Eva Barnett, Anetto Barnett, and Isobel Wither.

CALLS NEUTRAL CONCLAVE.

Ecuador Asks American Republics to Holds Defense Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Five Latin-American Governments have accepted in principle a suggestion from Ecuador that delegates from the republics of North, South, and Central America assemble immediately to "take necessary measures for securing a continental expression, principally for the guarantee of the rights of neutrality, and, if it is possible, for the alleviation of the rigors of war."

The United States has not indicated its attitude toward the conference. It is known that at least one of the larger South American republics will follow whatever course the United States pursues.

The Ecuadorean Government made the suggestion in notes to the American republics. It is proposed to hold the conference in some South American country. Uruguay was mentioned in Ecuador's communication.

Minister Elizalde of Ecuador urged in a speech yesterday before the Pan American Union that action be taken at once by the American republics on the ground that the interests of all might soon be affected "by contemporary events," which, he added, "may be of vital importance to this continent."

DANIELS CALLS IN NEWS MEN

Will Discuss Suppression of Ship Sailings with Press Associations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Daniels asked the chief officers of the four principal press news associations to meet him at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for an exchange of views with respect to the best method of preventing news of the sailings of American and other merchant vessels for the submarine barred zones from being published. The Associated Press, The United Press, The International News, and The Central News will be represented at the conference.

Secretary Daniels said tonight he wished to obtain the views of these associations as well as those of managing editors of daily newspapers regarding the best method of accomplishing the desired result through voluntary action on the part of the press. After his conference with the press association representatives Mr. Daniels will invite the managing editors of the leading newspapers published in Atlantic Coast cities to come to Washington for a conference.

MAY SEND 50,000 MORE MEN.

Canada to Recruit Militia and Relieve Home Guard.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Fifty thousand more Canadian soldiers, now held for home defense, will cross the Atlantic next Summer if a plan adopted by the Dominion Government proves successful. Volunteers now are called for to fill the old militia requirements, which have almost disappeared since the war began. Age and physical standards are the same for home as overseas service.

Service continues to be voluntary. Tribunals will be created to decide whether a man may join or be refused as more useful in industrial life. Home uniforms will be the same as overseas, but there will be a distinctive badge for overseas men. Service is for the period of the war.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THE THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS { A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. LAST 10 TIMES. Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. OUR BETTERS. A BRILLIANTLY SHOCKING COMEDY with CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, LEONORE HARRIS, FRITZ WILLIAMS, &c.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS In J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story" Comedy.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART. Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:20. Last 2 Performances of HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Musical Comedy Triumph with Margaret Romaine, Flora Zabelle, Billy B. Van. LIBERTY. Next Monday Night. Seats NOW.

MR. and MRS. COBURN Will present in English Moliere's "Le Malade Imaginaire," under the title of THE IMAGINARY INVALID

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Century Cocoanut Grove Roof.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun with LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. LAST 10 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20 sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. 'THE WILLOW TREE' YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. THE Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.

HIPPODROME. MAT. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES. "THE BIG SHOW" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN. 1600 PEOPLE—NEW AQUATIC SPECTACLE. HIPPODROME—SUNDAY NIGHT. ONLY N. Y. APPEARANCE. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. ALL-IRISH PROGRAM. EMMA POLLOCK—WILLIAM HARRIGAN—WM. J. KELLY—ARTHUR ALDRIDGE. SEATS NOW—Regular Sunday Scale.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way. Mat. Today Good Seats 25, 50, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Evenings 8:15. The Wanderer. GREATEST CAST EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'y. Every Eve. at 8:15. JACK WILSON & CO. AND 9 OTHER ACTS. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25, 35, 50c.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86TH ST., NEAR LEX. AVE. Tel. Lenox 8838. EVERY EVG. 8:15 ADOLF PHILIPP in "DER CORNER GROCER" TODAY MAT. 2:15

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:20. PLAYHOUSE "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER "Keeping Up Appearances."

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE. PERFORMANCES 2—4:30—8:30. The Crisis. By WINSTON CHURCHILL. Nights 25c to $1.00 Reserved. Matinees 25-50c.

RIALTO B'y & 42d. SARAH BERNHARDT in "Mothers of France." RIALTO ORCHESTRA. DOORS OPEN DAILY THIS WK. 10 A. M.

STRAND B'way at 47th. PAULINE FREDERICK in "SAPHO." French War Films. PRIZMA Nature Color Pict's. Soloists, Orch.

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WILL IT BE WAR?

One should read and keep the official documents, speeches, and deeds concerning our Break with Germany. Found in FULL (and nowhere else) in March issue CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of The New York Times. Compact, attractive, handy. Also opening chapter of "History of Military Operations in the War," by Inspector General, State of New York. All news stands—25 cents.—Advt.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. Sunday Night Concert. 15 star acts. All new faces, including Spring Fashion Show with Fifteen Beautiful Models.

GARRICK. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. E. H. Sothern's "Adventure" Stranger Than Fiction

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Last week this theatre. Next week Maxine Elliott's. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. JOE WEBER offers the new romantic comic opera, EILEEN. By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert. Mr. Herbert will conduct first performance.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25. LAST 2 TIMES. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS EMILY STEVENS IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S PLAY. THE FUGITIVE

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play. "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. MAGIC MOVES TO GARRICK NEXT MON. NEXT MONDAY—LOVE O' MIKE.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse, W. 48th

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. at 2:20. The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE L. LASKY Presents FARRAR AS JOAN in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN"

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES OF PRESENT BILL. Washington Sq. Players. COMEDY THEA., 110 W. 41 St. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. Evs. 8:45. RECEIPTS FOR BENEFIT OF SUFFRAGE.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

AN EXAMPLE FOR GERMANY.

If the people of Germany would profit by the splendid example of the Russian people and would put their own construction upon the words spoken by VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG in the Prussian Diet, they might now win a victory fraught with benefits to themselves vastly greater than any that would accrue from the triumph of German arms over the Allies. All over the world men of liberal thought are wondering if Germany will be the next nation to discard the outworn trumpery of imperialism, to put away the thing, even if it retain the symbols. At best it is very doubtful. After reading the Chancellor's speech we might say that he has read the handwriting on the wall, but Germans within the Government circle are traditionally blind to the real meaning of what others read with full understanding.

Certainly, VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG does see that the world moves. "Woe" to the statesman," he said, "who "does not recognize the signs of the "times and who, after this catastro-"phe, the like of which the world has "never seen, believes that he can take "up his work at the same point at "which it was interrupted." That was a warning and a prophecy. For himself the Chancellor promises reform, works of actual political advance in a field where more conspicuously perhaps than anywhere else in the world conditions are flagrantly at war with the modern spirit. Within the Kingdom of Prussia government is a travesty of representative ideas. The laws governing the suffrage enable one or two men in large communities to outvote thousands of their fellow-electors. The upper house of the Diet is as much of an anomaly as would be a Senate of the United States for which eligibility should consist in traceable descent from a Mayflower passenger or the possession of an unincumbered estate of $10,000,000. The Chancellor insists that the gigantic tasks confronting Germany after the war will demand for their solution the work of the entire people. "I will devote my "last effort to the carrying out of this "idea of making our people strong."

But what does all this mean for the Empire, for the imperial idea, for the dynasty? Evidently the Chancellor's words are of broader reach than their utterance in the Prussian House of Lords would imply. They connote political progress in the whole Empire. But we cannot even with a slight degree of confidence count upon such a transformation as has been wrought in Russia. The Hohenzollern dynasty rests upon far broader and deeper foundations than that upon which the ruling house in Russia stood. WILHELM II. is an incomparably stronger and abler man than NICHOLAS II. But the greater difference is in the people, particularly in the leaders of the people. Nobody in the Reichstag, save LIEBKNECHT and a few Socialists, has spoken against the German Government as MILUKOFF spoke in the Duma, and not even the Socialists have dared approach MILUKOFF in the sternness of his denunciation of the traitor STUERMER. We cannot well imagine the Reichstag defying the Kaiser as the Duma defied NICHOLAS. In Germany the spirit of the army is different. They are an instrument of the State, not of the people. Unquestioning obedience is their habit, and if ordered to suppress a riot in Berlin German troops would not make friends with the people as Russian soldiers did in Petrograd.

There is a world of difference in the spirit of the people themselves. In the German bosom the aspiration for political liberty has been stilled or extinguished by immemorial acceptance of the Prussian idea that the State is all, the individual one whose whole duty is to obey. That has not been the temper of the intelligent class in Russia. We have clear proof of it in this country. Almost without exception, the Russians who come here have been hostile to the Imperial Government, their joy at its overthrow is unbounded. Russian newspapers in this country have preached revolution. Fundamentally different is the disposition of the men of German birth or of the German race in America. They have come here by hundreds of thousands, either to escape military servitude or to better their condition. Yet their firm, continuing loyalty to the Hohenzollern master and all his purposes and designs has been amazing, it is one of the wonders of the war. There have been many exceptions, but the prevailing sentiment among them and the tone of the German-language newspapers here, save possibly one or two, have reflected an undying attachment to Prussian ideals, a sentiment modified only in these later days by the professions of loyalty to the United States Government, which were to be expected, which do honor to those who utter them.

Then, too, there are no native plotters against the Government in Germany, there are no influences of treason and betrayal at work in high Government circles, to the honor of Germans also there are no grafters. It was general knowledge that these forces were at work, that they were neutralizing Russia's military operations against Germany, that they had often come dangerously near success in the efforts to betray the Allies by a separate peace with Germany, that aroused the Russian people and strengthened the Duma to overthrow the incompetent and disloyal Government. No such leaven is working in Germany. Reforms there will be, much political progress, no doubt, but the German people, we fear, are not yet ready to make an end of the dominance of the Prussian military and imperial idea, inseparable from the Hohenzollern rule, that has been their burden and scourge.

In Germany one condition alone favors a revolt of the people. Hunger, the actual lack of food enough to sustain life, could not long be endured. It would lead either to a demand of the people that the Government make peace, or to a voluntary offer of peace terms by the Government itself. Probably it would lead to revolution only if the German people could be made to see that the ruling classes are prolonging the war for no possible victory, which is now hopeless, but chiefly, if not altogether, in their own interest, taking the desperate chance that some break in the Allies' line will provide a way of escape from the worst consequences of defeat. Even that faint hope is now extinguished by the stifling of the counsels of treason in Russia.

THE BROTHERHOODS' STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

The spokesmen for the trainmen say they are going ahead as though there were no Adamson law and no Supreme Court. They are going to have the eight-hour day just as they demand it "because we have the power to get it." In just that manner the capitalist trusts once proceeded. They procured legislation that they wanted and found means to evade obnoxious statutes—until there came a day. That is the present position of the trainmen. They create a dilemma for both themselves and the Government. In the cases of the trusts the Government announced its persistence in the policy of prosecuting the possession of "power" to do great things, regardless of the plea that the things done were good in themselves.

It is no enemy of the trainmen who charges them with the possession of power to do what they will and with the intention to commit indefensible acts regardless of all considerations except those concerning themselves. No capitalist conspiracy ever dared to avow so wicked a purpose. No benefit to labor could excuse such acts. Unless the trainmen wish to antagonize their friends at Washington they must remove from themselves the taint of an unreasonable conspiracy to accomplish unlawful ends by inhuman methods, or take the consequences of an appeal to the law by those sworn to enforce the law.

On the other hand, it ought to be easy for the trainmen to save their faces by concession to an appeal to their patriotism, reserving the right to revive their claims at another time and in another manner. Such an appeal is being made by Secretaries LANE and WILSON, DANIEL WILLARD, and SAMUEL GOMPERS, who, as representatives upon the Council of National Defense of the Cabinet, the railways and the unions, are conferring with the Brotherhood leaders here. The nation cannot conceive that such men would propose anything unworthy of labor's acceptance or unnecessary for the nation's welfare at a time of trial. Rejection of their proposals would put the trainmen in a class by themselves, and unworthy of the character as good citizens which they have hitherto borne.

CHINA FOLLOWS US.

The German Emperor's injunction to his troops to act like Huns, to pattern their conduct on that of ATTILA, has been quoted rather frequently, as if it were an order issued at the beginning of the present war. It was seventeen years ago that he held up ATTILA and the Huns as models for German imitation, and it was against China that he directed the tactics of the Huns to be employed. His soldiers obeyed his command with a fidelity that, at the moment, shocked the world, though the barbarities of the punitive expedition of 1900 have long been forgotten outside of China. In China, it is safe to say, a bitter memory, a memory full of loathing and horror, is still as vivid and as maddening as it was within a year after CHAFFEE'S protests had succeeded in modifying the atrocities of VON WALDERSEE'S men. Toward no European nation is China's memory of that expedition very kindly, but none excited the frenzied fear and hatred that were excited by Germany; there is a difference between mere looting and the slaughter, and worse, of innocents.

It was not many years before the culminating horror of VON WALDERSEE'S expedition that Germany had seized the whole Province of Shantung as punishment for the murder of two missionaries. That act of ferocious greed alone would have sufficed to render the name of Germany odious to the Chinese mind. None of the modern nations, except the United States, has been easy with China, but the difference between rigor and cruelty, larceny and rapine, is long and wide. All that China fears and hates in all the nations of the world must be summed up for her in the name of Germany. She has never known good of Germany, nothing but misfortune. Now she comes in contact with Germany again through submarine warfare, through the murder on the high seas of Chinese subjects.

What China could not do against any European nation before, but what she must often have wished to do, she can do now against Germany, and does; she severs diplomatic relations with her because of the latest outrages. She can do it now because the times have so strangely changed that she is not defenseless. She can strike so as to injure one of the nations that have oppressed her, and that one the one whose injuries to her have been inflicted with the extreme of brutality. Nor does the fear of destruction by Europe hang over her now; the centre of gravity has shifted a little, so that the eyes of land-lustful nations are not fixed so steadily and menacingly upon China. Russia, with the warm water almost in sight further west, threatens her no more, nor does she dread the ambitions of Britain and France. Only German victory in the present war would be likely to endanger her; she runs no risk from the victory of the Allies. If she has any country except Germany to fear, it is no European country, but Japan; and what may have been passing between her and Japan in the last months we do not know yet.

MR. GERARD.

The people of New York proved to Mr. JAMES W. GERARD yesterday, if he has ever had any doubt about it, that he is persona gratissima. His welcome had much more than a personal and local significance. The wealth of flags, the patriotic airs, the cheering crowds, made his homecoming the manifestation of American patriotism.

To the accomplished citizen of New York, to the tireless worker for Americans in Germany since the war began, the friendly helper, the suave man of business, the good democrat, unspoiled and unflunkeyized; to the Ambassador on whom the stress of events laid so many difficulties and labors, so well discharged, a great and generous welcome was paid; but the crowd, and its feeling was one with that of Americans everywhere, remembered and honored most in Mr. GERARD the faithful and brave man, on whom, divested of official character, Germany tried in vain to exert an intolerable compulsion.

He upheld the honor of his country. The large significance of the demonstration yesterday was the patriotic ardor which it evoked. There was in it much of grateful commemoration, more of sober readiness and resolution.

From Mr. GERARD'S speech, with its fine modesty, its generous and just appreciation of the loyalty of our citizens of German origin, its insistence upon preparedness, we need pick but a word or two: "I have tried in "Berlin to be an American Ambas-"sador." His fellow-citizens showed him yesterday how well he succeeded.

NEW RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

The single fact that PAUL MILUKOFF is the Russian Foreign Minister sufficiently illustrates the great change that the revolution has made overnight in the effectiveness of the Allies' campaign. Russia was one of the Allies, and as such had to be consulted, but was consulted always with the sickening fear that the confidences reposed in her would be immediately betrayed to the Teutons. Plans of campaign were made, but always with the disheartening conviction that at any moment, through treachery, the Russian armies would fail to do their part. Germany almost openly exulted in the fact. Of late the almost public way in which the Russian traitors played Germany's hand had greatly increased; in the words of one of MILUKOFF'S blasting speeches: "The dark company has re-"organized its forces, and is now act-"ing with such brazenness and so "openly as never before."

The Russian nation, seeing its hopes thwarted and its soldiers sent to massacre, had reason enough for foreboding at the inception of every new move in the war. "The country fears "to remain alone with them even for "a minute in the present crisis," was MILUKOFF'S dramatic way of picturing the situation. But France, England, and Italy had fully as much reason for foreboding, and their forebodings were too often justified. Now, in the twinkling of an eye, all that is changed. The man with whom the Foreign Ministers at Paris, London, and Rome are to exchange confidences is MILUKOFF himself. In place of the treacherous PROTOPOPOFF the Ministry of Interior has passed into the hands of the Duma's chosen Premier, Prince LVOFF. The moves of the army are under the direction of GUCHKOFF as Minister of War, and GUCHKOFF was RODZIANKO'S predecessor as President of the Duma. At the head of the army, in whatever form the post may come to him, will probably be the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, who fought Germany so hard that the traitor SUKHOMLINOFF betrayed him, weaponless, into their hands, and other traitors, at Germany's signal, deprived him of the command he filled too well.

The gain to England, France, and Italy from having their own trusted friends in these posts is immeasurable. Their campaigns can now be planned with confidence. The revolution has made a change which is almost equivalent to bringing a new nation into the camp of the Allies; for the traitors at the head have hitherto prevented the full strength of Russia from being brought into play. Armies have disappeared, been shunted off into culs-de-sac or byways at the moment when they were to play their part, or have been left munitionless at the moment of German attack, or been sentenced to inactivity as a campaign was about to begin. Under the Duma's government the aim will be to bring all of Russia's muscles into play, and Russia is so strong and great that even if her activity is multiplied only by half it will be the equivalent of a new nation. It will take time, of course, to organize and co-ordinate for the fullest effectiveness, but it will take no time at all to begin the operations which the Generals at the front have had ready to initiate, and from which they have been held back by the secret and open traitors at Petrograd. The effect of the revolution on Russia herself is incalculable, but its effect on the prosecution of the war by the Allies may well merit the same word.

SUBMARINES AND OCEAN TRAFFIC

We have had the figures of February trade for this port alone, and we are to have no more daily or weekly port statistics. This seems the more singular since there is no reluctance to publish the figures of ocean trade in England. They are more important than ours. Our trade statistics concern ourselves alone. The British figures focus the traffic of England with all oversea countries. The cable brings the British figures for February, and they are confirmatory of the deduction from the figures of this port that the effect of the submarines is not yet traceable.

The British report for February, like that of New York, showed a decrease for February compared with January, but an increase compared with February last year. In fact, the increase of imports for February, 1917, is larger than the increase for February, 1916. The British exports also increased this year, but less than in 1916. The aggregate increase of imports was over $18,000,000, and mostly in food and raw materials. Such declines in imports as there were are due to the policy of discouraging bargains for what must be paid for in gold.

Within the aggregate increase of exports of something less than five million dollars there are scattered decreases which are interesting for their indication of where our sellers may best find buyers. For example, England exported nearly ninety million yards less of cotton goods in that single month, the decreases being greatest in India, China, and South America. The needs of those countries did not decrease correspondingly, and their shelves must be bare. In general, it may be said that England is conducting its import trade as it wishes, subordinating economic to military considerations, but supplying itself with all necessaries in either class. The problem of price is greater than the problem of supply. A sufficiency of food at prices which the poor cannot pay means hunger just as truly and surely as real scarcity.

In that England differs from no other country. There is scarcity for some buyers in France also, and even here. But that scarcity is different from the deficiency in Germany of both food and materials, and it is hard to say which is the more serious. The British figures are more up to date than ours habitually, and more truly reflect the conditions of February, but if the submarine menace is to become serious it must be in the later months.

FOR BUREAU EFFICIENCY.

While the battle of Waterloo may have been won "on the playing fields of Eton," it is indisputable that battles have been lost in the British War Office. Bureau inefficiency is not peculiar to Great Britain, by any means. We are beginning to learn more about it here than we used to know. The National Civil Service Reform League is not the only organized body that has had the effect of inefficiency in Government departments forced on its attention lately. In view of the fact that the number of persons employed in the civil service of the Federal Government must be greatly increased to meet the emergencies of the present situation, the league is using all its influence to secure the passage of various bills, in the coming extra session of Congress, looking to the increase of efficiency, the retirement of superannuated clerks on the old-age insurance system, the permanent abolition of spoils in certain appointments.

The discouragement of procrastination and inefficiency in the Government departments in Washington is as essential to the present welfare of the nation as the stimulation of the patriotic spirit in the body of citizens. This is a fact generally known and frequently commented upon. The evil must be remedied sooner or later. If steps are not taken to this end without delay, there may be serious results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice for Amateur Gardeners.

Keen interest has been taken by the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in the many efforts now making to persuade as many people as possible to bring under cultivation, this season, as much as they can of the land lying waste and unproductive around them. The Cornell experts realize, however, that there is a great deal more to the raising of vegetables than the mere spading up of a vacant lot and the planting of some seeds in it, and that those who think that thus they can supply their tables with garden truck, and incidentally bring down the price of food, are more than likely to find their high hopes disappointed and to get next to nothing as the result of their labors.

Most vacant lots are in a condition, as regards quality and content of soil, about as far as could be imagined from that into which the professional gardener puts his ground before he plants anything in it, and unless the amateur learns what preparatory work he should do—and does it—he will raise no crops worth gathering. His success will depend on the amount of food supplied to his plants, and his task is really just what all farming worthy of the name is—that of turning the raw material contained in fertilizers of one kind or another into an edible form.

The three great necessities of plant life are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and without them, from some source, it cannot go on. The three must be, too, in what the analysts call an "available" form, or they are useless. The intelligent beginner in gardening will inform himself in regard to these things before he goes to work. By sending to Cornell he can get for the asking certain highly instructive little pamphlets and so avoid many a fatal error. Publication No. 58 is one especially good for his purposes, and others to be commended are Nos. 33, 83 and 92.

Having read them, he will be able at least to reject with the scorn they deserve the warnings of the silly folk who will tell him that "commercial fertilizers exhaust the land" and that "they are no good because they have to be put on anew every year." The first statement is simple imbecility, and the second presents as a fault the immediate and complete availability which is the very highest merit a fertilizer can have.

Literacy Tests for Voters.

Whether the State of New York should or should not follow the example of several other States in the Union and limit the suffrage privilege to those of its citizens who can read and write the English language—that is a question which, like so many others, has two sides. Both can be argued intelligently and honestly. Some of the arguments now coming from the opponents of this change in our franchise system are the very reverse of intelligent, however, and, of at least one of them, it can safely be said that it can be called honest only when it is made by the densely ignorant.

This harsh characterization is thoroughly well deserved by the assertion of anybody who says or writes that there are the same reasons for not applying a literacy test to would-be voters that there are for not subjecting would-be immigrants to it. That claim is false. The two cases are not alike, and there is not, between them, the slightest analogy.

The illiterate immigrant may be, and in innumerable instances has been, a valuable addition to our population. His illiteracy does not prevent him from performing efficiently the many useful, and the not few necessary, tasks that naturally are assigned to him—tasks for which previous comers have little liking, and from which the immigrant himself will turn away as soon as he overcomes his always remediable lack of elementary education. Voting is a very different matter. Competence for it can reasonably be based on the acquisition of an amount and quality of information which is practically beyond the reach both of real illiterates and of those whose reading is limited to the foreign-language newspapers.

On the other hand, many an immigrant is illiterate merely from want of opportunity in his old home to learn even his letters. In spite of that fact, he may have a sound mind in a sound body. If so, it is not much, and certainly not too much, to demand of him that, before he votes, he shall learn to read and write the language of the country. He will have more than enough time for doing that before he gets his "second papers," and, if he either can't or won't, his room is much better than his company at the polls.

It's Easy to Buy Explosives.

A significant part, and one suggesting action, of the confession made by MICHAEL HERLIHY, the man convicted of exploding a bomb in the subway, was that in which he told how he and his fellow-conspirators secured the dynamite they used. As soon as they had collected from a sympathetic public—and every contributor was presumably a frequent if not daily traveler on the underground trains—the money they needed for the purchase, they went to a factory where the explosive is made and bought, as the event proved, even more of the dangerous material than the performance of their "job" required.

They were obliged, indeed, to tell a deceptive story as to who they were and for what they wanted the dynamite before they could get it. At any rate they did, but the readiness with which the wholly false tale was received, and the absence on the vendor's part of any attempt whatever to ascertain whether the tale was true or not, is more than an indication that the restrictions now placed around the sale of explosives are either unduly lax or ill enforced.

HERLIHY and his accomplices did not take the trouble, as have not a few men with the same ideas of argument as theirs, to learn enough chemistry to enable them to make bomb materials for themselves. They could buy the finished products of the laboratory rather more easily than a reputable doctor can get the narcotics his practice requires, and of neither the sale nor the purchase was there anywhere a record as elaborate as is demanded under heavy penalty when there are legitimate transactions in morphine or cocaine.

This is obviously a defect in our laws and one highly detrimental to the public safety.

IF GLADSTONE WERE ALIVE.

President Butler Points Out His Stand on a War Like the Present.

Augusta, Ga., March 13, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the delightful volume by Sir Edward Cook entitled "Delane of the Times," I find a quotation from the fourth of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches which so fits the present situation that I cannot forbear calling it to the attention of your readers.

After Mr. Gladstone had retold the whole story of the guarantee to the territorial integrity of Belgium, he went on to glory in the fact that he and his colleagues had "enlisted themselves on the part of the British nation as advocates and as champions of the integrity and independence of Belgium. And if we had gone to war," he added, "we should have gone to war for freedom, we should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by tyrannous and lawless power. That is what I call a good cause, gentlemen. And though I detest war, and there are no epithets too strong, if you could supply me with them, that I will not endeavor to heap upon its head—in such a war as that, while the breath in my body is continued to me, I am ready to engage, I am ready to support it, I am ready to give all the help and aid I can to those who carry this country into it."

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Admiral Fiske's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with regret the statement of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, which appeared in Sunday's TIMES, Page 7. He follows his words "impossible to guess" with uncalled for and undiplomatic criticisms of the United States Navy that will aid and cheer the Kaiser more than the gift of half a dozen of our finest cruisers. His statements regarding the Louisiana and Minnesota are entirely unwarranted from a practical viewpoint, for in the event of war such ships would not be sent out in a haphazard sort of way. The men would be trained, possibly on short notice, but American brains and bravery with up-to-date unexcelled marksmanship would count for victory. The Germans don't advertise their own weaknesses.

Evidently Admiral Fiske did not have in mind the dogged determination to win of a Paul Jones, a Perry, a McDonough, a Farragut, a Porter, a Dewey. We have today as brave and efficient officers and men in our navy as may be found anywhere. As a "Jackie" of civil war times and a participant in a scrap or two, I have unlimited confidence in the fighting qualities of the men of the Northland and Southland, now, thank God, one homeland, and I will wager my "whack of duff" that an American squadron, if stern necessity demanded, could meet a squadron of the same strength of any other nationality on earth, and, ship for ship, gun for gun, man for man, would give any adversary a good licking.

Saying this, I would be willing to assign Bradley A. Fiske, Rear Admiral, retired, to be in supreme command of our squadron to do the job with neatness and dispatch. That would be Fiske the fighter and not Fiske the faultfinder.

JOHN W. VROOMAN.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 12, 1917.

German Continuity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of an effort to validate an early treaty between the United States and Prussia, the opinion expressed by Professor Meinecke, editor of a German historical review and professor in the University of Berlin, is worth noting, as it concerns the relation between Prussia and the German Empire of today. He says:

The German Government has always recognized the validity, in principle, of the neutralisation agreements. Serious doubts have been raised, however, in scientific circles in regard to two points: First, was Germany even outwardly bound by the treaties of 1839? A great number of scholars, including conscientious and impartial neutrals, have expressed doubts on this point. For, in the first place, it was not the German Empire—which has only existed since 1871—not the North German Confederation, which only came into being in 1867, that entered into an obligation in 1839, but Prussia, which was juridically and historically a totally different legal entity.

Is it not a curious psychological phenomenon, this fashion of sometimes declaring a perfect continuity for the German Empire from Charles the Great down, and again counting it a recent creation according to the point discussed?

R. P.

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1917.

Toledo's Real Thoughts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I. R. Sherwood, the one Ohio Congressman who voted against the armed neutrality bill, and Scott Nearing, a professor at the Municipal University, both live in Toledo. Our Socialist group is active, and in local elections has frequently polled more than 25 per cent. of the total vote. Yet, notwithstanding a large German element also, the sentiment of this community (that of the Faculty of the university as well) indorses the policy of the President. We hereabouts have come to feel that this world conflict is the issue between government by "divine" and government by human authority, and was as "irrepressible" as the civil war; that as this country could not then "endure half slave and half free," so in the twentieth century the peaceable processes of society cannot "endure" one half administered by a "divine" and the other half by the human form of government. We do not believe that all government will dissolve in anarchy, and we trust it will not all become "divine." We blush, though, that this heritage of human government has up to now been preserved not by the great apostle of liberty, but by the people of Serbia and Belgium.

H. W. ASHLEY.

Toledo, March 15, 1917.

Clocks and Gardens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of E. L. Rogers's splendid suggestion in THE TIMES that there should be a thorough cultivation of all lands this Spring, would it not be wise to set the clocks ahead one hour, as they are doing in Europe, so that the commuters and many others may have late afternoons to work in the garden?

R. M. P.

Atlantic City, March 16, 1917.

ERIN TO COLUMBIA.

Columbia, the morning is breaking,
The sun rises up from the sea,
The birds in the woodlands awaking
Have joined in our greeting to thee.
A message of love we are sending,
And the Shamrock still sparkling with dew,
To the land where our brothers are blending
The Green with the Red, White and Blue.

O'er the face of the earth we have wandered,
Where the smoke of a battle has blown,
And oft on this fact we have pondered—
We can aid every land but our own.
We care not what fate may befall us
When to liberty's cause we are true,
We'd be proud, if the nation should call us,
To die for the Red, White and Blue.

Ere the Liberty Bell pealed its story
Thy joys and thy sorrows we shared.
The reason in fighting we glory
Is because we are always prepared.
So if enemies dare to assail thee,
And there's work that the Irish can do,
Just call on the flag that won't fail thee—
The Green with the Red, White and Blue.

JAMES W. McGEE.

ART NOTES.

Opening at the National Academy of Design—The New Exhibitions.

With the encouragement of a lively little orchestra and a perfect day, the opening of the ninety-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design yesterday courageously competed with the arrival of Mr. Gerard and the revolution in Russia.

The prize pictures, plainly marked with gold labels, attracted popular attention, always susceptible to obvious laurels. The Altman prize of $1,000 went to Charles H. Davis for his "Call of the West Wind," a landscape with a sky so blue and grass so green and a pattern so definite that a prize-giving committee hardly could overlook it. The second Altman prize of $500 was given to Ben Foster's "Late Summer Moonrise," a prose statement of a natural phenomenon that usually inspires painters at least to attempt a poetic version. The landscape under the moon's feeble rays is in its daylight colors and has been seen candidly without the slightest compromise with sentimentality. The ponderable quality of the earth is insisted upon and the composition of trees and hill has dignity.

Ernest Lawson's "Hills at Innwood" was awarded the Inness Medal, and affirms the artist's predilection for romantic beauty, and his ability to find it in the commonest scenes. The Isaac N. Maynard portrait prize went to Adolphe Borie for a quiet little portrait of a girl in black, and the Saltus Medal went to Charles S. Chapman for a landscape called "In the Deep Woods," an interesting mingling of the impasto treatment carried to its logical extreme by Monticelli, and a realistic vision seldom associated with this molding of the material. The Thomas B. Clarke $300 prize went to Max Bohm for a characteristic group called "Children on the Sands," in which many colors play their separate parts without bothering to fuse into color. Howard E. Smith's capital portrait of Bela L. Pratt, John Folinsbee's well-constructed landscape, "The Canal in Winter," and Sidney E. Dickinson's striking figure subject, "Unrest," took respectively the first, second, and third Hallgarten prizes.

Four cases of miniatures arranged by the jury of the American Society of Miniature Painters are shown in connection with the Academy exhibition, and there is the usual sprinkling of sculpture.

More Japanese Prints.

At the Walpole Galleries is a remarkably distinguished little collection of Japanese prints consigned for sale by Hogitaro Inada, who has done cataloguing for Sotheby's and for the British Museum, and has known how to assemble good impressions and rare subjects. The Toyonobu "Young Woman Dressing the Hair of Her Seated Friend" is a large primitive print in beni-ye, or three colors, and in a fine state of preservation. One of the rarest prints in the collection, although by no means the most beautiful, is the Chinese subject by Utamaro, and there is also a very amusing triptych by that artist appropriate to the Spring season. It represents ten girls cleaning house with so much vigor that the master and mistress of the household are overcome and require assistance in making their escape from the busy familiar scene of brooms and dusters and scrub pails.

Another entertaining subject and remarkably fine print is by Toyokuni, "A Dreaming Princess," in which the lucky dream refers to "A Rat's Wedding," which is pictured within a scroll issuing from the lady's partly open mouth. The handsomest print in the gallery from a purely aesthetic point of view is the giant carp swimming up a waterfall, (symbol of persistence,) by Yeisen. In color and rhythmic line this splendid kakemono is a true masterpiece. The prints may be seen until March 20.

Paintings, Drawings, and Prints by George Bellows.

At the Milch Galleries is a large collection of the work of George Bellows which will be on view there until March 24. Mr. Bellows respects his raw material to the extent of intensifying its rawness. He is aggressively himself, taking nothing from his more sophisticated brethren, contenting himself with broad handling and as little form as possible, and in color achieving often a violent beauty and naïveté. In "Sun-Dried," "Moonlight Ride," "Cattle on the Headland," "In a Rowboat," there is a barbaric charm that almost offsets the literary point of view. Seen in masses, it is not, however, an art that promises more than it already has given, although as a record of one phase of our national character it cannot fail to have a permanent value, whatever its fate as technical performance.

The lithographs are more interesting than the paintings, and the more revolting the subject the more adequately the artist rises to his attack upon it. Thus one of the finest prints is devoted to the portrayal of a condemned prisoner strapped to the electric chair. Another beautiful arrangement of shadowy darks entitled "Coyotes" centres about the interest of the garbage pail. "Between Rounds" shows a prizefighter receiving the very necessary attentions of his men after a devastating round. There are other hymns to ugliness and brutality, and from most of them one gains an impression of the beauty that exists for the artist wherever there is movement of dark and light.

In the lower gallery is a group of marines by Frederick J. Waugh, the smaller subjects having a crispness that evaporates with increase of scale. The most ingratiating is the blue and silver ocean of "The Gulf Stream."

Finger Prints of Everybody.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments on the desirability of every person having their finger prints made and placed on file are very opportune, as we may face within a short time the dangers of war and should be prepared, in case of such a calamity, to identify our citizens who might meet death in such a conflict.

It would be a good idea to have every person's finger prints filed in connection with the recording of citizens necessary for the proper enforcement of compulsory military training. Such a file could not be considered degrading in any sense, and would afford protection to those so recorded from impersonation; from the danger of unidentification in case of accident. It could be used in searching for missing persons and for many other uses, and could also afford the authorities a method of detecting deserters or "slackers."

Finger prints are only a method of identification; they do not show character, habits, or in any way give any information about an individual, but they do identify when compared with a copy of the same person's impressions.

It is unfortunate that such a positive method of identification has been prejudiced against because of its benefit to society in the detection of criminals, and it is about time that some of its benefits should be available to law-abiding citizens.

ALFRED A. HART,
Supervisor Finger Print Bureau, City Magistrates' Courts.

New York, March 15, 1917.

SENATE ADJOURNS; NO TREATY ACTION

Session Ends Suddenly When Ratification of Colombia Compact Is Considered Impossible.

TERMS MAY BE MODIFIED

Knox Proposals Likely to be Incorporated and Measure Pressed at Special Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Without acting on the proposed treaty with Colombia, the Senate at 3 o'clock this afternoon brought its special session to an end. The sudden termination of the session came as a great surprise to most Senators and to the public, who had been led to believe by statements from Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the Administration wanted the treaty pressed to a vote, whether that vote should be in the affirmative or negative. Today's course of events grew out of a conviction that the treaty, as it stood, had no chance of ratification, and further discussion was therefore regarded as useless.

The end of the session was indicated this morning when Mr. Stone made a perfunctory motion to send the treaty back to his committee. This was done, and shortly afterward Mr. Martin of Virginia, the majority leader, and Mr. Warren of Wyoming, a senior Republican, were designated to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate had "ended its labors," unless he wished to communicate further. By the time this committee reached the White House the President had learned of developments in the Senate and he replied, according to the established formula, that he had no further communications to make at this time. Adjournment without day was promptly taken.

The Democratic leaders say that the treaty will be brought before the Senate again at the special session of Congress called for April 16. It is expected that the State Department will try then to present a treaty acceptable to Colombia, but materially modified from its present form. These changes are expected to be in the direction of proposals made by Secretary Knox in the time of President Taft. Senator Knox is now a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The principal material difference in the Knox offer to Colombia lay in the provision that American compensation to Colombia should be justified by the cession to the United States of the so-called Atrato Rives Canal route and certain islands, like New Providence, which might be used as naval bases protecting the Panama Canal Zone and the new right of way. The Atrato route, if developed, would give transit to shipping across the southernmost part of the Isthmus.

The inclusion in the modified treaty of a provision for acquiring the Atrato route and the islands, it is thought, may silence Republican criticisms to the effect that the payment of money to Colombia in conection with the taking over of the Canal Zone is simply a payment of blackmail. It may also modify comments against the softened "apology" in the treaty.

Exactly how far these changes would go toward bringing in Republican support for the treaty at the next session is problematical. The Democrats believe, however, that five Progressive Republicans may be satisfied with these changes and support the treaty as a whole. Mentioned as among these five are Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, and Mr. Norris of Nebraska.

The urgent demand of the Administration as reported to the caucus last week for action, whether favorable or unfavorable, before the Senate ended its sittings, occasioned some surprise at the time, and the sudden withdrawal of the treaty today by Mr. Stone has increased its feeling. A Republican approached Mr. Stone yesterday and suggested that if debate by the friends of the treaty was curtailed an agreement to vote on the treaty tomorrow might be reached. Mr. Stone rejected the proposal saying that full discussion was desired. Mr. Stone then spoke at length on the treaty himself, and some observers got the impression that he wished in this way to offset, by supporting an Administration measure, his recent defection on the Armed Ship bill.

One reason for the bitter Republican opposition to the treaty was what they regarded as the "coarse work" of outsiders lobbying for its ratification. It is understood that several Senators were approached by these men in such a way that the Senators took offense, though reference to these conversations was not made in the debate.

Just before the adjournment the Senate adopted a resolution extending for one year the life of the Lobby Investigating Committee, which has been in existence for three or four years and never has made a report. Chairman Overman of the committee said he had no intention of making any further lobby investigations, and denied that there had been any talk in the secret sessions on the treaty of a lobby working for its ratification. He said that the extension was granted to permit a report to be written.

The session just closed was the first of its kind in many years which was not called upon to confirm a Cabinet nomination. The traditional purpose of calling the Senate together for the brief session, customary after each Presidential inauguration, has been to act on the nomination of Cabinet officials for the new Administration. President Wilson decided, however, that all of the members of his official family could be retained without the formality of renomination.

PREDICT TIE IN THE HOUSE.

War Crisis May Force a Bi-partisan Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The action of the New Hampshire Legislature in failing to provide for an immediate special election, to fill the seat of the late Representative Cyrus Sulloway, Republican, forecasts a deadlock when the House proceeds with its organization on April 16. Assuming that a Democrat will be elected on April 12 in the Fifteenth New York District, to succeed the late Michael F. Conry, it now seems probable the House will be tied as between the two parties. The Republicans confidently claim 217 votes. The Democrats will have no more if the present alignment holds.

The election of a Democratic successor to Mr. Conry will give the Democrats 216 votes, and it is generally accepted that Representative London, Socialist, and Representative Randall, Prohibitionist, will vote with the Democrats. The Republican leaders assert that Representative Fuller, Independent, of Massachusetts; Schall, Progressive, of Minnesota, and Martin, Progressive-Protectionist, of Louisiana, will vote with their party. The Republican strength, exclusive of these

GARDEN OF YELLOW WINS FLOWER PRIZE

Sweepstakes for Best Decorated and Most Artistic Exhibit Goes to Mrs. Boo...

WILD BLOSSOMS ADMIRED

Jungle of Great Ferns, Plants, and Shrubs, a Park Product, Gets Gold Medal.

The little yellow garden surrounded by the white picket fence carried off the sweepstakes prize for the best decorated and most artistically arranged exhibit at the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. The prize, a beautiful silver basket, offered by Mrs. D. Willis Martin, President of the Garden Club of America, went to Mrs. A. M. Booth of Great Neck, L. I.

The garden is at the further end of the exhibition hall at the left. In the centre is a small bed of yellow jonquils, around which runs a little gravel path and back of which is a stone seat. The main body of the little plot is packed solidly with flowering plants, the yellow tone predominating. Many jonquils, yellow azalias, and mauve tulips give a soft note. The flowers grow gradually higher at the back, where are Fall Japanese peach trees with deep red blossoms. Outlining the gravel path is a line of white grape hyacinths and tulips and the grape hyacinths form a line of flowers on the outside of the fence. The judges were Mrs. Franklin Pepper, Mrs. Max McMurray, and Mrs. Henry Marquand.

One of the most interesting features of the show, a new one this year, is the exhibit of wild flowers grown at the New York Botanical Garden. They are the common wild flowers which every one should know, but which many do not. For the show they were taken up last Fall and forced in the hot houses of the garden to be ready and in blossom for the March exhibition. Professional growers said yesterday that having now long since gone into the cultivation of the old-fashioned garden flowers for city use they would undertake the wild ones. Among the wild flowers shown are wood lily, the marsh marigold, the Canada and the Birds Foot violet, the May apple or mandrake, trailing arbutus, bishop's cap, columbine, Virginia cowslip, and jack-in-the-pulpit.

A big jungle of flowering plants, shrubs, and great ferns was the exhibit of the Department of Parks of Manhattan. This carried off a gold medal. It is at the rear of the exhibition floor at the right. Park Commissioner Ward's exhibition will be fully up to date today, St. Patrick's Day, for at the front of the plot which it occupies there is a big cluster of shamrock. There are azalias in this exhibit, hyacinths, foliage plants of many kinds, and a tall coffee tree in fruit.

An interesting exhibit of forced flowering shrubs is that of Bobbink and Atkins near the front of the exhibition hall at the left. Here are the wild laurel in blossom, many lilacs, the old-fashioned snowball bush, the double and single flowered crab apple, regular apple blossoms, and double flowered almond trees, white and pink.

The Acacia multifolium, which took a prize for Mrs. F. A. Constable, at the left, near the front of the show, a tall, half-hardy tree-like shrub, differing from the Acacia pubescens in having hard little round pompom-shaped blossoms, is a native of Belgium. Under ordinary conditions the plants are shipped to this country each Spring.

Palms, foliage plants, ferns, orchids, bulbous plants, roses, plants in flower, and cut flowers of many varieties were up for competition yesterday. This was close, making hard work for the judges. For manihia and foliage plants Mrs. F. A. Constable and W. B. Thompson carried off the bulk of the prizes. Mrs. J. C. Brady's specimen staghorn fern took first honors. J. B. Cobb carried off two firsts for ferns, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, and Mrs. Venderbilt Webb took the others. Payne Whitney carried off three first prizes for tulips in the bulbous plant awards, two for narcissus and one for lily of the valley. James A. Macdonald took three firsts for hyacinths, and the Westbrook Garden two. Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell took a first for two pots of lilies. Mrs. A. M. Booth took first prize offered by Horticultural Society members for the best display of bulbs in flower covering 200 square feet. Howard Gould carried off two firsts among the private growers of sweet peas, and Mrs. J. H. Flagler one. In the commercial growers' classes Sefton Lake, an Elder of Dundee Lake, N. J., won five prizes, and C. A. Zvolanek of Bound Brook took the first for 100 square feet of sweet peas arranged for effect.

For table decorations by private growers, sweet peas being used, tables set for eight, and the exhibitors supplying the accessories, first, second, and third prizes were won, respectively, by Mrs. Charles Bradley, W. B. Thompson, and D. G. Reid.

The attendance at the Tea Garden yesterday equaled that of the opening day, the proceeds for both days amounting to about $1,800. The American Committee for the French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Chairman, shared the garden with the Red Cross. Mrs. Maynard had assisting her Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mrs. F. Gray Griswald. The waitresses, members of the Junior League, all in white, had Miss Gretchen Damrosch at their head, and the Red Cross had Miss Reita Norrie in charge. The waitresses included the Misses Margaret P. Luce, Helen Byrne, Polly Damrosch, Anna Alexander, Violet King, Katharine and Sara Collier, Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Priscilla Bartlett, Margaret La Farge, Sylvia Hyde, Sylvia Holt, Adelaide Sedgwick, Eleanor Green, Sophie Mott, Virginia Mitchell, Lilian Endicott, Louise Munroe, Geraldine Adee, Helen Rives, Madeleine Dahlgren, Annette Davis, Julie Lentilhon, Marion Tiffany, Frances Field, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Katherine Lamont, Naomi Townsend, Gladys Fries, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., Mrs. Shepherd Krech, Mrs. Flake Manning, Mrs. Reginald B. Rives, and Mrs. Albert Hickman.

The flower girls, headed by Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., and wearing smocks of different colors over white skirts, topped by gay straw garden hats, included Mrs. Shepherd Krech, Mrs. Albert Hickman, and the Misses Leila Burden, Margaret Kahn, Ethel Potter, and Helen Krech.

Today the National Relief Committee of the Colonial Dames of New York, together with the American Red Cross, will be in charge and benefit by the receipts.

AN INNESS BRINGS $2,550.

Top Price for "The Farmhouse" at Owners' Sale—75 Paintings $18,185

"The Farmhouse," by George Inness, previously sold in the W. T. Evans collection in 1913, brought the highest price at the sale of paintings of different owners at the American Art Galleries last evening, going to George H. Ainsley for $2,550. The picture was originally purchased from Mr. Ainsley.

Other paintings in the sale bringing four figures were: "Logging: Early Morning," by Louis Paul Dessar, which went to Henry Schultheis for $1,200. The picture showed a team of four oxen emerging from the woods, drawing a pair of wheels to which two big tree trunks had been attached. A hillside in Connecticut, showing a few trees, "Spring Pastures," by Henry W. Ranger, went to V. Hatch for $1,050. Another Ranger, "The Swamp Pool," bordered by blue-gray boulders with a cluster of trees on the edge of a wood on one side and the gray lights of a showery day, went to A. A. Black for $1,200. "Willows," by Ranger, went to Seaman, agent, for $2,000.

Other pictures with the artists, buyers, and prices are as follows:

October. J. Francis Murphy; V. Hatch...	$330
An October Landscape, Wyant; F. F. Rothschild	380
In the Catskills, Wyant; G. H. Ainsley.	310
Mount Tohivea, John La Farge; William Macbeth	475
Little Miss Mufflit, Louise Cox; Hugh Murray	310
A Nocturne, Ranger; V. Hatch	235
Along the Canal, Frits Thaulow; N. E. Newman	300
Sky, Dunes, and Sea, Ranger; V. Hatch..	520
The Spring Hole, Haley's Woods, Ranger; V. Hatch	925

The total for the seventy-five paintings was $18,185.

SEND OUR THANKS TO JAPAN

State Department Pleased by Respect Shown to Guthrie's Memory.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chargé Wheeler, at Tokio, was instructed by the State Department today to express to the Japanese Government the gratitude of the United States for the many marks of respect shown the memory of the late Ambassador Guthrie and to formally accept the offer of a warship to bring the body of the Ambassador home. The message said:

"You may say to the Japanese Government that the Government and people of the United States are deeply touched by the many thoughtful and attentive marks of respect which have been shown to the memory of Mr. Guthrie and the many acts of kindness which have been extended to the bereaved wife. Mr. Guthrie's death is a loss to both countries, for his services as Ambassador were exceptional in promoting closer friendship between them.

"The additional courtesy shown by the Imperial Government in placing at the disposal of this Government a warship to convey the remains of Mr. Guthrie to his native land is gratefully accepted. The American Government willingly gives the assurances asked that the Japanese warship to be dispatched will be exempt from the strict application of the rules of neutrality in so far as such exemption is necessary for the successful discharge of this sad mission."

MISS LIEBERT BETROTHED.

French Consul General's Daughter to Wed Cedric C. Boyd.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Liébert, the younger daughter of Gaston Liébert, Consul General for France in New York, and Cedric C. Boyd, a young Englishman, the son, by her first marriage, of Lady Burdett, wife of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. The Burdetts live in London and at Foremark Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. Boyd was educated at Eton, is a member of the Isthmian Club, and is a skilled polo player. Until lately he was stationed at Hongkong and it was there two years ago that he met Miss Liébert. He will arrive in New York early in May, the wedding will take place a few days later, and the young couple purpose sailing for Shanghai, China, where he is to be stationed, later in the month.

Miss Liébert's father is a Knight of the French Legion of Honor, and was a naval officer before entering the diplomatic and consular service. Her great grandmother, Comtesse de Pitray, was a General under the Revolution and the First Empire and was the Military Governor of Magdeburg and Stettin in 1807-1810, when they were occupied by the French armies, under Napoleon.

MISS N. H. BISHOP TO WED.

Junior League Member Is Engaged to Charles Choate.

James Cunningham Bishop of Torresdale, Penn., has announced the engagement of his third daughter, Miss Nathalie Holmes Bishop, to Charles Choate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Choate of Boston.

Miss Bishop was graduated last June from Westover School, Middlebury, Conn., where she was a classmate of Mr. Choate's sister, Miss Betty Choate. She is a member of the Junior League and a granddaughter of the late Heber R. Bishop, whose collection of jade and porcelains was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Her father was formerly a banker of this city, but is now in business in Philadelphia. Her aunts are Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. J. Low Harriman, and Mrs. Moses Taylor of New York.

Mr. Choate is a grandnephew of Joseph H. Choate and served with his regiment last Summer at the border. He will graduate from the Harvard Law School in June.

Quinn-Bradley Wedding Today.

Miss Emily Bradley, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Bradley of Newport, R. I., and Edmond T. Quinn of this city will be married at noon today at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. William I. Ward is to officiate. Mr. Quinn is a painter and sculptor. He won the competition for the best model for the Edwin Booth memorial several years ago. The couple will reside in this city.

Tourists for Cuba and West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havana and Colon on the Metapan are:

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Adams, M. L. Bradt, O. M. Chittenden, L. B. Clarkson, Miss Marion C. Cross, E. L. Farr, Miss Margaret Farr, H. S. Holt, P. E. Kinnell, P. L. Lambert, F. M. McDonald, Mrs. A. E. Miller, H. L. Moore, Miss Mary Richards, Lloyd Robey, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Seaton, C. E. Williams, W. M. Wraith, and G. R. Horn.

HAVANA, (Havana) — F. C. Clay, Miss Martina Cardinal, Miss Lucille Cardinal, C. E. Combs, E. S. Entwistle, the Rev. C. Driscoll, Mrs. C. B. Stevens, H. Barnett, and Mrs. Georgia Walker.

BRAZOS, (Porto Rico)—M. Roye, J. W. Acton, E. C. Carpenter, L. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Smith, W. H. Morton, Thomas Hughes, J. A. Farrell, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Margins, J. E. Burns, W. R. Claflin, W. A. Gracey, J. H. de Lancy, and Robert J. Boyd.

Master Works

by

Puvis de Chavannes *Winslow Homer*

Claude Monet *George Inness*

On Exhibition at

SCOTT & FOWLES

590 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th and 48th Streets

FRENZIED FAKIRS HOLD THEIR REVEL

Artists and Society Folk in Bewildering Costumes Dance at the Hotel Biltmore.

2,400 IN MERRY THRONG

Orange and Black the Color Scheme of Poster Decorations Reflecting Japanese Life.

Well known artists abandoned their brushes and with prominent society folk donned fantastic costumes and frolicked at the Frenzied Fakirs' twenty-eighth annual ball at the Biltmore last night. All of the tickets were sold three days ago. More than 2,400 persons were admitted, and those who gave no cognizance to the warnings to get tickets early or thought they could get by without fancy costumes were disappointed, for they were turned from the doors.

This gifted group gave their imaginations and talents full scope, for the costumes were quite bewildering. No particular period was adhered to. Of course, there were many Egyptian women and famous characters, but pierrettes, pierrots, cardinals, and monks and such impromptu costumes have always been so frowned upon by the committee that no one dared appear in any but the most original design. Our leading cartoonists have turned to costume designing as a favorite pastime with uncommon success.

The decorations were the last word in art—it was explained that it was Poster Art. Mindful of the variety of costumes, the committee selected orange and black for the color scheme and drew upon Japan for inspiration. The walls were lined with distinct orange and black stripes, and this served as a background for many Japanese lanterns and bamboo fixtures. The orchestras were concealed in ingenious gardens of bay trees.

No additional entertainment was provided, and the only features of the affair were the programs—or in fact they were souvenirs. They contained contributions of the different Fakirs including Briggs, Willie Hill, Herb Roth, Wildhack, Goldberg, C. B. Falls, and A. McKennan, who did the cover, and a history of the organization. If they told true, they came into being a quarter of a century ago by burlesquing their elders. The exhibitions that followed provided students with scholarships, but these exhibitions have now given place to the annual ball.

The committee in charge of the arrangements included A. Frederick Bradley, Cy Watrus, and Donald Dickerman.

MOVE GERMAN RAIDERS AT PHILADELPHIA YARD

Kronprinz Wilhelm and Eitel Friedrich at New Anchorages with Guard of Marines Near.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Acting under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant at the League Island Navy Yard today ordered the interned German raiders, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, to be swung from their old moorings, in the back channel, to new anchorages about 200 yards further east. Four tugs convoyed the steamers, and they had a hard time pulling both vessels out of the mud into which they had settled since they have laid off the navy yard.

The present moorings of the interned raiders are about 150 yards from the wharves at the foot of Broad Street, and their new positions will each have their bows instead of the stern pointed toward the city. A guard of marines, too, has been established near the vessels, about 100 yards from the new wire stockade which has been constructed at the navy yard.

CHURCHES IN LOYALTY PLAN

Will Seek Pledges to Support President at Services Tomorrow.

The churches in all five boroughs of this city will take up tomorrow the campaign to obtain signers to the declaration of loyalty to the President which the Mayor's Committee on National Defense has started. In many of the churches copies of the declaration will be passed out for signatures, and in several of them sermons on the loyalty campaign will be preached.

Through the police and other agencies about twenty copies of the declaration, with twenty blank spaces for signatures, will be given out today to practically every church and synagogue. Some of the churches have taken the initiative, and their clergymen have already obtained the declaration blanks at the committee's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street.

About 160,000 blank declarations were distributed yesterday to pupils in the public schools throughout the city. High school pupils, and pupils in the higher grades of the elementary schools, will try to get signatures among their friends and relatives.

The response to the committee's request for automobiles has been generous, and today a flying squadron of about twenty automobiles will be started out to assist to distributing blanks and gathering in signed declarations.

The men who are taking charge of the campaign in the different boroughs met yesterday at India House in Hanover Square. It was reported that signatures were being obtained in Brooklyn at the rate of 50,000 a day. Barnard College reported that 2,900 signatures had been obtained there, and more than 500 signed at Teachers College of Columbia University.

SUSPECTS NEAR RADIO PLANT.

Two Strangers Who Listened at Highland Light, Mass., Sought.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., March 16.—Two unidentified men strolling on the beach today near the radio station and marine observatory were being sought tonight by a detail of the marine corps on guard duty here.

The men were encountered by one of the coast guard patrol. As all strangers found approaching the radio plant by the observatory are carefully watched, the patrol asked the men their business.

"The doctor ordered us to walk for our health," the men replied, and turning on their heels they disappeared.

When the incident was reported to the Corporal of the marine guard he at once instituted a search for the strangers, but all trace of them had been lost. From the observatory, shipping coming into Massachusetts Bay or approaching the coast from Europe is first picked up and reported.

PLOTTER IN ARMY SUSPECTED.

Possible German Spy Disappears from Post at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 16.—A noncommissioned officer of the United States Quartermaster Corps disappeared from here March 7, and Secret Service agents today are making an investigation of any possible connection he may have with the German Government.

Although enlisted under an American name, he was said to have had the appearance of a German and spoke English with a German accent. His uniform was left behind, but every letter, paper, and document in his possession was destroyed. Officers say they believe he fled to Mexico.

The investigation of the case of Alexander Fruchters, a non-commissioned officer of the Seventeenth United States Cavalry, was continued today, while he was held in the Fort Bliss guardhouse. Additional papers and documents in code were said to have been found among his effects.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S DEATH.

Hurt Mortally on His Return from Errand of Mercy.

Letters received from England this week give the following account of the tragic accident which resulted in the death of Robert P. Porter. It appears that the wife of Mr. Porter's gardener, herself a faithful employe at his country home in Norfolk, was stricken with appendicitis. An immediate operation was deemed imperative, and Mr. Porter took her to a hospital in Norwich, the nearest large city. On the way back a slight mishap to the motor caused Mr. Porter and his chauffeur to alight from the car.

It was dark, and Mr. Porter stood in the rear of his car in the shadow, and it is thought possible that he obscured the tail light of his machine. While he was standing there a military car, driving at great speed and containing two officers, ran into the standing car, crushing Mr. Porter very severely.

At first his injuries were not believed to be of a necessarily fatal character, but later a spinal injury manifested itself, causing complete paralysis of both arms. Mr. Porter retained consciousness and showed remarkable courage until his death some forty-eight hours after the accident. He was buried on Saturday, March 3, in the churchyard at Marham, close to the home of his ancestors and where for over two hundred years they had found a last resting-place.

With Mr. Porter at the time of his death were his daughter, Miss May W. Porter, who now is doing research work at the University of Oxford, and his son, Russell H. Porter, who is representing in London the Admiralty law firm of Harrington, Bigham & Englar of New York. Mrs. Porter, who recently came here to settle some business affairs, will return as soon as conditions at sea will permit.

JOHN M. STUDEBAKER DIES.

One of Founders of Largest Vehicle Works in the World Expires at 83.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 16.—John Mohler Studebaker, Honorary President of the Studebaker Corporation and the last of the five brothers who founded the largest vehicle works in the world, died tonight after an illness of several weeks. He was born on Oct. 10, 1833, at Gettysburg, Penn., where his father had been one of the first settlers. His education was limited and at 17 he gave up schooling to do farm work and help his father. The family had moved to Ashland, Ohio, when he was 2 years old and it moved again to South Bend in 1851.

It was a hard life for the boy and his brothers, for they all lived in a log cabin and every one had to take a hand in helping the family income and in doing the work. In 1853 Mr. Studebaker went to California with a party organized in South Bend.

He had already done work for a wagon maker, and when the party disbanded at Hangtown, Cal., he went to work making wheelbarrows. He returned to South Bend in 1858 and bought his brother Henry's interest in the firm of Studebaker Brothers, which he and his brother Clem then conducted as C. and J. M. Studebaker. Later two other brothers came into the firm, and together they built up the enormous business of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company.

On Jan. 2, 1860, Mr. Studebaker married Mary J. Stull, the daughter of a farmer living near South Bend, Ind. From this union there were born three daughters and John M. Studebaker, Jr.

LUIS TERRAZAS, JR., DEAD.

Wealthy, Mexican, Imprisoned by Villa, Succumbs at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Luis Terrazas, Jr., member of a family said at one time to have been one of the richest in Mexico, dropped dead today in a store near his home here, where he had resided since his escape from the Chihuahua City Penitentiary and his flight to the United States through El Paso. He was 56 years old.

Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Terrazas escaped from Mexico on Jan. 8, 1916, after two years in the penitentiary at Chihuahua. His father was the world's greatest herdsman, and the family was immensely wealthy. He was subjected to a series of tortures by his captors, having been threatened five times with execution. He finally procured through a friend money enough to bribe his jailer and escape to the hills.

EULOGIZES WM. F. SHEEHAN.

Mgr. Lavelle Speaks at Cathedral Services for Ex-Lieut. Governor.

The funeral of former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, and in the crowd that filled the pews were many men prominent in politics and in the law. Solemn requiem mass was sung by Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, assisted by the Rev. James E. Condon and the Rev. John J. Mitty. The Rev. John J. Byrne was master of ceremonies.

In the sanctuary were Cardinal Farley, the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, Father McGean, Mgr. Dunne, the Rev. John Burke, the Rev. S. J. Wynne, the Rev. B. F. McQuade, the Rev. W. B. Martin, and Mgr. Carroll. The coffin, a solid bronze receptacle, was met at the entrance to the cathedral by Mgr. Lavelle and blessed. The thirty-three honorary pallbearers followed the body as it was borne down the centre aisle.

Cardinal Farley pronounced the absolution, and Mgr. Lavelle delivered the eulogy. He said that Mr. Sheehan was a self-made man, and he emphasized his public career which began when he was 25 years old. The Monsignor spoke of criticism that had been directed against Mr. Sheehan. Much of it was irresponsible, and much of it was of the kind that is always directed at men who are prominent in political life.

As the body was being carried from the cathedral the cathedral quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light." The body was taken to Buffalo, where a public funeral will be held in Old St. Joseph's Church there. Interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery, Buffalo.

PATTEN IS CONFIRMED.

Senate Ends Long Controversy Over Postmastership Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The long controversy over the New York Postmastership ended today when the Senate, shortly before finally adjourning its special session, confirmed the nomination of Thomas G. Patten to be Postmaster. The nomination was sent to the Senate at the last session. There was no opposition to it, but its confirmation was delayed by the fight over the promotion of Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

Nearly a year ago the post was offered to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, but he declined it. The President nominated him, however; but Mr. Wagner was so emphatic in his refusal that the Senate never acted on the nomination. Prior to that the President, at the solicitation of Postmaster General Burleson and Senator James A. O'Gorman, had decided to nominate Joseph Johnston, former Fire Commissioner of New York City. This became known before the nomination was made and caused such a strong protest that the President did not name Mr. Johnston.

FOR WATERSHED POLICE.

Whitman Signs Measure Which Will Release Militia Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—The bill introduced by Senator Lockwood of Brooklyn, which will give Mayor Mitchel power to authorize the creation of an emergency police force to guard the Croton and Ashokan watersheds, received the approval of Governor Whitman and became a law today.

The new force will relieve the National Guard contingents at present patrolling the water supply property of New York in counties not within the city.

F. W. ROEBLING DIES IN HIS TRENTON HOME

Son of Builder of the Brooklyn Bridge Was Widely Known in the Wire Rope Industry.

TREASURER OF ROEBLING CO.

He Spent His Life in the Business in Which His Father Was the American Pioneer.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Ferdinand W. Roebling, treasurer and general manager of the John A. Roebling Sons' Company, builders of the Brooklyn Bridge and other great structures, and widely known in the wire rope industry, died this afternoon at his home, 222 West State Street, this city. He had been ill for a month. Mr. Roebling was born in Saxonburg, Penn., Feb. 27, 1842, and was a son of John A. Roebling, the pioneer wire rope manufacturer in this country. He received his education in the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. He specialized in chemistry.

John A. Roebling began the manufacture of wire rope at Saxonburg in 1840, and he transferred his plant to Trenton in 1848. The wire rope industry was new then, for though wires for haulage purposes had been made in Germany in 1820, stranded wire rope was not made until 1834, and Mr. Roebling, Sr., was the first to manufacture it here. Ferdinand Roebling spent several years of his childhood in the home built by his father at the side of the manufacturing plant, but in 1857 the family moved and their home became the office of the company.

Mr. Roebling was an officer in the Wirebottom Company, President of the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company; Vice President of the Syracuse, Rochester & Eastern Railway Company; a Director in the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton; Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, the Otis Elevator Company, Mercer Automobile Company, Trenton Street Railway Company, the Interstate Railway Company, Trenton Brass and Machine Company, and the Standard Fire Insurance Company. He belonged to the Union League and Engineers' Club.

He is survived by four children, Karl G. Roebling, F. W. Roebling, Jr., Mrs. F. V. C. Perrine, and Mrs. William T. White, all of Trenton. Three brothers, Charles G. Roebling, President of the Roebling Company; Colonel Washington A. Roebling of Trenton, and Edward Roebling of New York, also survive him.

Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, U. S. N., retired, died here last night. He was born at Riverside, La., Feb. 13, 1852, entered Annapolis as a midshipman from the Eighth New York Congressional District in 1868, and was graduated in 1872. He served in the Spanish war as a Lieutenant on the Alert and the Brutus, and was promoted to be Captain in 1907. In 1907 he was made commander of the armored cruiser California. He was promoted to be Rear Admiral in 1910.

Paymaster J. R. Carmody, U. S. N.

Paymaster John R. Carmody, U. S. N., retired, died last night at his residence in Pelham, N. Y. He was born in Mohawk, N. Y., on June 9, 1843, and was appointed to the navy from this State on Aug. 2, 1864, and was retired on April 9, 1889.

Eli H. Hotchkiss Dies on His Yacht.

Eli Hubbell Hotchkiss of New York who was cruising on his yacht, the Eli H., in Southern waters, died suddenly yesterday on board, near Miami, Fla. He was formerly of Norwalk, Conn., and he had a Winter home at Daytona, Fla.

Phi Delta Sigma Fraternity Dance.

The third annual dance of Tau Chapter, Phi Delta Sigma Fraternity, was held last night at the Hotel Ansonia. The patronesses who attended were Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Mrs. Thomas B. MacAdam, Mrs. William B. Merrall, Mrs. Frederick Farnsworth, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Albert M. Hollstein, and Mrs. Rogelio Giquel.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CHARLES FREDERICK HIBBARD, a sister of Mrs. S. de Lancey Townsend of 424 West End Avenue, died yesterday in Milwaukee.

EDWARD GILBERT DICKSON, a retired clothier of Brooklyn, died on Thursday in Greenwich, Conn. He was 75 years old and left a widow and daughter.

WALTER BLISS, 60 years old, head of the American Publishing Company, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, following an operation. He is survived by his wife and son.

RALPH E. FOX, editor and publisher of The Music Trade Indicator, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home in Chicago. He was active in the Good Advertising movement, and had only recently, at the death of his father, O. L. Fox, succeeded to the management of the paper.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE HAGER RITZER, the heaviest woman in Brooklyn, who weighed nearly 500 pounds, died on Thursday at her home, 91 Diamond Street, Greenpoint, aged 53 years. She is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE WALKER HANLON, prominent in the work of the women's societies of the Church of St. Francis Xavier and Mother Superior of the Third Order of St. Francis, died on Tuesday after an operation in St. Mary's Hospital. She was the widow of James C. Hanlon and is survived by four sons and three daughters. Her home was at 5,611 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY ROEBER, auditor for the Corn Products Refining Company and a member of Mercantile Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M., and Socrates Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., is dead at his home, 32 Hart Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Miss ISABELLA CORTELYOU, a member of an old New York family and one of the oldest members of the Puritan Congregational Church, died yesterday in the Congregational Home for the Aged, 125 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 96 years. She was born in this city and was a daughter of the late Jacques and Sarah Hutchinson Cortelyou.

Miss FRANCES P. BROWN, 58 years old, a resident of Huntington, L. I., for nearly half a century, died there on Thursday from a stroke of paralysis. For many years she conducted a millinery establishment in Huntington.

JUSTIN EDWARD ROCKWOOD, a retired provision merchant of Brooklyn, died at his home, 291 Eastern Parkway, on Thursday in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Rockwood had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1866 and is survived by five sons and three daughters.

Mrs. SOPHIA P. BOLLENBACH, widow of John Bollenbach, a business man of Flatbush, and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 286 Maple Street, Flatbush, aged 98 years.

CHARLES J. PLUNKETT, a lawyer with the Fidelity Casualty Company in Manhattan, died from heard disease on Thursday at his residence, 280 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-third year. He left a widow and a daughter.

ALEXANDER QUINN, 59 years old, at one time prominent in Republican politics in the First Ward in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 724 Fifty-third Street, South Brooklyn.

GEORGE B. LAW, well known as a tenor singer in church choirs, is dead at his home, 147 Powers Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and a member of Court Hawthorne, No. 30, F. and A. M.

ERWIN DE REMER, a real estate operator, died on Thursday at Washington, N. J. He was 47 years old.

Mrs. EDWARD B. RENWICK died on Thursday in Milburn, N. J. She was a daughter of the late General William N. Grier and had lived in New Jersey for forty years.

MICHAEL REDDINGTON, for fifteen years an employe of the Highway Bureau of Queens, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday.

Dr. GEORGE J. HELMER, osteopath, 51 years old, died on Thursday at his home in Upper Nyack, N. Y.

ADOLPH JELLINGHAUS, head of the woolen importing house of Dommerich & Co., died on Wednesday of pneumonia at his home, 1,161 Park Avenue. He was 68 years old.

FERDINAND RAUSCH, a department head in the Furst Department Store, died at his home in Newark. He was 57 years old.

Dr. A. W. SULLY, who practiced medicine here for twenty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 135 West 125th Street. He was 49 years old.

ENOCH L. MURPHY, for thirty-eight years connected with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, died at his home in Mount Vernon on Wednesday. He was 59 years old.

HARRIET CRAWFORD RATHBONE, wife of John Rathbone of Orange, N. J., died yesterday. She was 69 years old.

IRVING H. WAGGONER of the New York Stock Exchange, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, on March 2. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1849.

JULES TURCAS, PAINTER, DIES

Landscape Artist Who Was a Member of Lyme Colony.

Jules Turcas, 63 years old, landscape artist, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street. His father was for many years a planter in Cuba, and was lost at sea with his wife and daughter on the Ville de Havre, which was wrecked in November, 1873. Mr. Turcas was a member of the Lyme colony of artists in Connecticut, where he had a Summer home, and some of his best work was done there, especially in delineating the rocky features of the Connecticut landscape. His pictures for many years had been exhibited in this city at the National Academy of Design, and in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Turcas married about thirty years ago Ella Dallett, a daughter of John Dallett of the old shipping firm of Bolton, Bliss & Dallett.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SOKOLOW—TURKELTAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Turkeltaub of 1,211 Madison Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Harry J. Sokolow of Brooklyn. Reception at the Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, March 18, 1917, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Died.

ASHHEIM.—On March 15, Edward Ashheim, beloved husband of Theresa Ashheim and devoted father of Minnie Anhalt. Funeral services from his late residence, 7 West 122d St., Sunday at 2 P. M. Joshua Lodge, I. O. F. S. L., Cornucopia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Ladies Star Lodge are cordially invited.

BAIRD.—Suddenly, at South Orange, N. J., March 15, 1917, William Raymond, son of the late William J. and Mary Emma Cornish Baird, in his 50th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 144 Ralston Av., Saturday, March 17, at 1 o'clock.

BASKOWITZ.—Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M.—Brethren: With the deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved Past Master R. W. Bro. George W. Baskowitz. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 West 86th St., on Monday, March 19, 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. BRICK, Master.

MORTON M. SAMUELS, Secretary.

BERRET.—On March 6, 1917, at her late residence, 346 West Freeman St., Norfolk, Va., Mary Elizabeth O'Donnell, daughter of the late Joseph and Nancy Abercrombie Berret. Interment was in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

BOJESEN.—On Thursday, March 15, 1917, Johanna, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 371 East 165th St., tonight (Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BOSKOWITZ.—At Sarasota, Fla., on March 15, 1917, Dr. George W. Boskowitz, in the 66th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRODRICK.—At Lakewood, N. J., March 16, 1917, Jane Brodrick in her 92d year. Funeral services from her late residence, Sunday, March 18, at 3 P. M. Interment Andover, N. J.

BUCH.—On March 15, at his residence, 206 West 95th St., Samuel Ellsworth Buch, son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Buch. Requiem mass at the Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Relatives, friends, and members of the Holy Name Society, Holy Name Branch, are respectfully requested to attend. Body may be seen Sunday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On March 15, at Millburn, N. J., of pneumonia, Anna Grier, wife of George W. Campbell and daughter of the late General William N. Grier, U. S. A. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Saturday, March 17, at 4 o'clock, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:51 P. M.

CARMODY.—On Saturday, March 17, at Pelham, N. Y., John R. Carmody, Pay Inspector U. S. Navy, retired, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—March 16, Lemuel Shepherd, in his 77th year. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—At New Canaan, Conn., March 16, 1917, Miss Caroline M. Comstock, daughter of the late Seymour and Matilda Comstock. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Henry B. Rogers, New Canaan, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONDULT.—At Redlands, Cal., March 15, 1917, in the 79th year of her age, Elizabeth Wentworth Condult. Funeral from her late residence. Interment at convenience of the family.

DALTON.—On Thursday, March 15, at 181 Beacon St., Boston, Florence Chapman Dalton, wife of the late Henry R. Dalton and daughter of the late Lucinda Dwight and Jonathan Chapman. Funeral 12 o'clock Saturday, March 17, at the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Mass.

DICKSON.—Thursday, March 15, 1917, Edward Gilbert Dickson, husband of Mae Livingston. Services private Saturday, March 17, 1917, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Quackenbush, Greenwich, Conn.

DIETZ.—Tuesday, March 15, 1917, Lucy M. Dietz, (nee Reimers,) beloved wife of Charles J. Dietz, in her 29th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 5 St. Nicholas Terrace, (127th St.,) Saturday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, (on Sunday.)

DORRIAN.—At Summit, N. J., on March 14, 1917, Joseph A., husband of Minnie C. Dorrian, aged 44 years. Solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Michael's

COURT HOUSE BOMB KILLS 2 IN BOSTON

Janitor and Supposed Carrier of Explosive Die in Suffolk County Building.

TRIBUNAL IN SESSION NEAR

Attack on a Judge Supposed to be the Motive—Heavy Guard Over State House.

BOSTON, March 16.—A bomb which exploded in the Suffolk County Courthouse in Pemberton Square at 3:55 o'clock this afternoon killed two men and injured Daniel Ryan, a court officer. One of the dead was Louis A. Zelinger, a janitor employed in the building. The other, unidentified up to a late hour tonight, was believed by the police to have been the bearer of the explosive.

The object of the attack is uncertain, but the fact that Judge William A. Loring's session of the Supreme Judicial Court was only twenty-five feet removed from the anteroom in which the explosion occurred indicated to the authorities that this may have been the mark for which the bomb was intended. It is thought the explosion was premature and that the bomb was dropped when being carried to the door which opened into the Supreme Court corridor.

Except the shattering of windows, no damage was done in Judge Loring's court, which was in session. The anteroom where the explosion occurred and the lavatory adjoining were the only parts of the structure to suffer materially. There was great excitement throughout the structure, where many courts were sitting, but order was restored quickly. Girl stenographers fainted, a jury which was locked up for deliberation in a room over the explosion clamored for release, and a court officer collapsed.

Building Thoroughly Searched.

As a precaution against any outbreak of violence strong guards were placed over both the Court House and the State House near by. Every man in the day detail of the Engineer's Department was ordered to remain on duty throughout the night. A minute examination of the great building from sub-barement to roof was made, and the coal supply was shoveled over carefully, although for some time each load has been subjected to examination on delivery.

The unidentified dead man apparently was a foreigner, probably of Southern European origin, Associate Medical Examiner W. H. Watters announced tonight. The clothing contained nothing which would assist in identifying him. So far as any official statement was concerned, the composition of the bomb was uncertain. Walter L. Wedger, the chemist attached to the State police force, said his investigations had led to no conclusion, and an analysis would not be made until tomorrow morning.

It was learned, however, that the explosive was probably nitro-glycerine, contained in an iron vessel, and possibly loaded with snrapnel or something similar. A bomb of this nature caused to cause an explosion at the Harbor Police Station in the North End recently, and police tonight were endeavoring to learn whether there was any relation between the two incidents.

Working on the theory that the man with the bomb had a grievance against the courts, State and city police joined themselves in checking up the whereabouts of several persons said to have voiced complaints recently against law officers. One man was apprehended in this connection, but the police said they placed no special significance in his detention.

After the explosion, when Sheriff John Quinn ordered the doors of the Court House closed to determine the identity of every person within its walls, two men were taken into custody temporarily because they could not account for themselves satisfactorily, but they were released.

Explosion's Force Downward.

It was pointed out by Associate Medical Examiner Watters that the bomb apparently went off between Zelinger, who was in the lavatory, and the unidentified man, who was in the anteroom with an open door between them. The force of the explosion was downward, but it hurled the two men to the opposite sides of the building. The walls of the corridor and of the anteroom were punctured with fragments of metal. Ryan, who had just left the room, was knocked down and injured so seriously as to require hospital treatment.

The usual crop of rumors accompanying such a sensational attempt at violence were run down by the police. A sweeper said he saw a man and a boy go into the anteroom just before the explosion, but they could not be accounted for. There was another report that a "black hand" threat in the Italian language was written on the wall, but a court interpreter said it was only by a liberal stretch of the possible intent of the words that a threat might be construed.

Stories of threats made recently to District Attorney Joseph C. Pelkitler and to Justices of various courts were heard, but they failed of confirmation, as did a suggestion that recent convictions of a so-called "arson trust" members might have prompted a bomb plot.

Some officials thought the case before Judge Loring might offer a clue, but the Justice said it was merely a question of the removal of a conservator for the estate of an aged market gardener, and could offer no excuse, in his opinion, for such violence as had been attempted. Late tonight county attorneys, after a conference, decided to defer issuing a formal statement pending the outcome of further investigations.

State House Under Guard.

The State House tonight was placed under heavy guard immediately after word had been received of the explosion at the Court House. Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick instructed Chief John H. Plunkett of the district police to summon to Boston at once every available member of his force, and the Boston police were asked to detail patrolmen for guard duty.

The corridors were patrolled and the guards had orders to stop and interrogate every person unknown to them personally, and to take into custody every person who was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself and of his reasons for being in the building.

MEDALS FOR SAFETY WORK.

Anthony N. Brady Prize Goes to Connecticut Electric Railway.

Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, 14 West Twenty-fourth Street, announced yesterday the winners of four of the five gold medals awarded annually to firms or corporations that have done most to forward industrial safety. The E. H. Harriman memorial medal, which are given to the railroad that has the best year's record, will be awarded later.

The Anthony N. Brady medal for the American electric railway which has done most to conserve the health and safety of its employes and patrons, was assigned to the Connecticut Electric Railway of New Haven. This company operates its road through more than a dozen cities, including Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Hartford, where traffic has been complicated by the influx of munition workers.

For a device which will greatly reduce the chances of coaches telescoping, the Scientific American medal was received by the Pullman Company. The Louis Livingston Seaman medal for progress in the promotion of hygience and mitigation of occupational diseases, goes to the Julius King Optical Company of this city. The Travelers Insurance Company's medal for protecting the lives of workers is bestowed upon the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis.

ATTACKS BUS FRANCHISES.

City to Test Right of Fifth Avenue Company to Extension.

The right of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to operate some of its extensions in the city was discussed yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The Franchise Committee of the board reported that it had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that the company was never legally authorized to operate these extensions, although they had been approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The question will probably be taken to the courts, as the board adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take legal mesures to test the validity of the franchises in question in the event that the company fails to ask for new ones by March 31. Counsel for the company refused to concede that the franchises, which were granted seventeen years ago, were invalid.

If the Corporation Counsel's opinion is upheld by the courts, the only route upon which the company will have a legal right to operate is Fifth Avenue, from Eighty-ninth Street south, and West Broadway to Bleecker Street. The routes for which the franchises are said to be invalid are those now operated upon Thirty-second Street, Fifty-seventh Street, Broadway, Seventy-second Street, Riverside Drive, 135th Street, Fifth Avenue north of Eighty-ninth Street, 110th Street, Manhattan Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue, 145th Street, and Seventh Avenue. The Corporation Counsel rendered a similar opinion several years ago, but the company has gone on operating its extensions.

STUDENTS UPHOLD STOWELL.

Columbia Spectator Opposes Inquiry Into Faculty's Teachings.

Professor Ellery C. Stowell's statement that the recent edict of the Trustees of Columbia University calling for an investigation of the teachings of the Faculty is "Prussianistic in its aims and methods" is upheld in an editorial in the Columbia Spectator yesterday. Professor Stowell's declaration expresses the attitude of the majority of both the Faculty members and the students, the editorial states, and adds:

"In the first place the Faculty as a whole is against the proposition, and looks upon it as an infringement of a right which has come to be considered inviolable. As one member stated it recently, 'We professors like to fool ourselves into believing that we have a small amount of free thought and free speech here at Columbia, but the new action will deprive us of this freedom and make us the mouthpiece of a comparatively small group of Trustees.' In the majority of cases, the discussions at the Faculty Club have taken a hostile view toward the matter. Most of the members have maintained a rather reserved stand, although a rumor has become current in certain circles that there has been a general agreement in an influential group to take more drastic action in case the Trustees carry out their investigation. Dr. Stowell alone has expressed his opinion openly, but there is a strong, latent element which is biding its time and waiting for the Trustees to put their plan into actual operation."

SAY WRITING IS OSBORNE'S.

Experts Testify Lawyer Signed Tanzer Letters and Hotel Slips.

In order to save Rae Tanzer from the ordeal of again taking the witness chair before Judge Van Fleet and a jury in the Federal District Court, her counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, had himself sworn yesterday and read into the evidence the statement made by Miss Tanzer in which she accused James W. Osborne of having been her companion at the Plainfield hotel. The statement was made by her in the office of Slade & Slade on March 8, 1915, when they were her counsel. William Rand, Jr., special prosecutor for the Government, which is seeking to prove her guilty of perjury in swearing that Mr. Osborne, and not Charles H. Wax, posing under the name of Oliver Osborne, was her companion, consented to this method of procedure.

The reading of other statements made at the first trial of the defendant occupied almost the entire morning session of the court. In the afternoon two handwriting experts, John A. Haring and Albert H. Hamilton, testified for the defense. Both said that in their judgment certain letters received by Miss Tanzer were written by Mr. Osborne and not by Wax. Mr. Haring also testified that the slips signed at the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield were signed by Mr. Osborne.

The letters received by Rose Kaiser and Blanche Unger were handed to Mr. Haring and he was asked by Mr. Rand who had written them, Mr. Osborne or Wax. He replied that it might take a day to determine that, and he was excused. The trial will be continued on Monday.

$1,400 FOR HALSEY PRINT.

Sale of Part IV. of Collection Brings Total to $362,756.

The sale of Part VII. of the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $5,265. For Part VII. it is $13,862. The grand total thus far is $362,756.

Max Williams paid the highest price of the evening, $1,400, for Catalogue No. 400, "Christ Healing the Sick," (the hundred guilders print,) painter-etching by Rembrandt van Rijn, second state, fine impression on heavy Japan paper. Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 339—" Pompone de Bellievre," line engraving by Robert Nanteuil after C. le Brun, second state; G. Hawley..... $275
No. 343—" Jean Baptiste Colbert," line engraving by Nanteuil after P. de Champaigne, first state; J. Wilson..... 125
No. 356—" Louis XIV.," line engraving by Nanteuil after his own painting, first state; F. Meder..... 135
No. 358—Another portrait of "Louis XIV.," line engraving by Nanteuil after his own design, first state; J. Wilson.. 125
No. 365—" Philippe, Fils de France, Duc D'Orleans," line engraving by Nanteuil after his own design, first state; J. Wilson..... 150
No. 467—Queen Elizabeth," line engraving by Crispin Van de Passe the Elder, after Isaac Oliver; M. Knoedler & Co..... 210

$70,000 FOR PALISSY BUST.

Geo. Blumenthal Buys Pilon's Portrait of Famous French Potter.

Germain Pilon's polychromed portrait bust in terra cotta of Bernard Palissy, famous French potter, enameler and author, has been purchased by George Blumenthal, it became known yesterday, for $70,000. Palissy, the French savant, was the creator of ceramics in France, and this bust by the sculptor of the tombs of Francis I. and Henry II. at St. Denis, and of the "Three Graces" and other treasures of the Louvre, is important. The purchase was made from Jacques Seligman.

Palissy's pottery, with its quaint figures, plants and fishes, is familiar in the museums of Europe. He made many discoveries in mineralogy and chemistry, and in his enthusiasm in the development of ceramics he burned his furniture and even the floors from his house to feed his furnaces. He was born in 1510. He was imprisoned in the Bastile as a Huguenot, and died there about 1589.

Chelsea Artist's Work on View.

Twenty-four paintings and drawings by Thomas H. Benton, Director of the Chelsea Neighborhood Art Gallery, are being shown at the gallery, 290 Ninth Avenue, this month. The exhibition, under the auspices of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, includes a number of large canvases, "The Bather," "The Forked Tree," "The River Beach," "The Palisades," and "The End of the Wood." There have been seven exhibitions since the opening of the gallery in May, 1916. It is open, free to the public, from 8:30 to 6 P. M. daily and from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M., and Sundays from 3 to 5 P. M. The present exhibition will continue until April 15.

GERMANY ATTACKED IN SECRET POSTER

Mysteriously Appears on Berlin Walls Urging the Proletariat to Revolt.

PROCLAIMS "DER HUNGER"

No Longer Enough Food for the Dictator to Distribute—One Means of Posting Revealed.

Since the middle of December stories have come out of Germany about a mysterious placard posted in public places, quickly to be torn down by the police, only to be as quickly replaced. This placard had for its title the two words, "Der Hunger." There has now come out of Amsterdam not only the full text of the placard, but also the story of how its posters so long eluded the police. Among other suspects who came under the scrutiny of the authorities was a man who, passing as a glazier, carried his box of glass upon his back. When apparently tired he would lean up against the wall of a building in a thoroughfare, resting against the box on his back. At first he was supposed to choose those places where "Der Hunger" had been posted. Then he was seen to lean up against one that had been mutilated. When he moved on it was found complete. Then he leaned up against a pillar where there had been none. When he left, one had been posted on the wall behind him.

He was arrested. At the station house his box was examined and found to conceal a small boy and a big bunch of "Der Hunger" placards. The small boy posted the placards through a sliding door in the back of the box.

The fate of the pretended glazier and the boy is not known. But the placards continue to appear in public places, and the police are again at sea. One theory is that they are projected from a distance and unroll automatically on striking a wall. Color is lent to this explanation from the fact that the placards now appear in a long strip of seven or eight words in the form similar to newspaper "proof sheets." Formerly, in the glazier's day, they were eighteen inches by eight, and printed in large type. Now the type is smaller, except the words "Der Hunger," which are in letters an inch high. In very small type at the bottom is the legend: "Printed and published by Schulze's successors, Stuttgart." The placard reads in English:

HUNGER.

What was bound to happen has happened. Hunger. At Leipzig, Berlin, Charlottenburg, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Coblenz, Osnabrück, and many other places disturbances among the hungry masses have occurred in front of the food shops. Our "State-of-siege-Government" only answers with "State of siege, police sabre, military patrols."

Bethmann Hollweg accuses England of the crime of causing hunger in Germany, and "Hold out" men and other Government supporters babble it after him. But the Government ought to have known that things would happen thus. War against Russia, France, and England must needs lead to the cutting off of Germany. It has always been the custom among noble war brethren to damage one another's economic interests and cut off food supplies. War, murder of peoples, is the crime and the starving-out scheme is only a consequence of that crime.

War makers babble, "Wicked enemies have done it on us." But the only counter-question is, "Why have you followed the encircling policy?" Every imperialistic policy of robbery is a crime, and all the States follow such a policy. But the German Government followed the imperialistic policy which upset all nations. Germany came into conflict with all, and finally united with the Austrian Statecorpse (Staatskadaver) and with hopelessly bankrupt Turkey, and brought about the world war.

Crime Upon Crime.

On this crime another was heaped, for this Government did nothing to meet starvation. Why was nothing done? Because war does not hurt the Government hangers-on, capitalists, Junkers, food usurers, but enriches them. If from the outset of the struggle against hunger and misery serious measures had been taken, then the blinded masses would have recognized the seriousness of the situation, and the clamor for war would have evaporated. But these have been deliberately created for this reason with howling about victory, at the same time being handed over to the capitalistic food usurers.

By shouting, "Hold out!" by which Scheidemann and his like rendered great services to the Government, the people have been fed on theft of their judgment. The ruling classes did not want to give up their mad lust for annexation, and lied to the people by telling them that if they held out Germany would dictate peace and dominate the world. They have lied to us. The truth is that the German armies will cut off England's supplies, and England will be made to crave for peace, and thus the war be ended. These are only fairy tales for children. The submarine warfare will bring more enemies on our back, but there is no possibility of cutting off England's supplies, now or ever, even if Germany had ten times as many submarines as she actually has.

Then it has been dangled before our eyes that the offensive against the Balkans would give us more breathing space and relief. Abundant food supplies, too, would come from Turkey. This was a deliberate lie, for all who know anything know that the Turkish Government cannot feed its own army any longer.

And now they would console us by pointing to the next harvest. All suffering will end when the new crop is harvested, they say. This also is a deliberate swindle. A simple calculation results as follows: Germany's two months of war two harvests have been eaten up besides the great stocks of fodder, sugar, and other products which were stocked at the beginning of the war, also foodstuffs "requisitioned" in the occupied territories of Belgium, Northern France, Poland Lithuania, Courland, and Serbia, and finally also all food that could be imported from Holland and Scandinavia.

Nothing Left.

Now there is nothing left. The occupied territories have been cropped short, and already people are dying of starvation in Poland and Serbia. Neutrals hermetically close their frontiers against all exports because they themselves are suffering shortages. The home harvest cannot yield much, since the fields are badly tilled owing to the labor scarcity and lack of manure and seed. The head of live stock is small. The Food Dictator was to secure good distribution. Too late! The food usurers have accomplished their work, and are now useless to seize them by the throat. There is no longer enough to distribute to satisfy people's hunger.

This is the naked truth. The people have been inveigled into a war by which their supplies are cut off, and the capitalist criminals have done the rest while the Government looked on.

What of the future? The war can be carried on for another six months, and perhaps for a whole year, while the people will be left to a slow death from starvation. Then, however, our future generations will be sacrificed, and to the terrible sacrifices of arms, and mutilated on the battlefields will be added the further sacrifices of women and children who will fall victims to diseases owing to starvation.

Even then the end will not have been reached, for this war can no longer be decided by force of arms, even if it continues another year, or even two. German militarism, after all its "victories," finds itself at an impasse. If the war does continue now it will be only because the masses of the people patiently endure the infamy.

Men and women of the laboring population, we bear the responsibility. Either the laboring masses continue in sheer indifference, with the result that they will suffer lasting disease and miserable wasting away to death, or the proletariat will wake up and will refuse this Government and these ruling classes their help, and will bring about peace. There is no other choice. Now is the time for action. Pull yourselves together, you men and women. Let your will be felt, and let your voice be heard in clamor, saying, "Down with the war and long live (hoch) the international solidarity of the proletariat."

DEALERS MEET DAIRYMEN.

Conference Results in No Compromise of Milk Controversy.

In the hope of avoiding a repetition of last Fall's milk strike, which temporarily reduced the city's supply to 30 per cent. of the normal, representatives of the Dairymen's League and of the New York State Milk Dealers' Conference Board, organizations including in their membership practically all of the farmers and distributers who provide New York with milk, met yesterday for several hours at the Conference Board's offices, at 2 Rector Street, to discuss their differences. After the meeting, it was said, no definite announcement could be made, but J. Elkin Nathans, the board's Secretary, expressed the hope that a fight between farmers and distributers would be avoided.

The two chief points of difference between the league and the dealers are, first, the new price schedule submitted by the farmers, and, second, the league's demand that the distributers deal with it, instead of with individual farmers. If some compromise on these questions can be reached, it is likely that contracts for the next three months, at least, will be signed, but if the league stands firm in its demands a fight is probable, according to information from spokesmen for both sides.

The Conference Board, Mr. Nathans explained, has not power to agree with the league in behalf of the distributers, as the distributers retain the right to individual action under any circumstances, but the board will report to the distributers and, it is thought, they will be guided by it.

TO DO CEDERSTROM'S WORK

Service Board Hires Hovenden to Complete Unfinished Appraisals.

The Public Service Commission retained yesterday Thomas Hovenden, a real estate man of Brooklyn who is connected with the Chauncey Real Estate Company, as the real estate appraiser to close up the work left undone when Sigfrid Cederstrom resigned last Saturday. Mr. Cederstrom's salary was $8,500 a year, but Mr. Hovenden will not get any regular compensation. He will be paid by the job, and his compensation in any event is to be limited to $5,000 a year.

One of the unfinished jobs to which he will be assigned will be in connection with the acquisition of easements on the right of way of the Long Island Railroad on the route of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line. The commission made it plain that the place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cederstrom had not been filled by the retention of Mr. Hovenden.

DRY GOODS SALES IMPROVE.

Purchases of Fall Lines Show Big Increase Over a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week has been in excess of the same period in 1916. Adverse weather conditions all over the country have retarded retail distribution which has influenced a smaller volume of road sales than for the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for Fall delivery also show a slight decline during the week, although a great increase is recorded in all Fall lines for the season.

"During the week cotton goods have held a firm position and have shown an upward tendency. Collections are better than in the corresponding period of last year.

CORNER IN WOOD PULP.

25,000 Tons Imported from Sweden in Storage at Baltimore for Months.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—It became known today that about 25,000 tons of wood pulp for paper stored here are partly to blame for the congestion in terminal warehouses. The imports have come from Gothenberg, Sweden, and have increased five times over normal years.

The pulp is shipped to American paper mills, but the congestion this year is attributed to some of a speculative element in its handling. Much of the pulp has been in storage four months, and little is being withdrawn, although imports are increasing.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and warmer Sat. Sun. fair, colder; fresh e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sun.

S. Car.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair and colder; moderate to fresh e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair, colder; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming n. w. Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., colder Sun. in n.; moderate variable winds, except e. and s. e. over s.

Ala.—Rain Sat., colder in n. and w. Sun. fair, colder; moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Miss.—Rain Sat. morning, followed by fair, colder. Sun. fair.; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat., preceded by rain in e., colder in w. Sun. Fair, colder in e.

Ky.—Fair and colder in w., rain in e. Sat. Sun. fair, colder in e.; strong s. w to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair in s., rain in n. Sat. colder. Sun. fair, colder in e.; strong s. w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Sat. Sun. fair and colder; s. gales, shifting to n. w. Sun. night.

Upper Mich.—Snow Sat. Sun. fair and colder; strong e. to n. winds.

Wis.—Rain or snow and colder Sat. Sun. cloudy and rather cold; shifting gale, becoming w.

Minn.—Unsettled in w., snow in e. Sat., colder. Sun. cloudy; n. w. gale, diminishing.

Iowa—Unsettled Sat., colder in e. and s. Sun. fair and rather cold; w. gale, diminishing.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sun. and in extreme w. Sat.; diminishing n. w. winds.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun. warmer Sun.; diminishing n. w. winds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.05
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.14	Mexican	.65
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Sea Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con	.30
Exchequer	.05	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican collars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	G'field Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Exten	.27
McNamara	.07	Kewanas	.17
Midway	.16	Silver Pick	.10
Mizpah	.13	Spearhead	.07
Monarch Pitts	.21	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.21	Big Four	.12
North Star	.15	Gold Wedge	.07
Rescue	.27	Manhattan Con	.13
Tonopah Exten	3.85	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	Union Amalg	.18
West End	.70	White Cape	1.75
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.13	Big Jim	1.27½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.03	Packard	.47
Florence	.20	Rochester	.53
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.45
G'field Consol	.60	United Eastern	4.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Gold Dol		4½
Dr. J'pot	8	8½	Granite	55	60%
Elkton	10	10¾	Isabella	18½	20
El Paso	30	35	Mary McK	25	30
Fanny R	8	8½	Portland	.177	180
Golden C	237½	240	Vindicator	80	88½
Gold Sov	4½	5¼	U. Gold M	17½	18

CAN'T GET TEXTBOOK IN ARMY CLASSES

Young Men in Training Pay Their Own Money to Print Regulations Privately.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY GONE

New Issue Is Being Prepared in Washington, but Time of Its Completion Is Unknown.

The United States Army regulations, which constitute the most essential textbook for thousands of young men now being trained in classes leading to army reserve commissions, are out of print. The plates, according to statements made to reserve training classes by instructors in this city, have been either lost or destroyed at Washington. As a result, the Government is not now furnishing this important textbook to its military students. Individual army officers among the reserve classes' instructors, acting on their own responsibility, are arranging to have the regulations privately published.

One army officer, an instructor detailed by the Government to instruct an army reserve class in New York, not only got a bid from a printing firm this week, but has taken his hat in hand, figuratively speaking, to make a collection among members of his class for the expense of issuing the book. The class members have responded with alacrity, agreeing to pay $1.25 each for the volume, which formerly was issued by the War Department through the Government Printing Office, and which can be turned out in a day or two by any printer.

The bidder in the present case asked that $600 be pledged. This sum will not pay for the job, but the printer expects to sell many additional copies and make a profit. He has been informed that hundreds certainly, thousands probably, among the reserve aspirants will hasten to buy what many of them have been vainly trying to get from Washington for nearly a year.

An Acknowledgment.

There are at least 5,000 young men in the classes—line, cavalry, signal, quartermaster corps, &c. Among them are scores who attended last Summer's military training camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere, but were unable to get copies of the regulations then or afterward. The regulations are of the 1913 issue. There have been changes in the rules since then, but the army men point out that it would have been a simple matter to use the 1913 books in the reserve classes, since the changes could have been easily noted in pencil under the directions of the instructors.

While the lack of the regulations is causing much fretting among the classes, expression of which is not concealed at the weekly gatherings, a new issue of the regulations is being prepared at Washington. But the instructors' requests for information as to the proposed time of issuance have been unproductive. Not a word as to when copies will be printed has been got from the War Department, it is asserted. The teachers consider that their work has been seriously hampered.

"No bok or public document is so necessary for the man who is to get an army commission as the Army Regulations," said one officer who was asked about it. "As we can't get the book from Washington, we must either have it printed privately or do without it. Doing without it is out of the question, if we are to give adequate instruction."

Every candidate for a commission in the army or reserve must have the regulations. Every examination contains questions based on them. In the field no officer can get along without a copy for reference. Other public documents needed in teaching the reserve classes are also out of print, but none of them is quite so important as the regulations.

The classes for army reserve candidates have been in progress, either in the field camps or in Winter sessions at various points, since the passage of the National Defense law last June. Since the break of relations with Germany there has been no definite announcement of any "speeding up," though a striking increase of interest has been reflected in the increased attendance. Until the past week the instructors have refrained in their talks from any direct reference to the international complications, but at least one instructor in New York opened his class this week [illegible] whether under instructions from Washington is not known] with the flat assertion that the members should realize the seriousness of the crisis, and that an effort would be made henceforth to give them instruction as rapidly as possible.

Becker to Aid Swann in Thaw Case.

Governor Whitman yesterday assigned Deputy Attorney General Becker to aid District Attorney Swann in the latter's fight to bring Harry K. Thaw back to this city from Philadelphia to stand trial on the indictment charging him with kidnapping Frederick Gump, Jr. Mr. Becker will confer with Assistant District Attorney Black, in charge of the case, today on the next step to be taken.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $3 from "W. H." to be applied to the Fund for After Care of Infantile Paralysis Victims.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BECKLIE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Becklie Manufacturing Corporation, manufacturers of milk bottle caps, 315 Madison Avenue. Liabilities are $5,400 and assets $600.

BAER ROTHSCHILD, clerk, 1,723 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,400 and no assets.

SAM FINKELSTEIN, who was formerly a partner in The Paradise, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 1,754 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,765 and no assets. The firm made an assignment on Dec. 5, 1915.

WILLIAM GREENBERG, a student of 1,739 Madison Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,131, a judgment obtained on March 5 for damages for personal injuries.

ANGEL LUPER, clerk, 466 West Forty-first Street, formerly a dealer in dry goods at 554 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,712 and no assets.

FRIEDLANDER DIAMOND JEWELRY COMPANY, INC.—George J. Thompson has been appointed receiver for the Friedlander Diamond Jewelry Company, Inc., under bond of $1,000, by Judge L. Hand.

ELIAS STARR.—Harold P. Coffin has been appointed receiver for Elias Starr, manufacturer of women's hats at 679 Broadway, under bond of $500.

IRVING O. DAVIS.—Judge L. Hand has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 2 against Irving O. Davis, jobber in women's neckwear, 194 Fifth Avenue, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 15 cents on a note due in four months.

SKEELE COAL COMPANY.—At a meeting of creditors of the Skeele Coal Company of 90 West Street held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, Albert B. Kerr, W. S. Sterne, and Henry Clark Davis were elected Trustees. Liabilities were $210,415.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's report 250 business failures in the United States during the week, against 273 for the previous week and 335, 452, 200, and 282 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 64, New England 35, Southern 50, Western 60, Northwestern 19, and Far Western 22. Canada had 27, against 34 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 16.—George H. Hadley, retail furniture dealer, Logansport, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court here, listing his liabilities at $7,584.22 and his assets at $5,496.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—Myron S. Curtiss and his wife, Alice M. Curtiss, farmers of Fredonia, N. Y., filed a bankruptcy petition here today, listing debts at $10,786.01, with no assets.

CHICAGO, March 16.—John Mueller, a butcher, 3,027 and 4,147 West Madison Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $17,550; assets, $7,967.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—The Beardsley Electric Company, Volney S. Beardsley, President, and John T. Shannon, Secretary, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The debts of the concern are scheduled as $136,827.44, of which $31,231.14 are secured and $92,605.66 are unsecured.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., March 16.—Dibona Brothers, dry goods merchants, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court here today, listing liabilities aggregating $6,451, of which only $100 are secured, and assets totaling $3,543, all stock in trade. The leading New York creditors listed in schedules are Miller Allaire Company, Louis Hikowitch, Krower & Tynberg, all with accounts over $200. Aggregate claims of the New York creditors will reach nearly $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16.—The Elgin Commission Company of Elgin, Union County, Ore., has filed a petition and schedules in bankruptcy with the clerk of the Federal Court. Liabilities are listed at $11,-092.06 and assets at $6,935.50.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—Henry T. Miller, a Richmond contractor, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court listing liabilities at $10,887.30 and assets at $9,567.30.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aetna Novelty Co.—Security Bank of N. Y. $145.72
Asderball, Louis—I. M. Friedman et al. 304.95
Allen, Franklin W.—Lamson & Hubbard Co. 354.26
Autocrat Co., Inc.—J. A. Klein 1,220.37
Beresford, Harold G.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 133.70
Buckman, Percy V.—S. Abeloff 182.35
Bernheimer, Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Co.—M. H. Smith, costs 101.17
Baume, Herman W. and Samuel Rohnberg—F. Killilea 1,515.19
Same—H. L. Constable 1,502.22
Bergman, David—John Lucas & Co., Inc. 192.05
Bruder, Joseph—F. Cohen 100.00
Same—G. Cohen 300.00
Same—J. A. Cohen 100.00
Same—D. Cohen 2,137.70
Blake, Michael—Postal Telegraph Cable Co. 141.91
Bay Boulevard Realty Co., Inc.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 5,063.73
Clarke, Howard W.—V. J. McQuade et al. 554.21
Ciociola, Luca—R. Guarini et al. 195.60
Charles G. Hayeang, Inc.—C. Heilpern et al. 454.35
C. M. Shay Fertilizer Co.—F. T. Sanford 796.32
Carrig, John H.—Empire Rubber and Tire Co. 811.16
Donegan, Alexander—H. K. Bender 634.37
Central Park North and East River R. R. Co.—C. Hetherston 300.00
Edward Martin Co.—West Star Roofing and Construction Co. 112.28
Fuhs, Julian, and Alexander Kirlioff—B. Kurland 120.60
454 St. Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—L. Kelly 400.00
First Construction Co. and Estates of Long Beach—A. Carlson 6,139.25
Fales, Alida F.—C. T. Pegg 748.41
Farber, Dora B.—M. Schnur 100.00
Frank, A. Alphonse—G. E. Brower 507.40
Gumbinsky Bros. Co.—S. Sussman 306.60
Guterman, Abraham—N. Y. Sightseeing Co., Inc. 272.16
Griffin, Ralph S.—C. L. Cleveland 198.01
Same—Seeman Bros. 204.38
Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.—J. O'Connell 300.00
Hamburger, Arthur J.—William G. Hewitt Press 819.63
Hageman, Richard—R. Hageman, casts 128.58
Howard & Childs Co.—J. Weinberg 853.75
Hoetzer, Fritz and Bertha—A. B. Rosenstein 132.90
Harvey, Wm. S.—Mutual Trust Co. 2,134.36
Haupt, Ira—L. S. Bing et al. 102.20
Hauser, Jerome G.—H. Hauser 125.00
Jaeger, Edward—H. Schermerhorn 3,097.52
Jackson, Stephen H.—S. Aronson 552.01
Hemingway, H. Stewart—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 100.41
Joyce, Edward—State Industrial Commission of State of New York 165.00
J. S. Davis, Inc.—Matawan Steel and Iron Co. 497.16
King, Murray—E. King 582.33
Kilcullen, Nora—C. Esberg 111.91
Lanza, Joseph—T. Passamont 115.41
Logan, Robert J.—S. Weiselberg 111.91
Loyal Building Co., Inc., and Jacob Frankel—Bigelow Co. 165.21
Levin & Miroff Co.—M. Posner 274.91
Longuemare Carburetor Co., Inc.—Horseless Age Co. 222.17
Mayer, Maurice—C. R. Sickels 165.01
Madison Av. Real Estate Co.—Henry Posch Co. 224.71
M. J. B. Construction Co.—A. Nierenberg 150.66
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—A. P. Avery 487.01
Same—C. T. Andrews 487.01
Marbourg, Wm. D.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co. 522.10
McIntyre, Molly—F. E. Lindemann 128.68
Maruffi, Paul, & Pasquino Mantovi—C. Zerbarini 123.17
Matteawan Journal Co., Inc.—American Press Ass'n 654.06
Marks, Louis—J. Singer et al. 119.31
Onodaga Litholite Co.—M.

TOOK AWAY RECORDS IN 'COAL TRUST' CASE

Stenographer for Operators' Association Head Induced to Surrender Documents.

GRAND JURY WANTED THEM

Girl, Under Subpoena, on Way Here with Files When Intercepted by Houston's Counsel.

A young woman stenographer was the centre yesterday of a legal skirmish involving the affairs of men of millions and corporations capitalized in amounts of seven figures. The stenographer is Miss Catherine M. MacLeod, employed by the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia, and by three coal and coke companies, and the men and corporations were those recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here on charges of conspiring in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Part of Miss MacLeod's work is the filing of correspondence of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association in the Cincinnati office of the association's President, Thomas E. Houston, and Assistant Attorney General Swacker, who had charge of the Grand Jury inquiry that resulted in the indictments, recently obtained a subpoena directing the young woman to appear before the Federal Grand Jury here with the association's correspondence for 1916.

In compliance with this order, according to information made public in court yesterday, Miss MacLeod left Cincinnati for New York with the correspondence, but when her train reached Philadelphia she received a telegram from Kuper Wood, General Manager of the Houston Coal Company, one of the concerns for which she works, instructing her to get off. She met Joseph Gilfillan, a lawyer, there, who persuaded her to give the papers to him by telling her that the validity of the subpoena by which she had been summoned to New York would be attacked.

Henry A. Wise, former United States District Attorney here, appeared before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal Court here to attack the subpoena. He made a motion that it be quashed, on the ground that the papers were in the custody of Mr. Houston as President of the association, and that if Miss MacLeod, a mere employe, took them she would be violating the personal rights of Mr. Houston, who was in Japan.

Special Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Stephenson, who opposed the motion for the Government, insisted that the subpoena should be obeyed by Miss MacLeod because she was the sole person in charge of the files of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association. He then brought out the facts of the young woman's leaving Cincinnati with the papers and giving them to Mr. Gilfillan in Philadelphia. Judge Hand said he could not decide the case until he had examined Miss MacLeod, so the hearing was suspended for several hours pending the stenographer's arrival from Philadelphia.

Miss MacLeod appeared late in the afternoon and said she received $90 a month for doing stenographic work for three coal and coke companies and $25 a month for the operators' association for filing its correspondence in President Houston's office in Cincinnati. Judge Hand, after hearing her testimony, refused to quash the subpoena, so Miss MacLeod is still under direction to produce the correspondence before the Grand Jury, which is continuing its investigation into alleged illegal coal manipulations.

In giving his decision Judge Hand said he did not believe that Mr. Gilfillan, in relieving Miss MacLeod of the papers, had intended to interfere with or obstruct the Grand Jury's inquiry.

Mr. Wise made it clear that, before the Grand Jury met on Monday morning, he would take fresh steps to block the appearance of Miss MacLeod. He said Mr. Stephenson's admission in court that the correspondence might tend to incriminate Mr. Houston gave him additional grounds of opposition. He said he would test the right of the Government to obtain incriminating papers by subpoenaing a person to produce, without authority, the personal property of another. He said, further, that the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, now under investigation, was not incorporated and that, therefore, correspondence between its members was not subject to the laws applying to the papers of corporations.

Besides being head of the association, Mr. Houston is President and Treasurer of the Houston Coal & Coke Company; Vice President and General Manager of the Houston Collieries Company, and President and General Manager of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company.

FIGHT NEWS STAND AUCTION

President of Dealers' Organization Says It Will Drive Out Small Men.

William Merican, President of the New York Newsdealers' and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association, issued a statement yesterday criticising George Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, for advocating the proposal to auction off news stand privileges to the highest bidder. Any plan, said Mr. Merican, that would tend to drive away the man who is honestly striving to make a living does not find favor in the eyes of the public.

"The newsdealer, under present conditions," said President Merican, "cannot afford to pay thousands of dollars for the privilege of doing business on the corner. Commissioner Bell does not realize that when news stands are put up for sale to the highest bidder the little news dealer stands no chance in the scramble; and a corporation will, no doubt, control every news stand in the city, while the small dealer will be frozen out eventually.

"True, the city is not getting as much revenue from the news dealer as it is possible for it to get, but that is not the fault of the newsdealer. It is the Commissioner's fault. Almost immediately upon Commissioner Bell's taking office, the newsdealers, through their chosen representatives, called upon him and suggested that the news stand license fees be increased. Their proposal would have netted the city $250,000, but the Commissioner did not take counsel with the newsdealers."

Lectures for Exchange Members.

Members of the Stock Exchange were informed yesterday that it is proposed to give a series of lectures at the Luncheon Club on the work of the United States Quartermaster's department. Major Lawton will give the initial lecture next Tuesday at 1 P. M. The aim of the series of talks is to enable those following it to pass an examination for a commission in the reserve corps of the Quartermaster's department. Similar classes have been held in Boston, where 500 men are studying, and in New York. Graham P. Blandy, who was largely instrumental in getting the Stock Exchange interested in the French ambulance service, and Henry E. Montgomery are back of the new preparedness movement.

Solar Refining Co. Earns $1,104,601

The Solar Refining Company, a former Standard Oil subsidiary, earned a net profit of $1,104,601 last year, a gain of $750,695 over the preceding year. The surplus available for dividends was equivalent to more than 55 per cent. on the stock. The total surplus at the end of the year was $2,251,799, 112 per cent. in excess of the par value of the outstanding stock.

Kelsey Wheel Co. Earns $858,639.

The Kelsey Wheel Company, manufacturer of automobile wheels, shows in its first annual report gross sales in 1916 amounting to $8,178,921, and net profits of $858,639. Allowing for the preferred stock dividend, the balance for the common stock was equal to 6.45 per cent. per share.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $2,081,400. They include:

Vermont Products Co., Inc., Utica, standing timber, lumber lands, lumbering, wood products, paper, chemicals, cements, paints, oils, scientific apparatus, $500,000; T. H. Ferris, D. F. Strobel, J. M. Richards, Herkimer.

The Aryans Publishing Corp., publishers, printers, advertising, $800,000; J. R. Beck, W. C. Lane, T. Gilmartin, 51 Chambers St.

Alexogen Co., Inc., drugs, medicines, chemicals, pharmaceutical, proprietary preparations, 100 shares of $100 each, 500 shares no par value, active capital $12,500; B. L. Fletcher, R. I. Adriance, P. C. Jerome, 124 East 28th St.

Continental Dollar Shirt Shops, Inc., haberdashery, stores for men's and boys' furnishings, 2,500 shares $100 each, 40,000 shares no par value, active capital $450,000, (tax paid $2,125); C. T. Mortimer, J. Mawha, F. A. Sarg, 97 Franklin St.

New York and Pennsylvania Gasoline Corp., Buffalo, lands, oil, gas mineral rights, producing therefrom volatile or mineral substances, $250,000; C. B. and L. Runyon, J. P. Hanlon, 62 Irving Place, Buffalo.

Beattie Amusement Co., Inc., Syracuse, exhibit and display animals of every kind, $100,000; L. R. Hunter, J. R. Van Arnum, J. W. Beattie, Bridgeport.

The Hotel Bancroft Operating Co., Inc., hotel, inn keepers, barber shops, tea rooms, $50,000; D. Zahn, E. A. Walz, H. W. Hoops, 267 Mulberry St.

D. E. Newhall, Inc., Buffalo, grains, cereals, grain forwarding brokerage, $50,000; E. S., H. and D. E. Newhall, Buffalo.

Richard G. Krueger, Inc., merchandise, factors, agents, brokers, $100,000; J. Stampleman, C. D. and R. G. Krueger, 395 Fourth Av.

Ferdinand Strauss, Inc., commission, selling agents, toys, sporting goods, novelties, dry goods, $50,000; P. C. Wolff, L. Marx, F. Strauss, 56 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers.

A. E. Dew and Sons, Inc., Canastota, lumber, coal, building materials, $50,000; G. B. Ellis, W. F. and A. E. Dew, Canastota.

Home Steam Laundry Co., Inc., Bronx, laundry supplies, laundry, $25,000; I. Kretchmer, S. J. and H. L. Winer, 2 West 115 St.

Robert F. Matches & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, securities, investments, $50,000; E. H. and R. D. Noe, J. E. Monroe, 218 West 34 St.

Parmer Construction Co., Inc., contractors, construction, agents, $10,000; G. J. Meise, F. Podrackl, C. F. Parsons, 17 Charles St.

The Arkayem Corp., merchandise, personal property, 500 shares no par value, active capital, $2,500; E. L. Crane, G. E. Behrens, J. A. Heany, 2,787 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

Lagroup Interests, Inc., realty, lay out, maintain parks, sewers, gas and water mains, sidewalks, $25,000; J. L. Sipp, E. Groves, B. Laby, 481 East 11 St., Brooklyn.

Enterprise Cafeteria Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, rooms, $20,000; M. Freeman, B. Lenn, J. W. Ingelis, 200 B'way.

Fox and St. John Corp., realty, mortgages, bonds, $10,000; J. G. Abramson, P. April, L. J. Levy, 21 East 4 St.

Turney & Sale, Inc., manage property under will of Sarah B. Turner, deceased; capital no par value, begin with $100; M. L. Fletcher, H. H. Graff, R. N. Chambers, 59 Wall St.

Glust, Ericsson, Inc., builder, decorator, wrecker, contractor, $10,000; E. H., G. R. and G. Ericsson, 253 Broadway.

Cohen & Hiller, Inc., Mineola, ribbons, novelties, $10,000; M. Hiller, G. W. and G. Cohen, 1400 54th Ave., Maspeth.

Idlfeld Co., Inc., ladies' neckwear, novelties, dry goods, $10,000; V. Lever, B. F. Goodman, N. Lipfeld, 114 5th Av.

Buell Towing Co., Inc., transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $5,000; H. H. Trask, H. F. Eggert, C. B. Smith; Haight, Sanford & Smith, attorneys, 27 William St.

Charles & Cogan, Inc., ladies' suits, garments, models, $5,000; C. Schleberger, H. Cohen, S. Cogan, 1,087 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

The 231 East 151st Street Corp., Bronx, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; S. Kahn, B. Stern, A. E. Champagne, 1000 Kelly St., Bronx.

Nason Mortgage Corp., lend money, construction, realty, conduct hotels, $5,000; C. Galewski, A. E., and M. Natanson, 780 Riverside Drive.

Edw. L. Orr & Co., Inc., bonds, stocks, securities, investments, realty, trade marks, patents, $5,000; R. H. Woolfall, W. M. Silver, E. L. Orr, Hotel Imperial.

Napoli Construction Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, contracting, $5,000; A. Belmonte, C. Caruso, G. Licari, 183 East 7th St.

The Italian Drugs Importing, Inc., drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, oils, surgical instruments, $10,000; E. Sansone, S. P. Piracci, S. Naccarati, 202 Mott St.

Original Shoe Repairing Corp'n, boots, polishing, repairing, $5,000; M., V., and L. Montante, 127 Houston St.

Authorizations: Buick Motor Co., Inc., Flint, Mich., autos, trucks, cars, boats, airplanes, $10,000. Representative, A. G. Southworth, Broadway and 55th St., New York.

Phianna Motors Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., autos, vehicles, machinery, furnish power to autos, $500,000. Representative, T. M. Pepperday, 240 West 59th St., New York.

Capital Increases: Parsonized Brand Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000; Enterprise Electric Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,500 to $50,000; Park Laundry Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Sheer & Milstein, Inc., Bronx; Leinbram & Rosenwaig, Inc., Manhattan; Bridge Terminal Co., Queens; Star Ridge Farms Co., Inc., Manhattan; P. and S. Realty Co., Inc., New York; Atlantic Fireproof Co., Brooklyn; Tivadilla Screen Door Co., Inc., Tonadilla; The Perfection Belt Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Merger: Loring Construction Co., Inc., with Raymond Construction Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 16.—Charters filed: Kansas-Oklahoma-Texas Oil and Gas Co., bore and drill for oils, natural gas, &c.; $5,000,000, T. C. Coffman, J. H. Butts, U. G. Charles, M. M. Hackney, H. W. Lewis, Wichita, Kan.; J. W., J. B., and R. E. Hiatt, Winfield, Kan.; John A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan.

Metropolitan 5 to 50 Cent Stores, Inc., conduct stores in all parts of the world; $2,000,000. A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, New York.

Carnation Copper Co., mine for gold, silver, copper, and other ores and metals; $1,500,000. Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

International Motor Truck Wheel Corp., manufacture motor cars, trucks, and appliances for the same; $1,000,000. Franklin A. Froman, Edward F. Kane, Arthur L. Richtmyer, Chicago.

The United Live Stock Corp., carry on a general live stock business in all its branches; $1,000,000. Paul C. Young, New York; Esbon J. Closman, Lloyd Mann, Sidney, Neb.

Mutual Truck Co., manufacture automobiles, airplanes, &c.; $500,000. Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, Samuel B. Howard, New York.

Macey-Rodgers Co., conduct a general mail order business; $250,000. S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Charters filed: Broadway Motor Car Company, Paterson, build and sell motor vehicles, $100,000; Titus Lobbregt, John Cameron Gray, Andrew Vandervoort, Paterson.

Allied Grocers' Corporation, East Orange, manufacture and deal in food products, $500,000; Thomas T. Graham, East Orange; Charles J. Campbell, Frank A. B. Boland, New York.

Letem Metal Company, Newark, manufacture chemicals for treating steel, iron, copper, &c., $35,000; George C. Hetmick, William H. Perrine, Ernest S. Fougner, Newark.

Atlantic City Hotel Corporation, Atlantic City, build and acquire hotels, dwellings, houses, &c., $2,500,000; Edwin H. Cuthbert, John L. Young, Undercliffe Cochran, James C. Callaway, Joseph C. Grannon, Frederick E. Moore, Atlantic City.

American Spring Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in springs, beds, &c., $25,000; Samuel Newman, Samuel Halpern, Max Halpern, Hoboken.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Atlantic National Bank announced yesterday the appointment of Baird M. Squiers to its "new business" department. Mr. Squiers has for the past four years been associated with J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Fulton Trust Company of New York has issued a circular on investments.

Stockholders of the Barrett Company have authorized an increase in the preferred stock from $5,000,000 to $12,500,000, and the common from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. Preferred stockholders will have the right to subscribe to 30 per cent. of their holdings in new preferred stock at par, and common stockholders the right to subscribe to 20 per cent. of their holdings in common stock and 10 per cent. new preferred stock.

The new firm of McDonnell & Co., composed of J. F. McDonnell, R. E. McDonnell, H. McDonnell, William P. O'Connor, Harold L. Mack, and John Gallois, will retain branch offices formerly conducted by Byrne & McDonnell, and will occupy offices on the fifth floor of 60 Broadway until new quarters on the second floor of the Equitable Building are ready for occupancy about May 1.

The Central Aguierre Sugar Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share and an extra dividend of $7.50 a share on the common stock.

The New York Curb Market Association has set March 21 as the date of delivery of permanent engraved certificates for both common and preferred shares of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.

Harrison Brothers & Co. have declared a dividend of $1.16 2-3 a share on the preferred stock. This is a final dividend covering two months, February and March. It is expected that the sale of the company's assets approved by the stockholders on Thursday last will be made effective next week.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company the proposed increase in capital from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 was approved and the plan of the Board of Directors for the acquisition of control of the Union Switch and Signal Company was ratified. After the meeting the Directors declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent. and a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share in cash.

The plant and business of the Independent Refining Company of Oil City have been sold for $350,000 to a group of Oil City and Emlenton capitalists. The company has been in operation since 1882.

At a special meeting of the Tamarack Mining Company the shareholders voted to sell the assets of the company to the Calumet and Hecla for $5,000,000, or $30 a share.

The Directors and Stockholders' Committee of the Thomas Iron Works have decided to sell the company to a syndicate when the latter complies with the arrangements fixed by the committee.

The purchase of the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company by the Sharon Steel Hoop Company has been completed, and the new interests elected officers and Directors of the company.

Thomas Denny, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Henry R. McHarg have formed a committee to protect interests of the holders of first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1917, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company is depositary.

Harvey Fisk & Sons have issued a circular on authorized new issues of United States Government bonds.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Gov.	5	Dec., '17	100⅛	101	4.50
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	99½	100	6.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅜	100¼	5.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¾	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98¾	99¼	5.20
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	98	5.85
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	97	99	7.13
Norweg. Gov.	6	Jan. 15,'17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1920	98⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¾	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N.B.	5	Dec., 1919	98¾	100¼	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	1a. of 1916	$148	$146	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	93½	94½	9.00
Do. rubles.	5½	Feb.14,'20	268	270	4.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅝	3.95
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.75
A. T. & S. F.	4	July, 1917	100⅛	100⅛	3.70
A.V.R.R. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101	102	..
Brns.L.&T.Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97	98	6.10
B'klyn R.T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	6.00
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	97⅞	98¼	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept. 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.30
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.55
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	Oct. 10,'17	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	102¼	5.50
Briggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Briggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Briggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr. w.i.	1919	98¾	98¾	5.75
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	5	May, 1917	99½	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	July, 1919	98	99¼	5.10
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.05
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101	5.37
Mich. Riv.	6	June, 1918	100⅝	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	100	100¼	5.40
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
Morgan & W. S.	5	Dec., 1918	100	101	4.35
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.50
New E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	97¼	98½	..
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.60
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.85
Rem. A. Co.	..	..	..	..	..
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	78	82	..
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90	97	6.60
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	94½	95¾	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.15
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	94⅜	95¼	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101⅜	4.50
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	100	101	4.87½

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	9,058,252	8,044,532	1,013,720
Exp. and tax.	4,623,776	4,134,065	489,711
Net earnings.	4,434,476	3,910,466	583,994
Other income.	*829,328	314,179	515,149
Total income.	5,263,803	4,415,649	848,157
Rent., int. on sub. bonds, &c.	3,411,044	3,353,098	57,946
Int. chgs. of Col. G. & E.	993,283	681,909	13,374
Surplus	1,157,475	380,639	776,839

*Included in "other income" are the dividends received on the 51 per cent. stock held of United Fuel Gas Co. for 1916, but Columbia Gas & Electric's proportion of the undistributed surplus earnings of United Fuel Gas for the year of $485,181 are not so included.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for February—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	198,185	177,727	140,989
Net after tax.	62,022	66,266	52,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,658	18,150	6,825
12 mos. gross.	2,558,265	2,153,340	1,850,914
Net after tax.	1,017,683	965,002	732,556
Sur. aft. chgs.	452,434	373,287	200,763

SACRAMENTO GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, reported gross of $139,623, with a surplus after all charges and deductions of $29,580. After payment of dividends of $25,754 and various miscellaneous deductions from, and addition to, surplus the latter Jan. 1, 1917, was $20,929, compared with $17,241 Jan. 1, 1916.

Miscellaneous.

Gross sales of the ACME TEA CO. for the four weeks ended March 3, 1917, were $1,-804,744, as compared to $1,384,381 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of $510,363. For the eight months' period to March 4, 1917, the sales were $13,513,326, an increase over the same period last year of $2,500,000.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total income.	$6,817,328	$6,325,782	$5,808,723
Op. exp., &c.	4,990,300	4,180,237	4,020,196
Balance	1,823,528	2,243,545	1,670,556
Dividends	2,210,208	2,210,208	2,210,208
Deficit	386,680	*135,337	540,652
Previous sur.	1,032,932	897,595	1,438,248
Total surplus	646,252	1,032,932	897,595
General supp.	303,681	..	..
P. & L. sur.	949,933	1,032,932	897,595

*Surplus.

KELSEY WHEEL CO. first annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows gross sales of $8,178,921, and net profits for the year amounting to $858,639, after deducting operating expenses, charges, and a depreciation reserve of $219,032.

LA BELLE IRON WORKS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings.	6,434,318	1,281,492	3,588,812
Balance after chgs., &c.	3,088,602	677,874	273,248
Dividends	1,388,156	396,616	743,655
Surplus	2,600,446	281,258	*470,410
Prev. surplus.	3,056,318	2,775,060	3,245,470
P. and L. surp.	5,656,764	3,056,318	2,775,060

SOLAR REFINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits.	1,104,601	353,906	$244,610
Dividends	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	904,601	153,906	$44,610
Prev. surplus.	1,347,199	1,193,292	1,637,902
Total surplus.	2,251,800	1,347,198	1,193,292
P. and L. surp.	2,251,800	1,347,198	1,193,292

*Deficit.

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31.—Total sales, $1,275,361; net earnings, $130,488; other income, $123,213; net profit, $253,703; deficit in 1915, $220,568; surplus, $33,136.

To Organize Railway Investors.

After six months of tentative work, it has been decided to organize the Railway Investors' League under the laws of this State. It is proposed to charge anual members of the league $2, sustaining members the annual dues and $10 as additional contribution, and endowment members an additional contribution of $100. More than 20,000 individual ownerships of more than fifty railroads have been numbered among the enrolment.

COURT EXPLAINS LOYALTY.

Gives Doubting Applicants for Citizenship a Chance to Withdraw.

Before admitting thirty-seven applicants to citizenship yesterday, Justice Guy of the Supreme Court told them that he intended to explain to them the crisis existing between the United States and Germany, and then if any of them wished to withdraw their applications from motives of sentiment or otherwise they could do so without offense, and with no reflection upon their characters. No one withdrew. Justice Guy said to them:

"This country is now on the verge of war, and it may be that in the providence of God actual war may yet be averted. But it is the duty of the Government, and every official of the Government, Federal, State, or city, and of every citizen, to remember at this time the obligation he owes to the United States of America, and to forget every obligation he has owed to any other nationality or Government on earth. The court can well appreciate the bonds of sympathy that have lead people of foreign descent to sympathize with one nation or another in the distressful and regretable conflict that is going on in Europe.

"Expressions of sympathy in the past toward one or the other of the belligerent powers was a matter of right for any one of our citizens, but the time has come when it is no longer a matter of sentiment, and you must understand that if you take the oath of allegiance in this court to support the Constitution and Government of the United States you are saying farewell forever to any other obligation whatever to any other Government.

"If you come into our nation in a spirit of comradeship and loyal devotion to this Government we welcome you with open arms. If you cannot, we ask you to withdraw. We do not want any citizens who are half-hearted in their allegiance or who are unwilling, for any reason whatever, to perform every duty, including military duty, if necessary, which the Government of the United States may call upon them to perform in order to uphold our Government and the principles it represents."

The applicants were about equally divided between Germans, Irishmen, Russians, and Poles.

P. S. BOARD ANSWERS PLACE

Whitney and Hervey Accuse Central Officials of Insolence.

In reply to the letter of Vice President Ira Place of the New York Central Railroad, intimating that the Public Service Commissioners appeared to be ill-informed regarding the proposed west side agreement, Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey issued this statement yesterday:

"As a substitute for argument Mr. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, uses insolence toward members of the Public Service Commission in reply to the modifications of the west side agreement suggested to him by the Port and Terminal Committee as well as ourselves. In discussing the only point to which he attempts a reply, namely, the substitution of a grant instead of a real estate basis for the agreement, he misstates the premises of the conference in order to find justification for his rejection of it.

"Under the stress of anger at the presumption of any criticism of the west side agreement, Mr. Place says a great many things which are at least illogical. We do not propose to get into any controversy. The debate at present properly lies between him and the Port and Terminal Committee."

To Remodel West End Elevated.

The bid of $165,400, made by the Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company for the relocation of the surface railroad tracks on the New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, has been accepted by the Public Service Commission and the contract awarded to that firm. These tracks were formerly used by the West End elevated line routing to Coney Island. Half of the expense for their relocation is to be borne by the city and the other half by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Charles A. Ludlow of New York was admitted to practice.

040—United States, plaintiff, v. S. Kenofskey.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

083—United States, plaintiff, v. M. T. Gradwell et al., and 084—Same v. Hambly et al.—Argued.

733 and 776—United States, plaintiff, v. E. O'Toole et al.—Argued.

545—United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al.—Motion to dispense with printing in the argument of the case. Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae on motion of Mr. Gladney in that behalf. Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 19: Nos. 545, 142, (and 143,) 704, 124, 52, 107, 108, 170, 171, and 176.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

George A. Lee, respt., v. Henry C. Brown et al., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (Scott and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Gertrude E. Lee v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (Scott and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary Newman, respt., v. Sigmund Newman, appt.—Order modified by striking out provision for alimony, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Wallace A. Manheimer, applt., v. Mary H. Klimpe et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Imperial Steam Laundry Co., applt., v. Morris Kawalik, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Samuel Newman, respt., v. Patrick McGovern et al., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry S. Chapin et al., respts., v. Victor Leonard, appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Weisstein, applt., v. Jacob Frechberg, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Orlando T. Carpenter, as admr., pltff., v. New York Trust Co. et al., respts. In re James Dunne et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter H. Hill, respt., v. Phianna Motors Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; date of examination to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order of notice.

Congregation B'nai Yeshurem, &c., respt., v. Jacob J. Eichner et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Hugh N. Camp, Jr., v. C.N.Y.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Michael White v. Geo. C. Dobyns.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., v. Gulgnard Myrtil.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James Fay v. Herald Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. G. Samuels & Co. v. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.; same v. Ben Franklin Ins. Co.; same v. Western Fire Ins. Co.—Motions granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Raymond Hubbell v. Chas. K. Harris.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Re John Fox, dec'd.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James T. Powers v. John L. Golden.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Same v. Same. Motion granted. Order filed.

Re Nancy M. Sanborn, (2.)—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Louis Orlik v. Nat. Carbon Co., (2.)—Motions granted, without costs. Orders filed.

People v. Katherine Kaye.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

People v. Rocco Carnevalle.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Saul Meyer v. Raphael Seril.—Application granted. Order signed.

Irving Schulman v. Abraham Romaine.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

Century Holding Co. v. Ebling Brewing Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Louis M. Hart v. Mother Lode Copper Mines Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Max Davidson v. Abraham Kern.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Harry Delmar v. Randolph Film Co.; John Reilly v. Same; Harry Lynton v. Same; Herbert Hoffman v. Same.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Francis R. Burns v. Central Consumers Ice Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Elisabeth M. Godley v. Crandall & Godley Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peo. v. William M. Clayton and Robert T. Hardy.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Peo. v. Pauline Welsman.—Motion denied. Order filed, and bail exonerated.

Peter J. McGoldrick v. Robert W. Taller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

First Bank of Notasulga v. Casualty Co. of America.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Spiritusfabrick Astra, &c., v. Sugar Products Co.—Motion granted, question certified. Order filed.

Louis K. Comstock v. Edgar Ellinger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Olfred B. Church.—Motion denied, with $10 cost

When The War Began

investors who owned good Public Utility Bonds and Notes felt no cause for worry. Their judgment has been verified.

The known stability, marketability and good income return of these securities has an even greater appeal to the shrewd investor in the present international crisis.

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Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY
Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. First Lien Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds of 1901, due March 1, 1921.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Equipment Agreement dated March 1, 1901, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on March 26th for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund established by Article Tenth of the said Agreement, of bonds of the issue described above, sufficient substantially to exhaust $126,040, at a price not exceeding $1,050 per bond and accrued interest.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
as successor to
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

March 9th, 1917.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher, Trading Light—Street Sure Strike Will Be Avoided.

The strength which most stocks showed yesterday, so far as it was attributable to general influences, was due to the additional emphasis laid upon the previously formed favorable opinion concerning the revolution in Russia and the deep-rooted belief that a general railroad strike in this country would be avoided despite the deadlock to which the negotiations between the railroads and the brotherhoods had come.

It was not until after the close of the market that Wall Street received news of the course which was decided upon at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, but even in advance of that nearly every one felt convinced that some way would be found to avoid a suspension of railroad transportation in the present critical situation. From the moment when President Wilson last year stepped in to bring about an understanding between the railroads and their men it was a practical certainty that there would be no strike. The Government has again stepped in with the avowed purpose of keeping the railroads in operation because that is necessary, both for general reasons and for special ones, and it is again a practical certainty that the strike will not take place.

The means for the avoidance of a strike were not disclosed in any news which the market had before it yesterday, but in such a matter judgment is likely to be formed on broad principles rather than on matter of detail. And on the broad principle that the national interests at this time require that there should be no such breach between the railroads and their men, the conviction was formed that by concessions by one side or the other, or by both, a way would be found to avoid the strike which the brotherhoods have threatened to begin this evening. No doubt the manner in which this danger is to be avoided will be carefully scrutinized from a financial point of view, but whatever the ultimate judgment may be concerning the fairness or the soundness of the methods resorted to, the first impression in all probability will be that the advantage to be gained by avoiding a strike far outweighs the disadvantage which may attach to all or any of the details of the arrangement.

Having formed favorable conclusions regarding the two main phases of the general situation traders were inclined to follow the recent current of the market rather than to work in opposition to it. That current has been running toward improvement partly because many traders believe the market to have been thoroughly liquidated in recent declines and partly because of the widespread belief in the continuance of business activity. Those two forces combined to make many people optimistic regarding the future of the market despite the existence in a good many quarters of a do-nothing disposition due to the uncertainties of our international relations rather than to any misgivings regarding the country's industrial outlook. The disposition is growing among Stock Exchange houses to look for a widening of the market and to prepare for it through money market arrangements and otherwise, and these very preparations will in time increase the force of the sentiment in favor of a bigger market.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

War and Russian News Pleases Traders—American Securities Dull.

LONDON, March 16.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The surprising news from Petrograd had the immediate effect of easing Russian and French exchange rates and creating a more secure feeling generally in financial circles.

The stock market was cheered by war and Russian news, and Russian bonds and oil and mine shares were all marked higher. Chinese and South American issues continued upward, colonial bonds were the best of the British section, and low priced shipping shares were more freely supported. American securities were affected by strike fears and barely a transaction was recorded. The closing was dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Russian industrials were higher and Russian bonds quiet. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs ex-coupon. Exchange on London 27 francs 82 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ Last 2
Low ..... 2 Renewals 2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L, ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days....	3	Thirty days....	3½
Sixty days....	3½	Sixty days....	3¾
Ninety days....	3¾	Ninety days....	4
Four months...3⅜@¼		Four months....	4 @4¼
Five months...3⅜@¼		Five months....	4 @4¼
Six months....3¾@¼		Six months....	4 @4¼
One year.....	4½	One year.....	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@4
Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 30 days..... 4
4 to 6 months..... 4¼
Other Names..... 4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.85	5.85	5.83⅞	+.00½
Cables	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	+.00½
Marks—				
Demand	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½	—12½
Cables	68.75	68.75	68.75	—12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.85	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	68.62½	68.75
20.26 Austria	11.17	11.19
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.95
Peking	88.75	88.87½
Shanghai	85.75	85.87½
19.295 Greece	5.20	5.05
40.10 Holland	39.60	39.65
52.44 India—	40.25	40.31½
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
9.484 Japan—	7.85	7.84¼
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.45	28.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.20	28.30
Stockholm	29.50	29.60
Christiania	28.60	28.70
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¼	5.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $524,491,255; balance, $30,537,359; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $13,607,129; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $770,882.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.81 25@3.12 5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35¾d, unchanged; in New York, 73c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50½@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	367,126	703,694	219,886
Year to date.....	38,263,471	37,469,765	12,498,628

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chgr.
105	120	34	Adams Express.....	105	105	105	105	...
16½	19½	100	Advance Rumely.....	18½	16½	16½	16½	...
8¼	8⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7	7¼	500	Alaska Juneau.....	7	7	7	7	...
26¾	27	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26½	27	26½	27	+ ½
90	93	200	Am. Agricul. Chem..	92½	92½	92	92	...
91¼	91⅝	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	91½	91½	90¾	91⅜	...
46¼	46⅝	100	Am. Can pf.....	46	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅛
106½	107	50	Do., odd lot.....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	900	Am. Car & Fdry.....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½	...
63⅝	66½	600	Am. H. & Leather...	63⅝	66	63½	66	+ ¼
13⅜	14½	200	Am. H. & Leather pf.	13⅜	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
200½	203½	1,500	Am. Locomotive.....	67	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅝	200	Am. Locomotive pf...	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	900	Am. Linseed pf.....	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½	+ ⅛
7½	8	200	Am. Malt cfs.of dep.	7⅞	71	70¼	71	+ ½
50½	52	100	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
105½	105¾	9,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
112½	113¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	104⅞	105⅝	104⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
62	63	600	Am. Steel Fdries....	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
111½	112	200	Am. Sugar Refining..	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	—1
127	127½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	111⅛	111⅝	111	111⅝	— ⅞
48	49	100	Am.Tel.s.rcts.1st pd.	127	127	127	127	...
106⅜	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new....	48	48	48	48	...
49½	50	300	Am. Woolen x d.....	107	107	107	107	+ ½
51¼	52	400	Am. Writing P. pf...	49⅝	49½	49⅝	49½	— ¼
36¼	36¾	100	Am. Zinc L. & S.....	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
84¼	84½	9,700	Anaconda Copper....	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
52	55	100	Asso.Dry Gds.1st pf.	83⅝	84⅜	83⅝	84⅜	+ ¾
71⅜	74½	100	Associated Oil.....	53	53	53	53	—1
102½	102⅝	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F..	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
115	117	100	Atlantic Coast Line.	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
107½	108	3,900	At. Gulf & West I..	115	115	115	115	...
53	53⅜	1,000	Baldwin Loco.....	106⅜	107⅞	106	107⅞	+1⅝
53	53⅝	25	Do., odd lot.....	53	53	53	53	+2
75¾	76	900	Baltimore & Ohio....	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	...
		5	Bank of Commerce..	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	— ⅛
116	117	100	Barrett Co.....	184	184	184	184	...
132½	133½	2,700	Bethlehem Steel....	116⅜	116⅜	116¾	116¾	+1¾
120½	120⅝	13,100	Beth. Steel B t.cfs.	132½	133¼	131	133	+ ½
66¼	66½	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	116¼	120⅜	116¼	120⅜	+4⅜
104	105	150	Bruns.Ter. & Ry. S..	66¾	66¾	65½	66⅜	+ ⅝
46⅜	46⅞	1,700	Butte & Superior....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
153⅛	154	1,000	Canadian Pacific....	47¼	47¼	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
25	30	100	Caro. Clinch & O....	154	154	154	154	+ ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	8,900	Central Leather Co..	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
38½	39	300	Cerro de Pasco.....	90½	91⅝	90¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
58⅝	58⅞	400	Chesapeake & Ohio..	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
11½	12	200	Chi. Great Western..	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
33¼	34½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	10½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
81⅛	82	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	33	33	33	33	+ ½
116½	118	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	+ ⅛
113⅜	114½	700	Chi. & Northwest...	118	118	117½	117½	+ ⅜
37½	37¾	400	Chi. Rock Island & P. cfs. of d. 1st pd.	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅞	+ ⅜
25½	25⅝	3,500	Chile Copper.....	37	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
58⅜	58⅞	1,900	Chino Copper.....	24⅜	25½	24⅜	25½	+ ½
47¼	48	500	Col. Fuel & Iron....	58½	59½	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
110	115	400	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	47⅝	48	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
44½	44⅝	4,000	Columbia Gas & El..	111	112	111	112	+1
119	120	100	Consolidated Gas....	45	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅜
24	24⅝	3,900	Corn Products Ref..	119¾	119¾	119⅜	119⅝	+ ¼
106¼	106½	1,650	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	23⅜	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅝	5,700	Crucible Steel.....	105½	106½	105½	106½	+1½
42⅝	43	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar....	63¾	66⅜	63¼	66⅜	+1
80⅛	80½	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	43	43	42½	42⅞	+ ¼
180	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	90	90	90	90	...
97¼	98¼	100	Deere & Co. pf.....	189	189⅝	189	189⅞	— ⅛
139½	140	400	Delaware & Hud.....	98	98	98	98	+1¼
139½	140	20	Do., odd lot.....	139½	139½	139½	139½	—1
12½	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande..	140	140	140	140	...
29½	31	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	14½	14½	14½	14½	+2
...	...	200	Det. Edison rights..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
21	21¼	1,100	Distillers' Secur....	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
18	18½	2,900	Dome Mines.....	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
55	58	300	Driggs-Seabury	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
26⅛	26⅜	2,900	Erie	56½	56½	56	56	—3
39¼	39½	300	Erie 1st pf.....	26⅛	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ¼
39¼	39½	63	Do., odd lot.....	39	39	39	39	...
64½	65	100	Erie 2d pf.....	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	...
34¼	34⅝	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf..	32	32	32	32	...
143½	145	100	Fisher Body pf.....	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
		200	Gen. Electric x d...	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅞
		9,900	Gen. Motors temp. cfs	163½	163⅝	163½	163⅝	— ⅛
		333	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	121⅞	123	120½	123½	+1⅝
		100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅝
		200	Goodrich pf.....	56	56	56	56	— ⅝
		200	Great Northern pf..	110	110	110	110	+1
		2,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	113¼	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅝
		200	Greene-Cananea	34⅜	35¼	34¼	35	+ ⅝
		500	Gulf States Steel...	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
		100	Illinois Central....	125	126	125	126	+3
		6,400	Inspiration Copper..	102	102	102	102	+1¼
		900	Interboro Consol....	60⅞	61⅜	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
		300	Interboro Con. pf...	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
		1,500	Int. Agricultural...	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
		200	Int. Mer. Marine....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
		26,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	27	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝
		2,000	Int. Nickel.....	77¼	80	76⅞	80	+2⅝
		3,600	Int. Paper.....	42¼	43	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
		100	Int. Paper pf.....	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
		700	Do., cfs. of dep..	101	102	101	102	+1¾
		5,200	Kennecott Copper...	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
		100	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	45¾	46⅛	46	46	+1
		3,500	Lackawanna Steel...	116	116	116	116	...
		300	Lee Rubber & Tire..	82½	83⅜	83	83	...
		1,200	Lehigh Valley.....	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
		100	Liggett & Myers pf.	67	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
		300	Long Island.....	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
		100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	40½	41	40½	41	+ ¼
		900	Maxwell Motors	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
		1,500	Mexican Petroleum..	55⅞	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅜
		500	Miami Copper.....	88¼	88⅝	87¼	88⅛	+ ⅛
		200	Minn. & St. P. new..	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
		100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23	23	23	23	...
		300	Mo. Pacific t r.....	110	110	110	110	—1
		900	Mo. Pacific w i.....	11⅝	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
		100	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	29⅛	29¾	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
		100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf..	118	118	118	118	...
		50	Do., odd lot.....	110	110	110	110	—2
		1,200	Nat. Enam. & St....	104¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
		500	National Lead.....	34	34	33⅝	34	— ½
		800	Nevada Con. Cop....	56	56	55½	55½	— ½
		100	N. O., Tex. & Mex..	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
		2,800	N. Y. Central.....	18	18	18	18	—1
		100	N. Y. Dock.....	94½	95	94½	95	+ ⅞
		100	N. Y. N. H. & H....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—2
		900	Norfolk & Western..	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
		300	Northern Pacific	129½	129⅝	129	129⅛	+ ⅜
		7,800	Ohio Cities Gas.....	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	+ ⅞
		100	Ohio Fuel Supply....	112⅜	114½	112	113¾	+2¼
		300	Pacific Mail	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf.	22½	23	22½	22⅝	...
		1,705	Penn. R. R.....	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	...
		200	People's Gas, Chi...	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
		1,000	Pere Marquette w i.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
		210	Philadelphia Co....	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+1
		8,500	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
		2,700	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	46⅝	47½	46	47½	+ ⅛
		200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	116	118	116	117½	+2¼
		1,100	Pressed Steel Car...	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
		400	Pullman Co.....	77	78¾	77	78	— ⅛
		50	Do., odd lot.....	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
		100	Railway Steel S. pf.	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	...
		3,400	Ray Con. Copper....	99	99	99	99	— ⅞
		9,900	Reading	28	29	28	28⅞	...
		200	Reading 2d pf.....	93¾	95¾	93¾	95½	+1⅝
		5,400	Rep. Iron & Steel...	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
		200	Rep. Iron & St. pf...	79¾	80⅝	78⅞	80⅝	+ ⅞
		900	Royal Dutch t r.....	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
		100	St. Louis & San F....	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
		200	Seaboard Air Line..	20	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
		1,700	Sears, Roeb. & Co..	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		100	Sears, R. & C. pf...	189	192½	189	192½	+4½
		400	Shattuck-Arizona....	126	126	126	126	+1½
		700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co..	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
		2,900	Southern Pacific	63½	64⅞	63½	64⅞	+1⅝
		3,000	Southern Railway....	93½	94⅞	93⅝	94½	+ ⅝
		100	Southern Ry. pf.....	27¼	28	27	28	+ ⅝
		1,400	Studebaker Co.....	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
		600	Studebaker Co. pf..	102	103	102	103	+ ⅛
		3,900	Tenn. C. & C.....	106	106⅛	106	106½	+ ⅛
		100	Texas Co. x d.....	161½	167⅜	161½	167⅜	+ ⅝
		1,200	Tobacco Products....	226	227	226	227	+ ⅛
		100	Transue & Wms.....	55¾	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	+ ⅜
		100	Union Bag & Paper..	44	44	44	44	—1
		4,700	Union Pacific.....	12	12	12	12	...
		500	United Alloy Steel..	135¾	137⅜	135½	137⅜	+1⅝
		300	United Cigar Stores..	45⅜	45½	45	45	— ½
		800	United Fruit.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ½
		14,000	Utah Copper	142	142	140⅝	142	+ ¾
		700	Va.-Car. Chemical..	19	19½	19	19½	+ ¾
		1,600	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	40½	41½	40½	41	+ ⅛
		600	Wabash pf. A.....	60	64	60	64	+5
		1,700	Wabash pf. B.....	47⅝	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ⅜
		1,600	Western Maryland....	24⅜	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅜
		200	Western Union Tel...	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
		1,000	Westingh. E. & M...	98	98	98	98	+ ½
		100	Wheeling & L. E....	51¼	51¼	51	51	+ ⅛
		1,000	Wheel. & L. E. pf...	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
		1,000	Wilson & Co.....	39	39½	39	39½	+1⅛
		1,800	Willys-Overland	64	65	63⅞	65	+1⅝
143½	145	100	Woolw.. (F.W.,) Co..	34½	35	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
				144	144	144	144	+ ⅛

EXTRA DIVIDEND PAID.

Colt Firearms Company Votes 20% and Standard Screw 50%.

Extra dividends declared yesterday included 20 per cent. by the Colts Patent Firearms Company, payable March 31. The usual quarterly payment of 4 per cent. was also ordered. Three months ago the extra was 16 per cent. Last-year dividends totaling 63 per cent. were paid. The company has been working steadily for two years on orders from Europe for machine guns and revolvers.

The Standard Screw Company declared an extra payment of 50 per cent., due March 31. Big extras were paid periodically last year. The Central Aguirre Sugar Company ordered an extra payment of $7.50 a share on the common stock, payable March 31, and the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts.....	$9,311,128	$146,849,563
Ord. int. rev.....	16,998,915	283,164,307
Income tax	2,404,606	29,745,765
Miscellaneous	2,245,224	47,090,688
Total receipts	30,957,875	506,850,325
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts.....	11,498,139	174,457,454
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts ...	13,553,804	187,452,021
Expenditures	42,453,014	681,307,780

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

No departure from conservatism is witnessed, but in some quarters there is less hesitancy and general business holds up remarkably well considering the many hindrances. Traffic drawbacks have been aggravated by railway labor conditions and impede progress in many directions, while the foreign situation still exerts a restraining influence and induces continued caution in finance, trade, and industry. Yet among interests whose forward needs are not adequately covered uncertainty regarding future supplies prompts renewed purchasing, and pressure upon leading producing forces does not appreciably diminish.

With speculation again diminishing, bank clearings disclose some contraction, the aggregate at leading centres this week being $4,747,155,566, against $5,059,563,022 last week and $7,381,055,357 in the week ended Jan. 18—the high point of this year. Yet the exchanges continue in unequaled volume for the period, and exhibit gains of 15.0 and 77.0 per cent., respectively, over the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

So far as current distribution from the larger lines is concerned, there is little basis for complaint except on the score of car shortages, which situation results in poor deliveries of urgently needed fuel, lumber, and Spring wearing apparel. Indeed, potential demand for staples is so heavy that large turnovers must ensue even though many purveyors intend to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	75.97	73.44	73.89	+ .30
25 industrials	92.36	91.15	92.07	+ .38
50 stocks	83.16	82.29	82.98	+ .34

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 16	83.16	82.29	82.98	+ .34
Mar. 15	83.06	82.29	82.64	+ .31
Mar. 13	83.24	82.02	82.33	— .14
Mar. 12	84.00	81.94	82.47	— .17
Mar. 10	83.70	82.96	82.64	— .62
Mar. 9	83.26	82.10	83.03	+ .91

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	84.00 Mar. 12	79.42 Mar. 1	82.98
1916	90.73 Mar. 14	83.49 Mar. 1	87.52
1915	65.83 Mar. 31	59.86 Mar. 1	64.95
1914	71.32 Mar. 28	68.66 Mar. 19	70.20
1913	74.83 Mar. 5	70.99 Mar. 19	73.85
1912	81.74 Mar. 27	76.29 Mar. 1	80.81
1911	80.72 Mar. 28	78.04 Mar. 4	79.82

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	82.98
†1916	91.83 Jan. 3	83.40 Mar. 1	90.07

Full Years.

1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 23	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. Power & Light	84	84	84	85¼
275	Am. Water Works & Elec	13¾	12½	12¾	13¾
170	Am. Water W. & El. 1st pf.	83	81	82	83
100	Central States Elec.	15½	14½	14½	16
250	Cities Service	296	293	293½	294
485	Cities Service pf.	89¾	89	89	89½
75	Pacific Gas & Elec.	65¼	64½	64½	65½
110	Republic Ry. & Light	42	40½	41	41½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	26
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34½
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51
Am. Light & Traction.	356	358
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	38
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	71	73
Am. W. W. & E. part.	31	32
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	101
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Elec. pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	30½	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84
Eastern Texas Electric	60	65
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	109	113
El Paso Electric pf.	90	...
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Federal Light & Trac.	14	16
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34¾	...
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	78
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Elec. Securities pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	49	51
International Traction	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & El. col. trust 5s	79	80
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Clin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88½	90
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st & 2d 6s	101½	102½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18, 100	100½	...
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	...
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
Interstate Electric	30	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric pf.	9	10
Miss. River Power pf.	35	39
Northern Ohio Electric	41	44
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Northern Texas Elec.	59	...
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	99
Puget Sound Traction	27	30½
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	73	...
Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	72	73½
Secur. Corp. gen.	25	30
Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	...
Southern Cal. Edison	92	94
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Spgfld. L., H. & P. pf.	97	99¼
Stand. Gas & El.	13	14
Standard Gas & El. pf.	40	40½
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	8	8¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	36	38
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & El. 1st pf.	73	76
United Gas Improve.	80	86½
United Light & Rys.	48	49
United L. & R. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	94	96
West. Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin River P., 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	90½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. Po. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	95
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100¾
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	93	98
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	93	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Stand. Gas & El. 1st 6% notes, 1935	93	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	...
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Utah Sec. 6s	96¾	97
W. Va. Pulp 6s, 1925	99	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97½	98½
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Ahmeek	103	103	103
160 Alaska Gold	8¾	8¾	8¾
205 Am. Zinc	37⅞	36¾	36¾
63 Do pf	69¼	69½	69¼
120 Anaconda	84⅜	83¾	84⅜
100 Ariz. Com'l	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
100 Cal. & Ariz	82	82	82
9 Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560
116 Cop. Range	64	64	64
10 Daily-West	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
100 East Butte	14½	14½	14½
10 Franklin	8¾	8½	8½
65 Island Creek	65	65	65
60 Isle Royale	33¼	33⅛	33¼
60 Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20 Mass. Con	13¾	13¾	13⅜
50 Mohawk	87½	87½	87½
100 New Idria	16	16	16
45 Nipissing	8¼	8⅛	8¼

Railroads.

1 Boston & A.	171½	171½	171½
5 Boston & L.	122	122	122
215 Boston & Me.	45	44	44½
1 Conn. River	139	139	139
805 Fitchburg pf.	72¾	71¾	72¼
10 Mass. Elec.	4¼	4¼	4½
105 Do pf.	24	23	24

Miscellaneous.

36 A. A. C. pf.	102½	102	102½
13 *Am. Sugar	112¾	111½	111¾
15 Do pf.	119½	118½	118½
263 Am. T. & T.	127⅜	127¼	127¼
52 *Am. W. pf.	97½	97¼	97¼
7 Amoskeag	70	70	70
200 Art. Metals	11¼	11¼	11¼
410 A. G. & W. I.	107½	106¾	107¼
75 Cuban Cem't.	17	17	17
24 Edison	203	203	205
40 Ga. Ry. & E.	128½	127½	128½
31 Int. Port. Cem.	183	183	183
5 Nat'l Twist pf.	101½	101½	101½
119 Mass. Gas	94½	93¾	93⅜
4 Do pf.	79½	79½	79½
8 Mergenth'r	162½	162¼	162½

Bonds.

$800 A. A. C. 5s	101	101	101
5,000 A. T. & T. 5s	100⅞	101	100⅞
7,000 Do 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000 C. J. & S. Y. 4s	85	85	85
8,000 C., B. & Q. 4s	97⅞	97¾	97⅞

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. W. G. M.	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
100	Do pf.	109	109	109
110	Columbia G.	45	44½	44½
5,600	Cable Cons.	10c	9c	10c
100	Gold Bar	40c	40c	40c
10	Harbi. Walk.	130	130	130
15	Do pf.	107	107	107
80	Indep. Brew.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
100	LaBelle I. & S.	83	83	83
3,350	Mfrs. L. & H.	70½	69¾	69¾
100	Nat. F. P. pf.	16½	16¼	16½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Gas	120	120	120
100	Anaconda	84	84	84
50	Chino	58½	57½	57½
10	Elec. Storage	65	65	65
10	Kennecott	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,840	Lake Sup. C.	22⅞	22¼	22⅜
100	Lack. Steel	83	83	83
231	Lehigh Nav.	80½	80¼	80½
20	Lehigh Val.	67½	67¼	67½
8	Nor. & West.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
881	Penn. R. R.	54	53⅞	54
7	Pa. Salt Mfg.	93½	93½	93½

Bonds.

$1,000 A. G. & E. 5s	97	97	97
2,000 El. & P. Tr. 4s	83	83	83
1,000 Leh. Val. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000 L. V. con. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000 Penn. 4½s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3,000 Phila. Co. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,848	Con. Coal	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
10	Con. Power	121⅞	121½	121⅞
2,000	Cosden Ref.	15	14⅞	15
200	Cos. O. & G.	14¼	14¼	14¼
240	Do pf	5	5	5
2,140	DavisonChem.	40	38⅝	40

Bonds.

$2,000	Balt. Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Balt. City 3½s	95½	95¼	95½
7,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Ch. City Ry. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Rdtr.	300	300	300
51	Booth Fish.	78	78	78
100	Chi. C. & C.	31½	31¼	31½
2	Chi. Rys.	2	2	2
1,280	Cudahy	117	113	116½
176	Com. Ed'n.	135	134½	134½
7	Deere pf.	98½	98½	98½
30	Dia. Match.	122	122	122
20	Hart. S. & M.	82	82	82
20	Do pf.	118½	118½	118½
70	Ill. Brick	85	85	85
15	Linde Air	206	205	206
29	M. Ward pf.	117½	117½	117½

Bonds.

$4,000	Chi. Rys. pur. mon. 4s	60	60	60
3,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	102	102	102
	People's Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11,500	Swift 1st 5s	101	101	101
5,000	Wilson 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17¼	18
Atlantic Refining	1045	1055	1050
Borne-Scrymser	460	480	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	430	440	420
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	590	600	595
Crescent Pipe Line	38	41	37
Cumberland Pipe L.	135	140	135
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215
Galena Signal Oil	700	745	710
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	235	240	237
Indiana Pipe Line	101	107	103
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14½	12¾
National Transit	18	19	18
N. Y. Transit	212	217	212
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100
Ohio Oil	385	390	387
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	52	56	52
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600	600
Prairie Pipe Line	327	330	325
Solar Refining	385	395	385
Southern Pipe Line	202	207	202
South. Penn. Oil	322	328	325
Southwest. Penn.	113	118	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	292	295	292
Stand. Oil of Ind.	850	860	855
Stand. Oil of Kan.	545	555	550
Stand. Oil of Ky.	730	740	750
Stand. Oil of Neb.	590	600	590
Stand. Oil of N. J.	688	692	690
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	302	305	302
Stand. Oil of Ohio	500	510	490
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	93	95	93
Vacuum Oil	410	420	410
Washington Oil	30	40	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Reports of dissension in the railroad union ranks and the belief that the Administration would take action that would result at least in a postponement of the strike danger, if not in a compromise of the whole difficulty, exerted a favorable effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The closing was firm, at best prices for many of the leading stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	46¼	46¼	46½
50	Am. H. & L.	66¾	66⅜	66¾
100	Am. Loco	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
280	Am. S. & R.	105⅜	104⅝	105⅜
200	Am. Sugar	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
80	Am. Woolen	49¼	49¼	49¼
1,350	Anac. Cop.	84⅜	83⅜	84¼
50	Bald. Loco	53¼	53	53
10	Balt. & Ohio	76	76	76
110	B'klyn R. T.	66¾	65½	65½
890	Cent. Leather	91⅝	90¾	91⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	58¼	58¼	58¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	81¼	81	81¼
20	Chile Copper	25	25	25
100	Chino Copper	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
200	Col. F. & I.	48	47	47⅜
150	Corn Prod.	24⅛	23½	24⅛
450	Crucible St'l.	69⅝	65¾	69½
200	Cuba Cane Su.	43	42¼	42⅜
150	Erie	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
30	Gen. Motors	124½	122¾	124¼
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	35½	34¾	34¾
100	Inspir. Cop.	61¼	60¾	60⅞
300	Int. Mer. M.	27½	26⅝	27¼
2,880	Do pf.	80	76¾	80
150	Int. Nickel	42½	42¼	42½
20	Int. Paper	44¼	44¼	44¾
250	Kenne. Con.	46	45¼	46
200	Lack. Steel	82½	81	82¼
40	Lehigh Val.	67⅝	67¼	67⅝
130	Max. Motor	58¼	55⅜	56¾
150	Mex. Petrol.	88⅝	87¼	87¾
150	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41¼
10	Mo. Pac. w. i.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
50	Nat. E. & S.	34¼	34¼	34¼

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 523,962 shares of stocks and $175,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 50,077; railroads, 50; oils, 140,910, and mining, 332,925. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp.	3⅞	3½	3½
5,000	‡ Do cfs. of d.	3⅞	3½	3½
250	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	51¼	*50¼	50½
500	Am. Su. Tob.	24½	24¼	24¼
100	‡Am. Wr. P.	5	5	5
200	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. B.	19	19	19
100	Can. Nat. G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	Carwen Steel	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
3,500	Chev. Motor	135	123	134
11,000	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞
519	Emer. Phon.	10	9¾	10
50	Hol. Sug. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3,500	‡Jop. Ore Sp. new	30	29	30
500	Kath. Br. pf.	3½	2⅞	3½
400	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	9¼	9	9
125	‡Lukens St'l.	42½	*41	42½
250	Man. El. Sup.	*48	47	48
150	Do pf.	*98	97½	98
100	‡Man. Screen	10	10	10
100	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs.	89	89	89

RAILROAD.

60	‡Rock L. w. i.	36	36	36

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

25	Ohio Oil Co.	385	385	385
15	St. Oil, N. J.	691	691	691

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	Aic. O., (a p.)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
1,600	‡Alpha O. & G.	63	55	63
1,800	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	2⅞	2⅞
700	C. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)	1	1	1
200	‡Con. R. pf.	10	10	10
1,200	‡Cos. Oil R.	15½	14⅞	14⅞
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14½	14½
32,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	12	11¼	11⅞
	90¢ Esm. O. Cor.	1	⅞	1
1,100	‡Fed. Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
10,000	‡Intern. Pet.	14⅝	12¾	14¼
600	Ken. O., (a p.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Merritt Oil	27½	26½	26⅝
15,000	Metro. Pet.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
700	‡Mid-C. C.O. & Utility	13⅝	13⅜	13½
5,000	‡‡Midw Oil	79	78	78
2,500	‡‡Midw. O. pf.	98	96	96

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Alas.-Br. Col.	⅝	⅝	⅝
17,000	Alaska Mines	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,500	‡‡Alaska Std.	32	31	32
1,500	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Ariz. Copfids.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡‡Atlanta	13½	13	13
2,300	‡Austin Ama.	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,600	Big Jim	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
6,500	Big Ledge	5⅝	4¾	5
3,600	‡Bisbee Cop., (a pros.)	1⅛	1	1⅛
8,000	Bos. & Mon.	70	65	70
1,500	‡Bradshaw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. cfts.	10⅞	10¼	10⅜
2,200	‡‡Caledonia	65	63	65
5,000	‡Calu. & Jer.	1½	1½	1¾
2,000	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
200	Carlisle Min.	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,000	‡Cashboy	63½	61½	61½
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,700	Con. Copper	4	*3⅜	3⅝
	20¢ Con. H'st'd.	¾	¾	¾
	50¢ Cresson Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,700	‡Dexteretta	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Ely Con	13	11	13
2,650	‡Emma Con.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
22,000	‡Gila Canon	59	55	59
1,200	‡Gold Warrior	65	65	65
1,700	Goldf'd Con.	60	59	59
1,000	‡‡Goldf'd Mer.	7½	7½	7½
500	‡Gt. Bend	6	6	6
3,000	‡Grmmstr'.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
38,000	‡Hargraves	25	21	24
700	Hecla Min.	*8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Insp. N. Cop. (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
2,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)	2	1⅞	2
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ex. (a pros.)	1⅞	1½	1⅝
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	27	27	27
1,000	Loma Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼
725	‡Lone Lake	56	54	56
3,000	La. Cons.	90	85	90
100	Magma Cop.	47¾	47¾	47¾
300	‡Magmatic	25	22	24
1,400	‡‡Marsh	16½	16	16½
3,450	Marsey Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mason Val.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,000	‡McK.-Darr.	52	52	52

BONDS.

$25,000	‡A. Sm. 5s	97	97	97
15,000	‡A. Chat. 5s	100	100	100
20,000	‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr notes	98¼	98	98
30,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	103	103	103
20,000	‡Mid. St. 5s	96⅝	*96¼	96⅜

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Omitted Thursday, 50 shares of Monitor Silver, sold at 1.00.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thurs'd'y. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg	6	10	6	10
Am.-B. M. pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug Syn.	10	12½	10	12½
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. Ord. B	17½	18½	18¾	19
Butler Chem.	½	¾	½	¾
Butt.-Judson.	40	55	40	55
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Cal. Packing	38	38½	38	38½
Central Fy.	16	20	16	20
Emerson M.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fisk Ru. cv. pf.	..	105	..	105
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Haskell & B.	42	43	42	43
Holly Sugar	41	41	41	41
Int. A. & Fuse	22	25	22	25
Inter. C. R.	11	12	11	12
Jones Bros. Tea	43	47	43	47
K. T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15
S. S. Kresge	124½	125	124½	125
Leh. V. C. S.	92	97	92	97
Luk. S. 1st pf.	99¼	100	99¼	100
Marc. of Am.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	6	8	6	8
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship.	39	44	39	44
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15	14½	15
Poole Engine	85	90	85	90
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Rep. M. T.	69	70	69	70
Do pf.	96	98	96	98
Seab. S. & M.	..	26	..	26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thurs'd'y. Bid.	Asked.
Springf. Body.	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
Stand. Motors	7	8	7	8
Sup. S. 1st pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Superior Steel	31	32½	31	32½
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
W. M. A. pf.	48	50	48	50

RAILROADS.

R. I. pf., (A)	83½	85	83½	85
Do pf., (B)	69	70½	68	70
Western Pac.	18	20	18	20
Do pf.	49	50	49	50

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Ventura	15	20	15	20
Cosden O. & Gpf	5	5¼	5	5¼
Houston Oil	18	19	18	19
Mon. Oil	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
N. Y. Bonk. O.	⅞	1	⅞	1
N. Y. & Tex.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅞
Ohio Fuel Oil	20¾	21	20¾	21
Pierce Oil	14⅜	15¼	15	15½
So. Oil & Tr.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Tidewater Oil	204	210	204	210
Way. O. & G.	4	4¼	4	4¼

BOND.

$2,000	Pierce Oil 6s	80	85	80

MINING STOCKS.

Am. Com'l'l.	6	8	6	8
Bingham Min.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Booth	9	10	9	11
Calaveras Cp.	4⅜	6	4⅜	5
Crystal Cop.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Jim Butler	73	77	73	76
Kewanas	17	19	18½	19½
Mound

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the agreement endorsed upon the Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of Savannah River Power Company, Georgia Railway and Power Company has elected to purchase for cash, at par and accrued interest, on April 1, 1917, each and all of the said Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of Savannah River Power Company, aggregating Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($350,000) Dollars par value, now outstanding, issued under and secured by the Refunding Mortgage, dated October 1, 1911, executed by Savannah River Power Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee, to secure a total authorized issue of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand ($2,500,000) Dollars par value Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Payment in cash at par, with interest accrued to April 1, 1917, will be made upon presentation of said bonds at the office of Columbia Trust Company, formerly Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York City, on or after March 31st, 1917. No further interest will accrue on any of said bonds after April 1, 1917.

This notice is published once a week for six successive weeks in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, in accordance with the requirements of the agreement endorsed on the said bonds.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 15, 1917.

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, By I. S. MITCHELL, JR., Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4% Bonds Due July 1st, 1917:

As the price of your bonds in the market indicates that they may not be redeemed at maturity, the undersigned, owning or representing a large amount of these bonds, and deeming it advantageous that as many bondholders as possible unite for mutual protection, have constituted themselves a committee to represent the First Mortgage Bondholders, and will make no charge for their services in the matter.

You are requested to deposit your bonds under a deposit agreement with The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

March 16th, 1917. **Thomas Denny,** Chairman.

John M. Shedd, Counsel. **Adrian Iselin, Jr. Henry K. McHarg.**

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, March 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 6, 1917, for constructing a concrete bridge in the line of 16th street northwest crossing Military road. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Wash., D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, March 14, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 30, 1917, for constructing a 24-inch cast-iron approach main to the Water Street, between 11th and 12th Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, plans, and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars is required until the return of specifications and plans. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 noon, April 16, 1917, for furnishing forage, straw, mineral oil, gasoline, anthracite, gas and smithing coal, charcoal, required at this Post during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917. For information address Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and rights of interest in and to certain premises situated on PARK AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 2nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 29th day of March, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1917.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel V. Shaw and Julia E. Foley, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 50 cases, each containing 48 packages of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 5, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN PEARLMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 East 114th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, woolens, silks, linings, etc.

SAMUEL HERSHENSTEIN, Receiver. JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK ROSENBLUTH, trading as F. ROSENBLUTH & BROTHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Mar. 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,204 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of buttons, braids, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver. LEO LERNER, Attorney for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., New York.

COTTON IS IRREGULAR

Confusing Character of News from Russia Causes an Evening Up—Close Is Steady.

Nervousness and irregularity of the cotton market yesterday were ascribed mainly to the news of the Russian revolution, and partially to the uncertainty of the railroad situation. On the whole, however, the confusing character of the news caused an evening up, rather than any fresh pressure of consequence, and an opening decline was partly recovered, with the market closing steady, net 10 points lower to 2 points higher. After selling at 17.60c at the opening, May contracts rallied to 17.71c, and closed at 17.65c.

The opening prices were practically the lowest of the day. Liverpool was a buyer and private cables reported an optimistic view in the market there as to the effects of the Russian revolution on the cause of the Allies. Toward the middle of the day a better view was taken of the railroad situation and the market rallied. Old crop months recovered all except 3 or 4 points of the early loss and the new crop deliveries sold about 5 points net higher, but this bulge brought out renewed liquidation and prices closed a few points off from the best.

Some traders found it difficult to believe that any such drastic change in the Government of Russia could occur without disorganizing affairs generally with an unfavorable effect upon military operations. Press advices, however, read very encouragingly, and on the whole local operators were inclined to regulate their view of European affairs by the action of the English market. Private cables indicated that there had been some liquidation by nervous longs in Liverpool during the early trading, but the close was steady.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
March	..17.89	17.89	17.89	17.80@17.84	17.81
April	....	....	....	17.75@	17.74
May	....17.60	17.71	17.60	17.65@17.66	17.75
June	....	....	....	17.62@	17.72
July	....17.45	17.57	17.45	17.49@17.51	17.59
August	..17.44	17.44	17.43	17.41@17.45	17.51
Sept.	....16.84	16.84	16.84	16.92	16.92
October	..16.78	16.86	16.74	16.82@16.83	16.82
Nov.	....	....	....	16.83	16.83
Dec.	....16.89	16.95	16.86	16.92@16.93	16.90
Jan.	....16.99	16.99	16.99	16.95@16.97	16.93

The New York market for spot cotton was quiet, at 5 points advance, on the basis of 18c for midupland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 17.90c; New Orleans, 17.63c; Savannah, 18¼c; Augusta, 18.50c; Memphis, 18c; Houston, 17.75c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as dull; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000. Imports, 20,000; American, 12,000. Midupland, 12.08d. Futures opened irregular, 2 to 6 points lower. Closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 12 to 19 points. March-April, 11.55d; May-June, 11.45d; July-Aug., 11.31d; Oct.-Nov., 10.97d; Jan.-Feb., 10.81d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths dull.

Yesterday's receipts totaled 17,866 bales, and for week 72,088, compared with 103,866 last year. Exports reported for the day were 12,312 bales, making 34,015 for the week, compared with 105,772 last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 72,088, against 103,866 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 10,474, against 30,278; Southern mill takings, estimated, 50,000 against 70,000; loss of stock at interior towns, 13,102 against 27,053; brought into sight for the week, 119,400, against 177,091.

Total crop movement: Port receipts, 6,032,830 against 5,889,479; overland to mills and Canada, 1,068,196, against 1,002,046; Southern mill takings, estimated, 3,310,000 against 2,670,000; stocks at interior towns in excess of Aug. 1, 749,556 against 622,703; brought into sight so far this season, 11,160,582 against 10,184,228 last year.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances in Foodstuffs and Metals Feature This Week's Changes.

Despite the railroad situation, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices shows this week's changes in the various markets to be more equally divided between advances and declines than for some time. The increased price strength of certain foodstuffs, notably provisions, and of the more important forms of iron and steel were the features of a general list that showed forty-four advances out of a total of seventy-six changes. Last week there were eighty-one revisions, and sixty of them were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar. chc., 100 lbs.	$13.00	$13.00	$7.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Coffee, Santos No 4.	.09¾	.10¼	.10¼
St. brown sheetings, yd.	.11½	.11½	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.07⅜	.07⅛	.05¼
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.41	.40½	.31
Cheese, f. c., fr., spec., lb.	.27¼	.27	.18½
Eggs, Western fresh, doz.	.29	.32	.22
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.09	.08¾	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10	.10	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	9.50	9.75	5.80
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	8.50	8.75	5.30
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.03	2.11⅝	1.33⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.22¼	1.22¾	.83½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.74	.74¾	.49¾
Rye, No. 2 Western, bush.	1.15	1.15	1.35
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.22½
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.30	.30	.21¼
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.34
Leather, union backs, lb.	.85	.85	.60
Iron pigs, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	36.50	34.75	20.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	65.00	65.00	45.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.36	.37	.28½
Copper, Electro, N. Y., lb.	.36	.37	.28½
Lead, New York, lb.	.09¾	.10¼	.07¼
Tin, New York, lb.	.53¼	.54¼	.32
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.00	8.50	7.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.35	14.50	9.60
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	6.20
Lard, prime st., Chi.	100 lbs. 19.70	19.55	10.70
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	17.17	16.87	11.62½
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	33.50	33.25	20.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.77	.78	.71
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	6.90
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.19	.19	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bu.	8.00	9.00	3.75
Wool, 64s, 100, Phila., lb.	.37.9	.37.9	.32.8

Two things stood out in the week's foodstuffs changes. One was a uniform break of 25 cents a barrel in flour quotations here, as a result of the drop in wheat, and the other was the solid rise in provisions at Chicago for the second week in succession. With the break in flour in prospect of a wholesale quotation of $10 a barrel again disappeared for the time being. In addition to the higher provisions prices at Chicago, bacon and hams were advanced here. Rises in the best grade of butter and cheese were the only advances shown in the dairy products, where declines were recorded by both nearby fancy and the best Western eggs. Egg prices, however, are still well above last year's wholesale quotations.

The price tendency in dried fruits was unquestionably upward, while in fresh fruits there was no appreciable revision one way or the other. There was a slight excess of declines in the vegetable list, with potatoes lower than last week. Two advances in beans were reported, this being the first time in three or four weeks that there had not been a general advance in them. No changes were listed in teas, but the basic grades of Brazilian coffee were again off. Nutmegs showed the only decline in spices, but the raw sugars were higher. Fine granulated was firm at $7 a hundred, a price only 10 cents a hundred above last year's corresponding quotation.

Limited supplies of the most needed forms of iron and steel, coupled with the buying efforts of those who were not adequately covered, resulted in several advances in the metals markets. They included pig iron at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, refined iron bars at the former place and steel bars, tank plates, beams, and No. 28 black and galvanized sheets at the latter place. Coke declined. Antimony was the only minor metal listed that showed an advance, while lower figures were quoted on copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

Declines in wheat, corn, and oats featured the grains markets, while malt and rye went up. Fourteen of the seventeen changes in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward, one of the most interesting things being the advance noted in oils. Leather showed no changes, and the only revision in hides was a drop in No. 1 country steer stock.

Better buying, both for nearby and future requirements, resulted in higher prices for several constructions of gray cottons, and some colored ones were also moved up as a result of a good demand. On the other hand, a continued lack of interest on the part of buyers allowed burlap prices to weaken still further here. The week's remaining advance was shown by jute, which touched a new high level at London, while turpentine, hops, and Brazilian crude rubber supplied the rest of the listed declines.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Active covering by May shorts in the wheat market after an early decline reflected a more optimistic feeling regarding the railroad strike situation and at the close of the day that month was 2¾c net higher. The new crop positions rallied 2 to 2¼c from the bottom, but closed ⅝ to ⅞c net lower, as the recent rains in the Southwest have very effectively relieved the drought situation, and it was expected that during the next week a marked improvement will be seen in the crop outlook, especially if temperatures permit of growth. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.08¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.20¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.22¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....1.58	1.78	1.83	1.80¾	1.08
July	.....1.56	1.52¾	1.55	1.55⅞	1.06⅝
Sept.	.....1.45	1.42½	1.44½	1.45¾	1.05½

CORN.

The corn market had an easier opening with other grains, showing a decline of ½@¾c in first prices. The apprehension over railroad conditions, however, was relieved somewhat in the late afternoon by rumors that a compromise had been effected, and a good buying movement developed which advanced prices to the best point of the day, closing ⅝@1c net higher. Cash corn here was firmer, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.24, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....1.69¼	1.67¼	1.69	1.68	75¼
July	.....1.67⅝	1.66⅛	1.67½	1.68⅝	76½
September	..1.68¼	1.65⅞	1.66¾	1.65⅞	76½

OATS.

An early decline of ⅝c to 1c was followed by improvement on the late railroad news, and the market closed quite firm at ½c to ⅝c net advance. The cash market here was firmer, being quoted as follows: Standard, 76½c; No. 2 white, 77c nominal; No. 3 white, 75½@76c; No. 4 white, 75@75½c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	58⅛	58⅝	58⅝	41⅝
July	.....	56½	56⅝	56½	43⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was generally firm throughout the day on the railroad situation, which restricted the movement and caused an advance in hog prices. The late strength in grain was also a factor, and offerings were rather light throughout the session. Only 90,000 hogs were received at all points, of which 19,000 were at Chicago, 5,000 at Kansas City, and 9,000 at Omaha. Chicago expected 13,000 hogs on Saturday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	.....19.05	18.92	19.02	19.00	11.15
July	.....19.00	18.90	19.00	18.97	11.40
Ribs—					
May	.....17.45	17.32	17.45	17.47	11.80
July	.....17.55	17.42	17.52	17.55	12.02
Pork—					
May	.....32.95	32.82	32.95	32.85	22.80
July	.....32.30	32.05	32.25	32.12	22.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a very firm undertone, and prices at the close were 6 to 17 points net higher. Tenders on March contracts were 3,200 barrels, which brings the total so far tendered up to 24,400 barrels. Total sales for the day were 20,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	12.50@	13.40
March	.....	13.55	13.50	13.57@13.80	13.40
April	.....	13.51	13.51	13.54@13.60	13.44
May	.....	13.62	13.53	13.61@13.63	13.48
June	.....	13.58	13.54	13.58@13.62	13.48
July	.....	13.60	13.51	13.58@13.59	13.48
August	.....	13.51	13.50	13.58@13.59	13.38
September	.....	13.56	13.54	13.57@13.60	13.49
October	.....	13.05	13.05	13.03@13.05	12.97

COFFEE.

An early decline was followed by rallies in the coffee market, with the close steady at a net advance of 1 to 4 points. Sales were reported of 39,750 bags. The spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9⅝c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	7.53@7.56	7.50
April	.....	.....	7.39@7.61	7.57
May	.....7.65	7.60	7.65@7.66	7.64
June	.....	.....	7.72@7.77	7.71
July	.....7.80	7.75	7.79@7.80	7.78
August	.....	.....	7.85@7.86	7.84
September	.....7.90	7.85	7.92@7.93	7.90
October	.....	.....	7.98@7.99	7.96
November	.....	.....	8.04@8.05	8.01
December	.....8.09	8.00	8.06@8.10	8.07
January	.....	.....	8.15@8.16	8.13
February	.....8.17	8.17	8.22@8.24	8.19

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures ruled quiet and tone was steady. The opening was 1 point higher to 7 points lower and the close 2 points net lower to 1 point net higher. The unsettled conditions prevailing in the market, such as the Cuban revolt, with conflicting reports from there, the delays at refineries and the possibility of a big railroad strike held sentiment nervous, with ring operators preferring to await developments before taking an active stand either way. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	4.41@4.45	4.42
April	.....	.....	4.48@4.50	4.47
May	.....4.45	4.53	4.53@4.54	4.53
June	.....4.59	4.59	4.56@4.58	4.57
July	.....4.60	4.58	4.58@4.59	4.59
August	.....4.62	4.62	4.60@4.62	4.62
September	.....4.65	4.65	4.63@4.64	4.64
October	.....	.....	4.50@4.58	4.57
November	.....	.....	4.47@4.48	4.47
December	.....4.40	4.39	4.38@4.40	4.39
January	.....	.....	4.28@4.30	4.28

There were no new developments in refined sugar, quotations being unchanged at 7c to 7.50c, regular terms. The demand was about moderate. The feeling regarding the possibility of a nation-wide railroad strike was more optimistic late in the afternoon. Raw sugar was further depressed and offerings became more free, resulting in a lower spot price. Local refiners bought 30,000 bags Cubas, afloat and prompt shipment, at 4¼c. cost and freight basis, equal to 5.27c, duty paid. Operators bought 5,000 bags April shipment Cubas at 4⅝c, cost and freight. At the close prompt Cubas were said to be available at 4¾c, cost and freight, and April shipment at 4⅝c, cost and freight, with no buyers. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.27c; molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,648 packages. The market developed decided strength on all useful grades of fresh butter. Supplies were very moderate and the fear of trouble resulting from a possible railroad strike induced buyers to take hold quite freely. The market closed firm at the advance. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@38c; thirds, 34@35c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43¼c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 39@41½c; seconds, 36@38½c; Creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 33½@34½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 40@41c; choice to prime, 37@39½c; common to fair, 30@36½c; Renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; Ladles, current receipts, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27½@28c; Packing Stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower gradess, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,792 cases. The tone of the market was very firm at the opening of business. Thursday's advance was fully sustained, and somewhat higher prices were realized on the earlier trading. Business in firsts was chiefly at 30c, although buying was not quite as active at that price; holders, however, as a rule, are not disposed to make any concessions. A good deal of stock is still held off the market here, under shippers' orders. The firmness is due wholly to the prospective railroad strike. Nearby eggs are firm and sharing fully in the advance. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 31c; extra firsts, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds and lower grades, 28½@29½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 32@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@33c; Western and Southern, gathered, whites, 32@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 32@33c; gathered, brown and mixed colors; firsts to extra firsts, 30@31c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,175.—In Bankruptcy.—ROTHSCHILD COMPANY, a Delaware Corporation, Bankrupt:

Rothschild Company, a Delaware Corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 27, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

One of the largest leases in some time in the automobile district below Fifty-ninth Street was closed yesterday in the leasing for a long term of years by the Chevrolet Motor Company of the nine-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, 66 by 116. The rental represents over $50,000 a year. The lease was made from the Matocka Realty Company, owners of the property. It is a holding company for Francis Burton Harrison, now Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and his two children. He purchased the property in 1909.

The Chevrolet Company will not take possession until Oct. 1, when the present leases expire. The building will then be extensively remodeled and occupied as a salesroom and executive offices. The present salesroom of the Chevrolet Motor Company is at Broadway and Fifty-first Street, and their executive offices are at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The company owns or occupies under lease in Manhattan the two entire block fronts on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and the southwest and the northwest corners of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and 146-50 West Sixty-third Street.

Rice & Hill were the brokers in the lease. The owners were represented by Frank H. Patterson, as attorney, and the lessees by John Thomas Smith.

Buys Three Harlem Apartments.

An important deal in Harlem has been closed by the Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, in the purchase of the three five-story apartment houses at 58, 60, and 62 East 116th Street, covering a plot 60 by 100, between Madison and Park Avenues. The property was bought from the Central Trust Company. It adjoins the similar house at 56, acquired by the same buyers a week ago from Horace Anderson, giving them a total frontage in one of the most active centres of Harlem of eighty feet.

E. P. Gaillard and L. Johnson were the brokers in the transaction.

Another Resale by the Henry Morgenthau Company.

The Henry Morgenthau Company resold the two five-story apartment houses at the northeast corner of 132d Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the corner house being on a plot 25 by 75, and 551 East 132d Street, on a plot 25 by 100. The houses were taken in exchange by the Henry Morgenthau Company in a sale a few days ago for Sonny Castle, a six-story apartment house at the northwest corner of 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. This disposes of seven of the eight houses which the Henry Morgenthau Company took in this exchange. They still retain the southwest corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue. Harry Aronson, Inc., were the brokers.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Shaw & Co. resold for the Ideal Mortgage Corporation 107 East 114th Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 50 by 100. The purchaser will use the building for business purposes.

Frederick J. Sterner sold to Leonard Thomas 154 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 32 by 104.

Tenement Sales.

The Wenare Holding Company sold to a client of G. W. Royall 254 West 144th Street, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 40 by 99.11, located 65 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Eugene L. Richards, Superintendent of Banks, sold three properties of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, located on the upper east side. They are the six-story new law houses, with stores, at 1,007 to 1,009 East Eighty-seventy-third Street, located east of Avenue A, and have been purchased by Morris Rosenfeld for improvement. Each house occupies a plot 37.6 by 102.2.

Recent Buyers.

Carl Taylor is the buyer of 131 East Sixty-ninth Street, sold Tuesday by Mrs. V. Sanger. The buyer holds title to 133 adjoining, and now controls a plot 35.6 by 100.

Louis N. Hartag is the buyer of the five-story apartment 201 to 209 West 141st Street.

William D. Austin is the buyer of 2,482 Elm Place.

Mrs. James Leary is said to be the buyer of the former Francis Burton Harrison house at 876 Fifth Avenue, sold a few days ago through Pease & Elliman.

Bronx Sales.

H. Hornstein has bought from Miss Mary L. Whitehead the southwest corner of 143d Street and Brook Avenue, known as 494 East 143d Street, and 377 Brook Avenue, a five-story apartment, on a lot of 25 by 100. D. H. Spring negotiated the sale.

Gabriel Muehlstein, President of the Rubber Waist Company, through his attorney, Morris Cukor, has purchased the vacant plot on the southeast corner of Lincoln Avenue and 135th Street, 50 by 100, for improvement with a four-story business building.

An investing client of J. G. Abramson purchased from Frederick Brown 587 Fox Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100. The property was held at $85,000.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Hannah B. Schiff to a client the apartment house at 723 Caldwell Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Co. sold the three-story brick and limestone store and apartment building located on the west side of Rogers Avenue 100 feet north of Clarendon Road, on a plot 20 feet frontage and 100 in depth, for the L. & A. S. Building Corporation, to a client, for occupancy.

Wood, Harmon & Co. sold at South Marlboro one lot on the east side of West First Street, 140 feet south of Avenue W, to D. W. Myers, and one lot on the north side of Avenue W, 40 feet east of East Fifth Street, to F. E. Boyce.

J. Albert Johntra sold for John Behrens the one-family dwelling 63 North Fifteenth Street, on plot 50 by 102, to James MacKowick; for Marie B. Caulfield, the two-family dwelling 58 Prospect Avenue, on plot 20 by 124, to Ilma W. Salminen of Flushing.

Henry Pierson & Co., Inc., sold the three-story dwelling 147 St. Mark's Avenue, on a plot 20 by 131, for Alma Uhlig, to Dr. R. H. Clarke, for occupancy.

M. L. & C. Ernst sold to Mary A. Grandy, for occupancy, 2118 Avenue Q, Flatbush, a modern two-family frame house, on a plot 40 by 100. The buyer gave in exchange 832 and 834 Freeman Street, Bronx, two three-family frame houses, on plot 36 by 75. Isidore Kahn was the broker.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold for Joanna M. Bruce, her estate situated on Cedar Drive, Great Neck, Long Island, near the links of the Great Neck Golf Course, to Alan Hartley, of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

J. L. Feibleman & Co. sold for Gilbert C. Brown, of Short Hills, N. J., one of Newark's largest apartment houses, the La Grange, on Lincoln Park, to the New Jersey Suburbs Company. This property consists of a seven-story elevator apartment, with 50 foot frontage on Lincoln Park. The consideration was $300,000.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers sold the new colonial residence on the south side of Union Street, near South Mountain Avenue, for Frederick B. Lovejoy, to Chester T. Ayres of Montclair. The property has been held at $55,000.

Staten Island.

Wood, Harmon & Co. sold at Acre Gardens at Prince Bay, a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Hanover Avenue, 100 feet east of Trenton Avenue, to J. Shea, and a plot 87 by 275 on the north side of Felix Avenue, 290 feet west of Seguine Avenue, to J. Hays.

James S. Graham, President of the Graham Beach Realty Company, Inc., has sold a tract of about eighty acres, with more than a half mile of beach front, in Staten Island, to the Graham Beach Estates, Inc. The buyer will build at once fifty bungalows.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for Thomas Wiloe, to Emil Siemann, a plot of land with the buildings, having a frontage of 60 feet on Jersey Street, New Brighton, near the corner of Center Street, and adjoining the property of Thomas H. Harper. Mr. Siekmann has purchased the property as an investment.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company the entire five-story and basement building at 46 Cortlandt Street to L. and C. Mayers Company, wholesale jewelers, now located on Maiden Lane. The building has been occupied for the last ten years by the Wilson Trading Company.

Bastine & Co. have leased the store at 1,243 Lexington Avenue to Henry Schilling, and the store at 931 Broadway to Cohen & Chattoff.

Henry Hof has leased to the Tel-Electric Company the store at 165 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Dr. Jerome Lynch the dwelling at 108 East Sixty-fifth Street to Oscar M. Burke, and for Mrs. John R. Livermore, represented by Pease & Elliman, the dwelling at 7 East Sixty-fifth Street to Mrs. Thomas Ewing.

James Kyle & Sons have rented the dwelling at 212 East Sixty-second Street for Margaret Bauer.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Bridget Devanny the dwelling at 131 East Seventy-fourth Street to Ira B. Terry.

Henry Miller's Theatre.

Plans were filed for the construction of Henry Miller's theatre at 124 to 130 West Forty-third Street. It will have a façade of brick and limestone in the Gothic style, fronting 83.9 feet with a depth of 100.4, and will accommodate 959 persons. Henry Miller is the owner. Paul R. Allen, Harry C. Ingalls, and F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., are the architects, and have estimated the cost at $120,000.

Loans Placed.

Leon S. Altmayer negotiated a first mortgage of $42,000 on the six private houses known as 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251 East Seventy-second Street, on a plot 100 by 100; also a mortgage of $3,000 on the five-story and basement loft building at 136 Greene Street, 38 by 100 feet, between Prince and West Houston Streets.

Realty Notes.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have moved their general offices and country department to the second floor of the Century Building, at 2 West Thirty-fourth Street. Their city department will remain at 18 East Thirty-fourth Street.

George Ranger was associated as broker with J. Clarence Davies in the sale for Julia De Grazia and the Kountze estate on the southeast corner of Burnside and Davidson Avenues to Harris Maran & Son.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Mosholu Parkway South, w corner of 203d St, 36x101x irregular, three-story dwelling: F. W. Frank, executor, against Rockfield Construction Co. et al.; C. A. Furthman, attorney; due, $12,796.38; taxes, &c., $1,-139.55; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

Wellman Av, n s, extending to Zulette Av, 425 ft w of Mayflower Av, 50x200; Jacob Rodgiff against L. D. Burke et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; due, $1,961.26; taxes, &c., $232.88; to the plaintiff for $1,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTM

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$130 cash buys 7-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Two detached dwellings, 8 and 11 rooms and baths. A. Teets, 82 Wall St., New York City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

$7,500 will buy nine-room house at Great Hills; fully improved, first-class condition; 100-foot frontage, with fine shade trees and view. Inquire of Thomasson, on Midland Road.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, Great Kills, S. I.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$300 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city; near station, trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write Rossel, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's ideal country home at East Orange, N. J., on lot 97x540 feet, on the highest ridge of the Oranges; exclusive residential section; eight minutes from station; grounds well laid out; house, 18 rooms, with 5 baths; billiard room and rathskeller in basement; hot air and hot water heat; hardwood floors; all interior hardwood trim, garage with room for four cars; will sacrifice to quick buyer; for further particulars write, phone, or call. J. C. Hough & Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Telephone Cortlandt 4408.

10 Fletcher Av., Mount Vernon, restricted Chester Hill; well-built, convenient home; 12 large rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatories, every modern improvement; 100x120; can be bought at bargain; free and clear; easy terms. Owner, 110 Cedar St., (Phone 652,) Mount Vernon.

Crestwood, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Two new houses; all improvements; best location; moderate cost; open for inspection. Apply Ralph Hayhurst, Builder and Owner.

65 acres fertile land, fine buildings, beautiful lawn, large stream, abundant fruit, near station, $9,000. P. Wisner, Hopewell, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COTTAGES, MODERN AND COMPLETE. Furnished and unfurnished; large and small. Investigate these wonderful bargains and save money before buying elsewhere. Boating, bathing, fishing. Great opportunity for persons of limited means. Easy terms. Convenient commuting distance. Address Owner, 84 Times.

$950 for small house, near large towns, plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 102 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LAURELTON, L. I.

Two beautiful new houses, 7 and 8 rooms; refined neighborhood, near schools, churches, 28 minutes out; commutation, $6.45; terms made. Write for appointment, or call J. M. Vose, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Foreclosure Bargain.—Block from ocean; house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, plot 60x100; 5 minutes depot; price $7,500; valued $12,500. Abrahams, Box 61, Jamaica. 'Phone Jamaica 602.

$6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm; hour out in large town; good soil; full price, $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Colonial house; improvements; easy terms; large plot; 35 minutes out, Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1508 John.

AN IDEAL suburban home, a model of perfection, inside and out; 6 large rooms, all improvements; sewers, gas, water, electricity; streets fully improved; restricted neighborhood; price $4,600. Call, write, or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

FREE.

12-ROOM HOUSE ON WEST 7TH ST.; PAY FOR GROUND; CLOSING ESTATE. W. R. WAY, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY.

Six splendid houses in Maywood, N. J., secured at foreclosure sale at ridiculously low prices, will be sold for just what they cost us; might rent to responsible parties. Call or write immediately, H. O. Wentworth, Rochelle Park, N. J.

For rent, Upper Montclair, N. J., modern stucco residence, ten rooms, two baths, steam heat, electricity, gas, hardwood floors; lot 100 by 165 feet; five minutes' walk from station, near trolley; rent, $1,200. Apply to owner, on premises, 64 Oakwood Av.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows, six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brad, 21 Park Row.

For Sale.—House, seven rooms; hardwood floors; heat, gas, part electric lights; lot 50x160; good big garden. Apply 139 Woodward Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Plainfield.—Palace houses, 3 bathrooms, &c.; near centre of city; big bargains; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Company, Woolworth Building.

Upper Montclair.—Small house, electric lighting, steam heating, all improvements; $40 monthly; price on application. Z 359 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—One of the finest homes in Doylestown, Penn.; all conveniences; cheap. William Nels, Doylestown, Penn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—In the Summer town of Brandon, Vermont, a well kept, comfortable old homestead with all modern conveniences, 10 rooms, garage, garden; large grounds give privacy; can be had partly furnished; price unfurnished, $5,500. For views, &c., address Owner, 908 Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property; owners and brokers send details. J. J. AUERBACH, LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Small cottage near water, within one hour New York; $100 to $300 for season. K 855 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Magnificent office building; finest central location; will sacrifice remaining small and large offices, half value, $15 up; every improvement; continuous service. 110 West 40th.

Inside furnished office, 5th Av., corner 42d St.; telephone, mahogany furniture, stenographic service, outer office, &c., included in rent; $37.50 per month. Room 802, 505 5th Av.

Attention!—Woodworking factory to let, 6,750 square feet, extra lot and stable; rent only $185 per month; also woodworking machinery for sale. George Price, 391 East 149th St.

A new rolltop desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone and towel service; mail privilege, $2. Apply 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Two lofts, 4,000 sq. feet each, very light, Harral Soap Co., Inc., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn; two blocks from the bridge Plaza; phone Greenpoint 4800.

Corner Webster Av., near 183d St., store, suitable drugs, bottled liquors, grocery, candy; lease, low rent; steam, electricity. 449 East 149th St.

46th, 19 West, just off 5th Av.—Parlor store, only 10 feet above sidewalk; present tenant would pay one-third rent. Apply Gilman, premises.

Brooklyn loft, 4,300 square feet, for rent; fireproof; Bushwick section; also basement. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to rent private office or to sublease office, 300 to 400 feet, modern building. B 249 Times Downtown.

Painter wishes desk room with reliable real estate. Hochman, 231 West 148th.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

93d St., near Central Park West, 3 story..$840
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3 story....$1,200
83d St., near Lexington Av., 3 story....$1,000
18th St., near 3d Av., 3 story..$1,500-$1,000
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street.

Out of Town.

CRAGSMOOR, N. Y.

Large house, suitable 1 or 2 families or boarding house; altitude 2,000 feet. CARLSON, 662 76th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished cottage at Great Neck, 12 rooms; conveniences; acre. Ellard, 217 Broadway.

WYKAGYL PARK, NEW ROCHELLE, near Country Club, furnished house, April to November. Dobbs, 244 5th Av., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

218T ST., 75 EAST, (northwest corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4883.

Furnished—West Side.

218TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive two-room apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Six light, large rooms; elevator; corner Broadway. 6D.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractively furnished 7 Rooms, 2 BATHS; all outside rooms, to rent for 6 weeks or longer; all improvements; elevator, southern exposure. Apply Post, 216 West 100th St., or DAVID LAMB, 400 West End Av.

Attractive apartment, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, furnished with care and complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Inquire office, 507 West 118th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61, (137th St.)—Broadway subway; 7 rooms, completely furnished; piano, linen, silver. Apt. 4.

Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, 74th, well furnished parlor, three bedrooms, bath, opposite park, reasonable. Apt. 511, after 5.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $110 to $120. 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $120 to $140. New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SPECIALIST in furnished and unfurnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 WEST 101ST,
3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class, newly furnished;
5, 6, 7, 8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 5975 Riverside.

THORNDYKE APTS., 208 WEST 56TH. Two rooms, bath; maid service; low rates.

Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON AV., 475, Brooklyn.—Sublet five sunny rooms, furnished, to adults; elevator; references required; convenient location. Wells.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, from May 1, sunny east side corner apartment in the 80s; seven rooms; elevator; all improvements; $12. Wetmore & Atwood, 34 Pine St. Tel. John 6237.

Unfurnished—West Side.

113TH, 315 WEST, (Georgette Court.)—$40, 5-room apartment, wirth $60; all decorated white; hall and elevator service day and night; phone in apartment; modern, newest electric fixtures; near subway, elevated, cars, bus; no sign. Supt.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Every convenience; running water; dressing room; adjoining bath.

171ST ST., 569 WEST.—Five-room apartments; all outside rooms; modern improvements; good service; excellent neighborhood; convenient to subway and cars; rents $35.

APARTMENT to sublet, 6 rooms and bath, facing Hudson River. Apply Nerah Construction Co., Havens Av., at 178th St.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (frontage on Barnard College Campus.)—Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, May 1, 6 rooms and bath, elevator; near subway and Riverside buses; $70. Montgomery, Apt. 6. Phone 323 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS, 7-room apartment to sublet in beautiful locality at moderate rent; to be seen by appointment only. S. Bauman, 1 West 85th.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 238. (The Nassau.)—Five rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment to sub-let; all light rooms; exceptional view; can be seen at any time. Apartment 66.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. Seen
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH—$35.
861 6th Av., near 49th St.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

TO SUBLET until Sept. 30, five rooms and two baths. 435 Riverside Drive. Morningside 5415.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel or club life may find comfortable and homelike rooms; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

48TH, (515 Lexington Av.)—Front room, running water; elevator apartment; telephone; reference; $5.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean rooms private house. Tel. Plaza 8638.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, near bath; hall room; steam; telephone; references.

14TH, 335 WEST.—Independent two-room suite, southern exposure, large outside room; electricity, elevator, telephone. Looby.

43D, 26 WEST.—Elegant room in high-class private bachelor apartment to refined gentleman; $14. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large front room, high-class apartment, all conveniences. Sewell.

93TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, comfortable room, with private telephone, electricity; refined house.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; adjoining bath; gentlemen; private house; reference.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apt. 7E.—Bright, airy, well furnished rooms; reference. Col. 5557.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large front room; also small room; running water; tel.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Sunny single room, near bath; all conveniences; subway express.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent location; meals optional; transients; references. Smith.

72D, WEST.—Two sunny rooms, large tile bath, sleeping porch; gentleman. Columbus 1242.

72D, WEST.—Medium room; electricity, heat; near bath; reasonable; gentleman, Col. 1242.

72D, 22 WEST.—Sunny single room, third floor, north; room, 4th floor.

73D, 242 WEST.
LARGE ROOM.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath, kitchenette; southern exposure.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath, electricity, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 231 WEST.—Hall room; closet, bath same floor; private house; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms, telephone, subway, elevated, breakfast optional.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, with bath; electric light; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable medium room, heated, running water; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; elevator apartment; phone; references. Hall.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity, steam heat; $10.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Exceptional opportunity comfortably furnished room, private family; all conveniences; gentleman; $8. Schuyler 8381 till 12.

82D, 141 WEST.—Two front rooms, connecting; private entrance; conveniences; piano; American family.

82D, 29 WEST.—Two rooms, parquet floor, one flight up, with board.

83D, 326 WEST.—Attractive front suite, two large rooms in apartment; $45 month; single person. F. R. Angle.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Two sunny connecting rooms; running water; all conveniences. Schuyler 9949.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; running water; electricity; exceptional board; references. 6039 Schuyler.

87TH ST, WEST.—Exclusive room; high-class apartment; near subway. Inquire Schuyler 6679.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large, sunny rooms; bath; electricity; kitchenette.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant suite, one, three rooms, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

91ST, 203 WEST.—Four light rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; independent entrance; near subway and L; tel. Lehman.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large, second floor room, next bath; convenient subway; breakfast optional.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Just opened; two large rooms; bath; electricity; $20; medium, $8.

218T, 226 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private entrance, suitable for two. Maguwan.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, southern room, dressing room; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Double and single rooms; meals optional; electricity, running water; bath adjoining; gentlemen; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business woman. 8091 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

54TH ST., (Phone Riverside 5739.)—Exceptional suite of rooms, pleasantly furnished and decorated; electric lights; board; private family.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all modern conveniences; suitable couple; references.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Two light rooms; elevator; private family of two.

96TH, 29 WEST.—High class private house; beautifully furnished room, private bath.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

100TH and West End Av., (southeast corner.)—Convenient subway; large front room, adjoining bath, $10 weekly; breakfast optional; refined environments; private house. Telephone 1290 Riverside.

102D, 240 WEST, (cor. Broadway.) Apartment 31.—Beautiful, furnished, sunny room, all conveniences, adjoining bath, $40 monthly; board optional; gentleman.

102D, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, elevator, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished room, select environment, bath, telephone.

104TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—Large, sunny, cheerful suite, attractively furnished; high-class elevator apartment; convenient to L, sub., and surface car; smaller rooms; references. 'Phone 354 Academy.

104TH, 244 WEST, Apartment 3 W.—Exceptionally desirable outside parlor suite, handsomely furnished; bath; high class; Broadway, West End. 'Phone 6160.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; L, subway; reasonable. 5589 Riverside.

111TH ST, 507 WEST.—Suite two bedrooms, living room; southern exposure; exclusive. Apartment 44.

113TH, 620 WEST.—Furnished room, southwest, overlooking Riverside Drive; exceptionally quiet, pleasant.

116TH, 369 WEST.—Cozy living room, bedroom, strictly private family; elevator; electricity. Apartment 14.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable room, all conveniences; business person; $4. Apt. 24.

118TH., 414 WEST.—Comfortable room; near Columbia; kitchen privileges; $3.50. Apt. 3.

136TH, 612 WEST.—Double room, near bath, $4; single, $3.50; conveniences. Burton.

136TH, 492 WEST.—Desirable room, with private American family; every convenience. Fortune.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, large front room, convenient location. Call evenings, 4B.

151ST, 518 WEST.—Elevator apartment; $3.50 and $6.50; clean, light; Apartment 3, south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, $12. Particulars phone Franklin 1102.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Single room for lady; kitchen privilege. Apt. 37.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 84th.—Lady rents handsome suite, suitable doctor, business man; also smaller room. 6013 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583—Large, nicely furnished room; conveniences; near subway; gentlemen. Apt. 46.

WEST END AV. (southeast corner 100th.)—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, private bath; electricity; breakfast optional; suitable for three gentlemen; $75 monthly. Telephone 1239 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, private bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 8050.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 674.—Large front room, all improvements; owner's private residence.

Brooklyn.

STATE ST., 167, (Borough Hall.)—Heated, sunny room, bath; private family; $5.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; exceptional board; references. Stuyvesant 4275.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room, also small room; quiet surroundings.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st.)—Large room, suitable two; bath; refined house.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. 'Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity for people appreciating delightful surroundings; large balcony rooms en suite or separately; southern cooking; individual service; also smaller room.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room, newly furnished, running water, suitable couple; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Sunny front room; excellent table; fine service; references; convenient Broadway, 6th Av.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—The Idamarks, Far Rockaway, Lakewood, N. Y.; two hand somely furnished rooms and bath; single and suite; excellent board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually nice room, southern exposure, private bath, electricity; table excellent.

72D, 314 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table supplied from owners' farm.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; fine table; also parlor suite.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; rooms exceptionally furnished, private bath; best home table; electricity, steam.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; newly decorated; electricity; excellent table; reasonable; references.

78TH, 258 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, usual prices; one large room; steam heat, electricity; phone; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; excellent table; reference; Southern family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Double, single room, southern exposure; every convenience; excellent table, service.

102D ST., 58 EAST.—Christian women's hotel; light, heated room and excellent board, $4.75 weekly.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent board, table guests.

115TH, (corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; pleasant rooms, good board; Christian home. Morningside 4024.

121ST, 137 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; electricity; home cooking; references.

150TH, 600 WEST.—Outside room, private family, excellent table, elevator, $10. Gillison.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Single and double outside rooms, running water, electricity; home table, Southern cooking; refined surroundings.

156TH, 553 WEST. LAFAYETTE INN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, HOME COOKING; ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family, adults, occupying large apartment, offers unusual accommodations for one gentleman; $14. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Elegant rooms, exceptional board, service, reasonable. 9080 Morningside, Apt. 2B.

WEST END AV., 279. (Corner 73d. Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th St.)—Artistic looking, newly furnished rooms; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; private bath; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED for two Jewish boys, ages three and nine; must be in good neighborhood. Will pay liberally to right party. K 159 Times.

GENTLEMAN, ten years instructor voice, piano, college of music, desires room and board, exchange for lessons. B 165 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lookwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'16 Olds. '17 Dodge.
'17 Studebaker. '16 Chummy Roadster.
'16 Reo Six. '15 Overland "80."
'16 Lozier Touring. '15 Scripps-Booth.
'16 Mitchell. '14 Abbott Roadster.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. PHONE BRYANT 2411.

BUICK.—1914, with panel delivery body; in good operating condition; about 1,500 pounds in capacity; price $250. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 56th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

BUICK sedan, Model C-54; very fine condition throughout; car has extra runabout body; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

CADILLAC.—Late model, electric lighting and starting system; fine tires; newly painted; cost about $2,200; price $225. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 56th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

CADILLAC eight, 1915, touring; perfect condition; appearance new; many extras. Columbus 0809.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1916, four-passenger, excellent; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 313 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-four driven 4,000 miles; good mechanical condition; good shoes; appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915; productions all have been gone over in our repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC USED CARS

Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Electric Coupe	$900.00
Rauch & Lang Brougham	1500.00
Baker Electric Victoria	850.00
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Telephone or write for Demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION
17 Central Park West
Phone: 2830 Columbus
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE
at 62nd St., facing Central Park West, assumes all the care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing and polishing — ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily

GRANT 1916 light 5-passenger touring automobile, like new; guaranteed; $425. 150 West 55th St.

MARMON, 1916, model 41, 7-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1914, model 41, 5-passenger Sedan; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, model 41, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL cabriolet, 1916 model, fully equipped; wire wheels; bargain; must sell. Rockwell Motor Co., 73 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, (Nevins St. subway.)

MOON, 1916, 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles; presents an exceptionally good appearance and is in wonderfully good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MINERVA-KNIGHT.—Late model with handsome Holbrook landaulet, with wide doors, in mahogany trim; wire wheels; Westinghouse airsprings; an exceptional bargain at $4,400. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 56th St. 'Phone Circle 1400.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven comfortably; Packard 3-38 phaeton, 1916, in excellent condition; 1916 Studebaker seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Overland roadster at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916-Twin 6; 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price, $1,950. Williamsburgh Garage, 139-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburgh Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1912, 30, touring, limousine; fine condition. Berwick Garage, 221 E. 67th St.

PAIGE, 1916, 7-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PEERLESS touring car, 1915; fine condition; $600. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

PEUGEOT.—For sale, new town brougham; splendid condition; no dealers or agents need apply. Address Peugeot, 507 5th Av., City. Phone 9834 M. Hill.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1912, "36," 7-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout, used 5 months; condition throughout like new; guaranteed. F. D. Hart, care of 150 West 55th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 4 cylinder, 5 passenger touring, in A1 condition; electric starter, lights, &c. 'Phone 1400.

STUDEBAKER.—Six cylinder; in operating condition; has electric starting and lighting system; car now in warehouse; price only $350. Studebaker Used Car Department, Broadway at 56th St. 'Phone 1400.

STUTZ.—Exchange private house, west side, for Stutz 1916 or 1917, 5-passenger. 940 West End Av., Apt. 9B.

WINTON 6-cylinder, self-starter, electric lights, 5-passenger; in very good condition; price, $450. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway, Room 344.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring, a car that thrives on carbon; Mercer special race-about, speedy and able; 1916 Willys-Knight blue ribbon limousine, seating seven; 1915 Paige six cylinder touring car; 1916 Overland touring car. We sell used cars to pave the way for new car sales. No profit. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day or month; owner drives. Harlem 6545.

MERCER.—Latest model 6-passenger; $4 per hour; special rate day or week. Phone owner, 5031J Audubon.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; fine appearance; liveried chauffeur; $85 weekly, desirable party. Circle 447.

PACKARD up-to-date limousine for rent; monthly preferred; best reference; owner drives. Phone 571 Academy. Schwartz.

PACKARD limousine for rent, weekly, monthly; owner drives. 4242 Main.

Will rent my 8-cylinder Cadillac landaulet, perfect condition, by month. Farley. Phone 9976 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles, Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass W. M. C. to see. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, desires position with entire charge of books; salary $15. A. K., 428 East 89th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; home preferred. Kelly, 813 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1158.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English woman desires position as managing housekeeper; large or small household; highest references efficiency, &c. Atkins, 65 West 50th. Phone Circle 5943.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced on busy board; intelligent; $12. W 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, capable, wants practical experience in interior decoration with reliable firm; no remuneration expected while learning; no cards. V 116 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 33; modern accounting, controlling systems, cost accounting, trial balances, balance sheets, statistician, correspondent; A1 references. V 352 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert bookkeeper; arrangements with firms without bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. W 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 24, at present with C. P. A. firm, desires permanent commercial connection; ambitious; references. V 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, 4 years' experience, best references, high school graduate, quick, desires ½ day's work. W 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; arrangement with firms without bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly; reliable. W 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man wishes position; references. Box 107, 2,121 8d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—31; good penman; capable of handling detail; salary, $22. W 249 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Hollander, married, now employed, driving Cole 8, experienced in driving Stutz and Cadillac, wishes position; also speaks French and German fluently. Charles Myer, Wyckoff, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, age 24; expert; highest references from present employer; salary $25. Address L. Warren, care of Dr. M. Levine, 5,022 14th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position with private family; first-class references. Barry, 710 Columbus Av. Phone 795 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) single, wishes position, private; city or country. V 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Factory mechanic; Marmon, Peerless, National, Chandler; good driving references. R., 182 Times.

CHEF, French, married, 35; experienced hotel, club, or restaurant; city or country; can furnish good references. R 155 Times.

COLLE

SAYS WAR COLLEGES SHOULD BE COMBINED

Col. Harts Urges Need of Co-operation in Preparation for Possible War.

FEARS DIVERGENT PURPOSE

Points to Times in the Past When the Army and Navy Were Lacking in Unity.

Colonel William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is President Wilson's military aid, believes that the Army War College at Washington and the Naval War College at Newport, which are charged to a great extent with the preparations of the United States for possible war, should be combined, and that the Naval War College should be moved to Washington, there to share a building with the Army War College. Colonel Harts's arguments in behalf of this proposed change appear in the current issue of The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, published at Annapolis by the officers of the navy.

"Under the Constitution," Colonel Harts writes, "the President is Commander in Chief of both army and navy, and thus constitutes the theoretical unity of command necessary to single military control; but under our present custom his command is invariably exercised through the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, at once a division of authority the defects of which can only be obviated by some sort of single military control. It would be unquestionably too much to expect the President, in the midst of the pressure of his diplomatic duties, his administrative functions, and his political requirements at such an exacting time, to make his own plans for a military campaign, even if he felt disposed to engage in such a technical class of work.

"It might be said that he could appoint a board of military men familiar with the situation who would act as his advisers. In such a case the President would solve only a portion of this difficulty, for the orders putting the plan into execution would still need to be issued through the heads of the two departments. In the possible case of any failure to carry out such orders as were intended, arising through misunderstanding or jealousy, there would be no one with power to set the matter straight, particularly in the by no means impossible case where the two department heads themselves might not be on an entirely cordial footing.

Times When There Was Friction.

"It thus happens that we have found in the past hat the army plans and the navy plans have been correlated mainly through a common loyalty to the same cause and a patriotic desire to serve the country for which they were fighting. This has generally worked well, but not always. During the civil war there was comparatively small opportunity for co-operation, for there were so few combined operations. Early in the war there was much lost effort on the Mississippi until the navy stationed in those waters was put under the orders of General Grant. Later we see at Fort Fisher another example of lack of mutual assistance in the attack on that fortress. In the Spanish war, within our own memories, we recall the lack of cordial co-operation between General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, which certainly did not contribute to the success of the expedition. Cannot this co-operation, so highly desirable, be secured in a simpler and surer way? Cannot the officers of the two branches be so trained together that the habit of interdependence and mutual reliance will be so confirmed during peace that during war none of these conflicts of authority need arise?

"Among many methods of accomplishing this end a simple and elementary step would be to have the two war colleges combined. The Army War College is now situated at the post of Washington Barracks. It contains enough library room and map space to serve both colleges for a great many years. It contains lecture rooms and administration offices which would be ample for all combined purposes for a long time in the future. Although it is not large enough alone for all purposes of both war colleges, it could be very easily supplemented by two additional buildings for those separate functions and distinctive forms of instruction not common to both services. All of the necessities of each war college could then be met and the central combined college be left for those common purposes which are not now served efficiently.

Naval Training Station's Needs.

"Is it not therefore a reasonable suggestion that the present Army War College building be used for the combined war college, and that new buildings be added, one on each side, and properly joined with it by a suitable architectural connection, these to be occupied, respectively, by the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff, with the war colleges of the two arms of the service?

"The present Naval War College at Newport will have to be abandoned sooner or later, and perhaps turned over to the Naval Training Station, which might prove to be a very useful exchange. In this event, all the books, charts, and equipment should be brought to Washington for use in the new building. It is admitted by many naval officers that Newport is a very unfortunate place for a naval war college, although it seems ideal for certain other naval purposes. By making the course for both army and navy of equal length a community of interest and unity of purpose could be included in the doctrine of both schools, so that a national and united policy could be emphasized.

"As the navy grows the needs of the Naval Training Station will require all of the facilities at the Newport station, including the buildings and grounds of the present war college; and as the army grows the present Army War College will likewise be found not to meet all the requirements of an enlarged General Staff. Both of these developments can be met in an ideal way by an enlarged and combined army and navy war college. The space at the Washington Barracks site is ample for both, the location is admirable, near enough to the centre of Washington for convenience, and far enough away to avoid the facilities for interruption. Furthermore, the value of combined instruction cannot be overestimated. The higher education of officers for superior command can in no other way be so simply and satisfactorily co-ordinated with such beneficial results to the defense of the nation.

"The question of economy of administration is purposely omitted in this article—the avoidance of duplication of work, the desirable concentration of all those sources of information which are alike valuable to both services. It has seemed that the inculcation of a common war doctrine for both services was of such paramount importance as to be reason enough in itself for a change which, though it may seem radical at first, still is so logical as to appeal strongly to the practical man."

MANY AID GARDEN MEETING.

Organizations Send Applications to Business Men's League.

Applications from many organizations yesterday to the committee arranging next Thursday night's patriotic meeting in Madison Square Garden were turned over to George S. Brown, Vice President of the Business Men's National Service League. This league made application for 5,000 seats in the Garden, but had to be contented with the promise of 1,000. The league will march to the meeting in seventy-six divisions, each representing a trade or profession. Sixty banners of last Fall's preparedness parade will be carried.

The Sons of the American Revolution will arrange to attend the meeting in a body. The New York State Commandery, Loyal Legion, was added yesterday as a sponsor for the meeting. The Aero Club of America, the Army and Navy Veterans, U. S. A.; Flake Terrace Association of Brooklyn, the Municipal Club of Brooklyn, the Rocky Mountain Club, St. Nicholas Society, and Williams University Club pledged support to the meeting.

It is announced that Elihu Root will preside, and Mayor Mitchel, George Wharton Pepper, and Charles S. Fairchild will speak.

SATO URGES PUBLICITY.

Would Insure Permanent Amity, the Japanese Ambassador Asserts.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, addressed the Pittsburgh Press Club at its annual dinner tonight, speaking on Japanese-American relations. The permanence of amity between the two countries was assured, said he, if the people of both countries could have a little more light, to enable them to throw off fear and prejudice which were born of ignorance, and he appealed to the men of the press to be the torchbearers for the light that was needed.

"Where the American is indifferent," said Ambassador Sato, "he cannot be wise. Where he is not well-informed he cannot be just. It is well for us to be mindful always of the fact that there are always present, both in the United States and Japan, men and influences that are ready and even eager to set the delicate fabric of peace on fire."

On the other side of the Pacific a world drama was being enacted, the Ambassador said, which was no less important to America than the one in Europe, because the Far Eastern drama was constructive instead of destructive. "America should know more of it," said he, "for the world is about to enter upon what might be called a pacific era, and the United States is tiptoeing on the threshold of a new day wherein she is to be at once a world merchant and a world power."

WAINWRIGHT TO AID O'RYAN.

Appointed Inspector General to Succeed Col. Vanderbilt.

Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Reserve List N. G. N. Y., has been appointed Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., to succeed Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, appointed commander of the Twenty-second Engineers.

Colonel Wainwright, who has served in the Assembly, first joined the National Guard as Second Lieutenant in Company E of the Twelfth Infantry, in 1889. He was promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant in 1891, and Captain in 1896. Among other duties he performed service with the regiment in the Buffalo riots in 1892, the Brooklyn riots in 1895, and served with the Twelfth Volunteers in the United States service in Cuba in 1898. After the war he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and resigned some few years later and went on the reserve list. Colonel Wainwright was a member of the commission appointed to investigate conditions in the National Guard in 1907, and was also sent on a special mission by Governor Whitman last year to report on the condition of the New York troops.

Tea Rooms.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City
Breakfast Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
For discriminating people. Old-fashioned luncheons and dinners.

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

At the Sign of 13 East 36th St. **THE GREEN TEA POT**
Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. Between 33d & 34th.
Luncheon 35c (Open Sundays) Dinner 50-65c Home made Bread and Pies our specialties

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH. Near 5th Ave.
Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

THE LAUREL TEA ROOM, 38 W. 38th St.
Luncheon 35c. Dinner 50c.
11 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5:30 to 7 P. M.
Also a la Carte. Afternoon Tea—Waffles.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c., also a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM, 36 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOUND—Purse containing money; please give full particulars, contents, and place. K 160 Times.

FOUND—Pay envelope, on South William St.; state full particulars. K 359 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD—Diamond brooch. East 108th-200th; valued keepsake. Florentz, 2,487 Grand Concourse.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A TORTOISE-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST.—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two Ls in onyx and diamonds, in or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward, $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—An open-faced gentleman's gold watch and fob, between Riverside Drive and Central Park West and 86th St., Thursday night. Return to M. S. Hutton, 257 West 86th St.

LOST—Lady's pocketbook containing gold wrist watch, ovel face, name on P. F. D.; also key and $12; kindly return watch; no questions asked. 2,646 Morris Av., Bronx.

LOST—Platinum and diamond flexible bracelet, Friday evening, Booth Theatre, Astor Hotel, along Broadway to Hotel McAlpin; reward. Telephone Shawhan, Rector 8490 or Bergen 724W.

LOST—Thursday about midnight on east side Broadway, between 81st St. and 89th St., blue enamel locket, with chain to match. $25 reward if returned to Treadwell, 203 West 81st St.

LOST—Oriental lavalliere, pale green and red stones, Indian pearl in centre, enameled back, between 32d, Times Square, and 52d St. Reward, return to C. M. R., 248 West 52d St.

LOST.—Black bag, on Madison Av., 52d and 53d Sts., containing money and eyeglasses; keep money and bag, but return eyeglasses to Superintendent, Berkshire, 500 Madison Av.

LOST—Thursday night, gold locket, initials "A. B.," and crest; contains picture of dogs; no value owner. Return R. F., Harvard Club, 37 West 44th St.; reward.

LOST—On 57th St., between Madison and 6th Avs., lady's black purse, containing cards, money, papers. Reward if returned to Sawyer, 146 East 39th.

LOST.—A platinum diamond barpin, March 15, Central Park West, between 84th and 86th; liberal reward. I. C. R., 261 Central Park West.

LOST—Gray silk bag, taxi Biltmore to 58th, containing purse, two rings; keepsake; liberal reward. Wolcott Hotel, Room 608.

LOST—Between 98th and 74th, Amsterdam Av., gold bar pin, sapphire setting. Palmer, 220 West 98th. #030 Riverside.

LOST—Friday afternoon, from 32 East 62d, a small black Schipperke bitch; a reward will be paid for her return.

LOST.—Dark fox collarette, taxi, Healy's to Reisenweber's; liberal reward. Hotel Rutledge.

REWARD—Ring containing two diamonds, 3d Av. car or 125th. Phone Broad 1383.

$75 REWARD.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, on Tuesday evening, March 13, either at the Ritz-Carlton or Harris Theatre. Above reward will be paid for the return of said pin to Fox & Pier, 39 Liberty St., New York.

$100 REWARD

for diamond circle brooch set in platinum; lost March 9, between Columbus Av., 72d St. and West 42d St., or in taxi. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD

for bracelet of small gold nuggets and diamonds alternating; lost March 14, vicinity West 39th St., near Broadway. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$20 REWARD

Will be paid for return of lost scarfpin, three half pearls, white, pink and black, to Room 1821, Hotel Gotham.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Wednesday at 2 P. M., corner of 42d St. and 6th Av., red chow dog; reward; return 2 East 88th.

VILLA WILL APPEAR HERE.

To be Feature of "Rio Grande Rally" on March 29.

Pancho Villa is to make his first appearance in New York on the night of March 29, at a "Rio Grande Rally" to be held by newspaper correspondents, National Guardsmen, and others who participated in the recent chase for the elusive bandit in Mexico and on the border. The affair is to be held in Webster Hall, at 125 East Eleventh Street, and the proceeds are to go to the Red Cross. Gregory Mason, The Outlook's correspondent with the Pershing expedition into Mexico, who is Chairman of the committee in charge, announced last night that a limited number of tickets would be placed on public sale at Tyson's, McBride's, and the Newman theatre ticket agencies, but that all persons attending would have to appear in costume.

The costumes, according to the announcements, must be Mexican, "Texas," or military. The advance notice states that Villa will enter at 1 A. M. and that there will be a suitable reward for the scout who gets him. It also announces that the affair is intended for "a breathing space between two wars—Mexico and Germany," and wives and sweethearts are invited to see how the victims lived "amid the cacti and insecti" of Mexico and its border, and to view a moss shack in the mesquite and taste goldfish hash, chili con carne, and tamales. The prohibitionists on the committee succeeded in keeping pulque, that subtle Mexican drink, off of the bill of fare.

There are to be special features provided by professional entertainers and the chorus of one of the present Broadway plays. The committee in charge is composed of magazine and newspaper writers.

REPORT UPHOLDS MRS. DICK

Special Guardian Says Mother of Astor Boy Made Sacrifices.

In approving the expenditure by Mrs. Madeleine Force Dick of $15 a day for the support and maintenance of her son, John Jacob Astor, the report of Cornelius J. Sullivan, special guardian, filed yesterday, states that the mother made a personal sacrifice for her boy, and adds:

"She, in fact, disbursed her own money to defray all expenses and taxes on the house, $30 Fifth Avenue. The moneys paid to her by the Trustees out of the infant's income she has invested in sound securities which she holds in trust for him, and which, with the accumulations thereof, are to be turned over to him on his majority. She intends to make similar use of any other moneys that may be paid to her by the Trustees. Under such circumstances, for the special guardian to refuse to sanction the general guardian's (the mother's) account would show that he was lacking in appreciation of a generous and disinterested affection on the part of the mother toward the child."

The special guardian comments on the fact that the trust fund left for the boy was $3,000,000, and that a year after the boy's birth his mother was limited to an expenditure of $20,000 a year from his income.

Autoist to Jail for a Day.

Adolph M. Schwarz, lawyer, with offices at 200 Broadway, was sentenced to one day in the City Prison and ordered to pay a fine of $10 by Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday upon his conviction of failing to stop his automobile and give the right of way to a fire engine. Schwarz was driving south on Eighth Avenue last Monday when, at Seventeenth Street, his motor collided with the automobile of Engine Company 3. The Schwarz machine was wrecked.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 924 and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Christian Conversation."
8—"Patrick, Hero and Saint."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
227 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Fifth Ave. & 46 St. 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Hebert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. GEORGE E. WHITEHOUSE
of Philadelphia
will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor, preaches 11 A. M.—"A SANE AMBITION."
8 P. M.—"IS HELL A JOKE?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
preaches Sunday—11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH.
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
JOHN HERMAN RANDELL.
11 A. M.—HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D.
8 P. M.—HENRY M. SANDERS, D. D.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST
CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., "Can Americans Hear?"
8 P. M., "Satan's Sneer."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 187th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 11 A. M., "Justification by Faith." Wednesday, 8 P. M., lecture by Dr. Jefferson. "Ignatius Loyola."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.
Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "The Philosophy of Common Sense." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15. Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
of New York.
Meeting house, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. GEORGE KIRCHWEY Speaker.
Subject: "The Abolition of Capital Punishment."
8 P. M.—Mr. HORACE J. BRIDGES, Speaker.
Subject: "The Christian Paradox, "Be Ye Perfect."

Sunday meetings open to the Public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY, 10:30 A. M., Services.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF INTERNATIONAL JEWRY."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "CONSCRIPTION VERSUS DEMOCRACY, OR SHALL OUR SCHOOL-BOYS HAVE MILITARY TRAINING?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
SATURDAY, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman; Righteousness."
SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman, "What the World Should Know About the Liberalism of the Jews."
MONDAY, 11:00 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Jews and the Death of Jesus."
Daily noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM.
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris.
Sat., Mch. 17, "Sabbath and Judaism's Future."
Fri., Mch. 23, Address by Rabbi Kruss.

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.
Lecturer, Writer, Teacher.
will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M. in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Subject, "CONCENTRATION."
Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interviews or private instruction at 110 W. 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

HARRY GAZE,
Carnegie Hall,
Monday Evening, March 19, 8:15.
Subject, "Eternal Youth."
The Science and Practice.
3,000 Free Seats.
Sunday Evening, Majestic Hotel, 8:15.
"Culture of Strength and Serenity."

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 2,228 Broadway, at 75th,—Sunday meetings discontinued. Lectures every Friday, 8:15 P. M. W. Frederic Keeler.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE.
Next meeting Thursday, March 22.
Inquire Secretary Walter Goodyear, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1507.

MRS. GRACE NIEMAN.
Subject: "YOUR SUCCESS: Where Is It?"
Empire Hotel, 63d at Broadway, 3:15.

MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS speaks at 1,038 Fifth Av., cor. 85th, 11:15. Subject: "The Peace That Passeth Understanding." All invited. Classes Mon., Wed., 11. Fri., 3 P. M.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE.
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject:
"THE BEGINNING OF ETERNITY."
It is NOW, Why Not Conduct Yourself Accordingly?
Patriotic music. All are invited.
Classes Sat. 11; Monday 3:15, 8:15; 512 Fifth Av.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free lecture at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., at 4 P. M., by Miss Dudley, (a pupil of the school.) Subject: "How to Play the Game of Life." Free classes every morning at 11, (except Saturday and Sunday,) to which all are invited, at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1110. All classes are conducted by Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Thomas Troward's only personal pupil.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
BUSINESS CHURCH OF NEW YORK,
Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP
speaks at 11:15. SUBJECT: "THE POWER OF YOUR WORD." Silent Meeting, 10:45.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks at both services, 11—"Solomon's Prayer and Its Results."
8—"Thought Photography."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
10 A. M.—Men's Class. Dr. A. W. Harris, ex-President Northwestern University.
11 A. M.—Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN.
6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.
8 P. M.—"ELIJAH," by the Chorus.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.
7th Av. and 14th St.
REV. E. ROY MYERS, Minister.
11 A. M.—Representatives of Sunday Campaign. 2:30 P. M.—Men's Bible Class. 7:45 P. M.—Bright Hour Song Service. "Al" Saunders of Scranton.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Cradle of Methodism. Sunday, 11, Dr. John G. Oakley. Next Thursday, 1 o'clock Lenten Service. Preacher, Bishop Luther B. Wilson; Subject: "Responsibilities of the Church in These Momentous Days."

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126 St.-Mad.Av.
Rev. C. C. Marshall, Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Bowie of Billy Sunday's party will preach; 8 P. M., Sermon by Pastor; Song Service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE NOBLEST LIFE."
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE. Stabat Mater, by Rossini—Address by Pastor.

UNION CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.—T. Basil Young, Pastor. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class, Mr. Chaffee of West Side Y. M. C. A., Teacher. 11 A. M., "Results of Prayer." 3:30 P. M., Great Men's Mass Meeting, auspices Sunday Campaign. 8 P. M., "Four Fools."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE SPIRITUAL WORLD."
What is It? Where is It? The Nature of the Life There? The Judgment? What Determines our Final Destiny? Followed March 25 by subject: "DO THE DEAD COME BACK?"

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Rev. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. MISS DILLING, harpist, soloist at afternoon service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Palmer will preach at both services.
Offering for the Assembly and 44th Street.
and Sabbath School Work.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

FORT WASHINGTON.
174th St. at Broadway.
Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches, 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service at 4:30. Preacher,
REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. James Everett Frame.
8 P. M.—Rev. Robert W. McKenzie.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"GAMALIEL."
8 P. M.—"The Challenge of the Cross."
Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapter, John, xvii.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill.
} Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4
Coleridge-Taylor's "THE ATONEMENT"
will be sung at the afternoon service.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, 11 A. M.
Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam and 105th.—A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches, 11 and 8. 8 P. M.: "Why I Believe in Immortality."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
DR. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
DR. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West 81st Av. and 81st St.,
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. C. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

AMERICAN PROPHET SERIES.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th St.
Sunday evening, March 18th, 8:15 P. M.
RUBEN DARIO, A Prophet of the American Internation, by Dr. Denlinger.
AMERICAN MUSIC.
Scott Wheeler at the Organ.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8, (Rector.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. D. S. Miller.
8 P. M.—Henschel's "Stabat Mater."
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)
Address at 5 P. M. on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. C. C. Clark; on Friday by Rev. J. V. Chalmers.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.—11 A. M., Dr. Grant, "How to Help." 8 P. M., Dvorak's "Stabat Mater." 8 P. M., The Public Forum, Inc. Mr. John S. Sumner, Society for the Suppression of Vice.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Confirmation Service.
8—Evening Service. Address by the Hon. William Williams, Commissioner Dept. Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET AND SIXTH AV.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

8 P. M.—Thursday, Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. P. Tinker.
4—Evening Prayer. Address by the Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.
RUSSIAN MUSIC.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION,
(Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.
All seats free. Church open all day every day. Holy Communion, 8, 8:45. Sunday School, 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30; 11 A. M., Dr. Gates; 4 P. M., Vespers, Dr. Gates. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. Mr. McCormick.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4. Noonday preaching daily, except Saturday, from 12:25 to 12:50 P. M., by Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany, alternately. General subject, "What Religion Does the Prayer Book Teach?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.
East 86th St., Near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.
Anthem, "How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place".....Brahms
Postlude, "Meditation".....Bach-Gounod
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
CANTATA, "THE CRUCIFIXION."
Offertory, "Meditation".....Mietzke
Postlude, "Invocation".....Grimm
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson, Congregational Singing.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.
'CELLO. HARP. VIOLIN.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
67th CONSECRATION ANNIVERSARY
MID-LENT SUNDAY
COMMUNIONS: 6:30, 7, 8 and 9 o'clock
Sermon (Fr. Huntington) and Martin's Mass 2:30 P. M.
Children's Mission: Holy Cross Fathers
CHORAL EVENSONG, and PROCESSION 8 P. M.
MISSION for MEN and WOMEN
WEEK DAYS
Communions, Daily at 6:30, 7, 8 and 10
Matins at 9 o'clock
Noon preaching, Holy Cross Fathers 3:30 P. M.
Children's Mission: Service of Song
Evensong, 5 o'clock
8 P. M.
MISSION for MEN and WOMEN
And SERVICE of SONG

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. W. T. Manning, D.D.)

OLDEST FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN America, St. Mary's, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam Av.,)
REV. F. A. BROWN, RECTOR.
8 and 11 A. M., 5 P. M. Lenten—Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 4 P. M.

ST.